

THE NATION'S BIRTH-DAY.



Sixty-ninth Anniversary.

"Patriots have toiled, and in their country's cause... This day sixty-nine years ago, witnessed the Declaration of American Independence! Our Conscript Fathers then declared that the people of these [then] Colonies, ought, and had a right to be free and independent; and with a strength of mind, vigor of purpose, and an indomitable, as well as indomitable spirit, shook off the galling chains of English bondage, and stood forth Free Men! On that day was struck a blow at tyranny, such as the world never knew before nor since! An example and combination of patriotic heroism, which did, as well it might, astonish the crowned heads of Europe! The great champions of human rights then laid the base of the edifice upon which our Republic then began to rise, and is still rapidly rising—CIVIL LIBERTY and RETICENT FIDELITY. Built upon a structure so firm and stable, the energy and united action of England's old and skilled Generals proved insufficient to topple it from its fastness, or to crush the spirit of Liberty in its germ, as was predicted by the General, who vauntingly declared that with twenty thousand men he could march the length and breadth of the colonies, conquering and to conquer. Whilst Despotism and Oligarchy were raising their powerful heads in the East, the Sun of Freedom arose in the West, and with a redeeming spirit wrested from the hands of a tyrannical Parliament, the rod of abused power—converted the chains that had been forged for her wearing into ropes of sand, and made the little States that had been erected in each of our States, vanish like the "baseless fabric of a vision." Thus, self-created, have we sprung into existence, originating neither from royal favor nor fostered by princely munificence. Truly indeed, did Sir William Pitt discern with a foresight far beyond the acumen of other British Statesmen, the great Republic that was to take its stand among the nations of the earth. His mind seemed to comprehend far more clearly than the united intelligences of the Ministry, in his speech pronounced in January previous to the battle of Bunker Hill, before the British Parliament. Speaking of the loss of the Colonies to England and her King, he prophetically remarked:—"He (the King) may continue to wear his crown; but it will not be worth its wearing. Robbed of so principal a jewel as America, it will lose its lustre, and no longer beam that effulgence which should irradiate the brow of majesty." Now, are we in the enjoyment of the best and freest government on earth—every rational liberty, and every enjoyment that good government can bestow—now, are we in the full fruition of happiness and tranquility—for which, patriotic blood was caused to flow, and which was only obtained at the point of the bayonet. For our freedom and prosperity let us "render all grateful homage to the memory of our unrivalled ancestors which man may render to man, and all the devotion which man can render to his Creator." WE, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Authority of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connections between them and the state of Great Britain are, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Declaration of Independence.

WE, the Representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Authority of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connections between them and the state of Great Britain are, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, but returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judicial powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world: For imposing taxes on us without our consent: For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of the Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies: For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments: For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executors of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose name is thus mentioned with respect and esteem, who is a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our migration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of concinnity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace, friends.

Spirit of Jefferson.

Friday Morning, July 4, 1845. Mr. JOHN W. SLAUGHTER will visit the several counties of this Congressional District during the next few weeks, and is authorized to receive any moneys due on subscriptions, &c. He will make an effort, also, to increase the subscription of the "Spirit of Jefferson" in the neighboring counties, and we hope our friends will give him any assistance in doing so that may be in their power. June 27. In Union there is Strength. The "Pennsylvanian" thus sensibly discourses, on the necessity of union among all the members of the Democratic party. Let nothing disserve the ligaments that bind us as one great family.—There may be greater need in the Keystone, at this particular juncture, of harmony and concession, than there exists in our own staid and unchangeable Old Dominion, yet let us always inculcate the principle, that in "Union there is strength." "We are fearful that the Democratic party have not before their eyes the fable of the old man and the bundle of sticks. While our countrymen remain under the same influences and institutions, the republican party will continue to be in the ascendancy. But domestic differences will grow into irreconcilable dissensions, if we handle words and reproaches, and hold clumps upon the flame which, if let alone, would die out for want of fuel. He is not a true democrat, who will gratify personal pique at the expense of the party. He is not a true democrat who will not forget private grievances in his zeal for the success of principles which involve the purity and permanence of our political liberty. For imposing taxes on us without our consent: For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of the Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies: For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments: For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executors of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose name is thus mentioned with respect and esteem, who is a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our migration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of concinnity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace, friends.

THE FOURTH. This day will be appropriately honored in our country. The Celebration at Shannondale is expected to be one of considerable interest. The Oration of our young friend, JOHN BLAIN HERR Esq., will, we undertake to say in advance, be all that his warm friends could desire. Gifted with a most happy delivery, a vivid imagination, and clear, close reasoning faculties, his address cannot be otherwise than appropriate and interesting. B. F. WASHINGTON, Esq., has been selected as the Reader. A large number will doubtless be present from the neighboring counties. The ladies appreciate two well the pleasures of a day at Shannondale, to need any special importunities to insure their presence. In town, the Day will be appropriately honored by the Sabbath School attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church. At 3 o'clock, P. M., Address will be delivered by some of the Rev. Clergy, and a collation dispensed to the little flock. All who feel an interest in Sabbath Schools—those fostering-mothers of the Church—are respectfully invited to be present. Richmond Whig. Mr. ROBERT H. GALLAGHER has purchased the interest of Alex. Moseley, Esq., in this journal.—Mr. G. announces that the paper for the future will be under the editorial management of John H. Pleasants, Esq., and his former associate in the "Whig," John S. Gallagher, Esq. Our young friend, R. H. Gallagher, will give his active cooperation in the editorial, as well as business department of the paper. This journal, will doubtless be better worthy the support of the Whig party of the State, than it has been heretofore. Mr. Pleasants is one among the best writers of our country, but he is rash, indiscreet and vindictive. The cooler heads that he will now be associated with, will serve to keep in proper balance his hitherto erratic pen. Gen. JACKSON in Favor of Rotation in Office. The following extract from General JACKSON'S first Message, contains sound doctrine, which we commend to the perusal of those superannuated office-holders who are complaining that President POLK has made them give place to others, more efficient and equally entitled to the patronage of the government: "There are perhaps few men who can, for any great length of time, enjoy office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to the faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves; but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unprejudiced man would revolt. * * * * * The duties of all public officers are, or at least admit of being made, so plain and simple, that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance; and I cannot but think that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office, than is generally to be gained by their experience. * * * * * Offices were not established to give support to particular men at the public expense. No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since neither appointment, nor continuance in office, is a matter of right. * * * * * It is the people, and they alone, who have a right to complain, when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. * * * * * He who is removed, has the same means of obtaining a living, that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office." HENRY F. BAKER, Esq., has been re-appointed Postmaster at Winchester, from and after the 1st of July, when the commission of Mr. Wall first expired. When the guillotine of 1840 was first put in motion, Mr. Baker was one among the chosen victims. He was proscribed, without cause and without hearing. The President, then, in re-appointing him, has done but simple justice to the character and sterling worth of Mr. Baker, and his friends in Frederick. "Proscribe! Proscribe!" was a motto of the Whigs in '40 while seeking power, but they left it to Mr. Polk to carry out in practice. Attention, Friends. Desirous of adding a considerable number to our subscription list, on commencing the next volume, we will forward to any person who will secure us five good responsible subscribers, an extra copy of our paper. The water in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been drawn off, and will remain out until about the 9th of July, to allow time for repairs, &c. SMALL POK.—The number of deaths by small pok, last week, in New York, was 21—an increase of 8 over the previous week. The whole number of deaths in the city during the week was 302. THE METHODISTS.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are to hold a meeting in Boston, the 10th of that city says, to take into consideration the case of Bishop Soule, many members of the Church believing he is disqualified to act longer as a Bishop on account of his relation to the Southern secession. SUGAR.—The New Orleans Picayune says sugar plantations are being opened in various sections of Louisiana, with unprecedented rapidity. Many of the cotton planters have abandoned that cultivation for sugar. More especially is this the case in Attakapas and Opelousas. On the Red River the planters are turning their attention to sugar. Large orders have gone up the river for sugar mills and fixtures, and a number likewise have been sent to Philadelphia. RIOT AT THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.—On the 19th ultimo, an attack was made upon the enclosures and buildings of the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, by a number of belligerent individuals who entered the territory belonging to the U. States, with noise and threats, threw down some twenty rods of fence, and demolished, with axes and other instruments, a building containing tools, &c., and took away a large quantity of lumber deposited therein. A complaint was made to the United States authorities, and a warrant issued, upon which Mr. Barnes, United States Marshal, immediately proceeded to Springfield and arrested eight of the offenders. Some land in dispute, we understand, is the cause of the riot. A gentleman of Boston has made a princely donation of \$10,000 to Dartmouth College, towards founding a Professorship. The Mississippi had risen five feet in twenty-four hours at St. Louis on Friday week, and on that day, the merchants were expected to move their goods out of their basement stories on the levee. The Washington Union announces the arrival of Gov. Shannon in that city, and says that he intends making a report to the Government immediately, on the Mexican installations. HENRY DANIEL, the Kentucky Commonwealth says: "We understand that the Hon. Henry Daniel was last week acquitted on the trial of the indictment against him in the Montgomery Circuit Court for the murder of his brother-in-law, Clifton R. Thompson, Esq."

Guano. J. Arlington Bennet of L. I. gives the result of some experiments with this manure. It is a most powerful vermifuge in destroying worms. He applied it to some peach-trees that were nearly dead, and that were full of the redhwa white grub that kills them. After three days took up one and found every worm dead. A piece of wheat to which he applied only 160 lbs. per acre, as a top dressing, and which was winter killed, as well as the worst in the county, is now in point of color and height, the very best. Cabbage put out in the open air with Guano, has exceeded those without Guano under glass, being twice as large, and both put out the same time. The Guano Potatoes have exceeded those put out a month earlier with the best of other manure. Considerable judgment is required in the use of Guano. In its natural state, a friend who has been making some experiments, informs us that it will destroy almost any kind of vegetation. It must be diluted, in order to prove efficacious. A GREAT INVENTION.—The Boston Transcript says: "The new cotton spinning frame just put in operation at Lowell, we understand, is creating quite an excitement among manufacturers. It is said to require but one-half the power, will make more yarn, and of more even twist, at about two-thirds the expense of the other kinds of frames in use." As fewer operatives will be required when all the mills are supplied with this improvement, we suppose application will be made to the next Congress for more protection to American labor against foreign paper labor. Let human beings work and starve, so capital and machinery are protected.—Constitution. HONOR TO THE DEAD. It will be seen that measures have been adopted by the citizens of Winchester and Frederick County to manifest their sense of the loss which the Nation has sustained in the death of the illustrious JACKSON, THE PATRIOT, THE STATESMAN AND THE CHRISTIAN, and that Saturday the 26th day of the present month has been designated and set apart for the ceremonies proposed to be observed on that solemn occasion. The meeting, a large and respectable one, was composed of both parties, and although many were present who stood politically opposed to the Hero in life, to their honor be it spoken, they resolved to bury all their bitter remembrances with the dead, and to testify their respect for his memory, by uniting with their fellow countrymen in the last mournful tribute which their undying affection is now offering at his grave. The Committee appointed to procure an orator have already discharged the duty assigned them, and as chairman thereof we are gratified to have it in our power this early to announce, that COL. JAMES M. MASSO, so justly admired for his noble talents and worth, has consented to deliver the Eulogy, upon the life, character and services of the illustrious dead. A programme setting forth the order of proceedings will be published in due time.—Win. Virginian. FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—We rejoice to know that the present active head of the Navy Department has determined to discontinue, as far as he can under existing laws, the inflicting of corporal punishment for petty offences in the Navy. He has come to a determination to forbid the infliction of corporal punishment at our naval stations, and to prevent it on ship-board, unless directed by the written order of the commanding officer.—U. S. Journal. SECRETARY BANCROFT deserves the thanks of the whole nation, for his noble and honorable course upon this question. Flogging in the Navy has long been considered as a most disgraceful expedient. Instead of correcting abuses, it degraded the object it was intended to reform, and the sooner the infamous practice is abolished altogether, the more creditable will it be to the Navy. THE EXECUTION OF MCCURRY.—Took place in the jail yard on Friday last, in pursuance of the sentence of the law. WE HAVE NO predilections for the horrible and awful; nor should we consider it our duty to notice such matters at all, but for the opportunity it affords us to make a few reflections appropriate to the occasion. The unfortunate and guilty man has paid the forfeit due to the violated law; this we conceive to be right; the morbid sentimentality which would foster crime, by breaking down all the sanctions of law, to the contrary notwithstanding. The immense mass of spectators calls for a remark. We saw the old, the young, the robust, the infirm, the lame, the halt, the man upon crutches, the infant in the arms of his mother, the young man in the robes of beautiful form and feature but heavy as callous as steel can be called ladies; all bringing every street, choking every avenue, crowding every hill top, and house top, to enjoy one eager gaze at the heart sickening struggles of a dying criminal. A fearful sight! fearful juxtaposition of life and death! Within whose walls the Roman preparations for eternity, with their pomp and circumstance, the Indus prostratus, with its struggle of death, the convulsive quiver, the awful silence—without, the moving mass, instinct with life.—Ray and Literary Offering. IMPORTANT TO OFFICE SEEKERS.—The Washington Union suggests that writers and editors, for office, unconnected with personal importunities, are most likely to insure success to the most deserving; leaving, as such a course must do, more time to the President and heads of departments to read with care and deliberation all the conflicting recommendations. As a general, though not an universal rule, preference is given when the claims of applicants are equal, to those who have remained at home, and who have not resorted to personal importunities. ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, a grindstone, something like 5 feet in diameter, used for grinding hinges at the foundry of Messrs. Moore & Brown, was in full motion, making 300 revolutions in a minute, suddenly burst asunder in four pieces, and the centrifugal force was so great, that a piece of 500 pounds was forced through the wall in the second story of an adjoining building, 15 or 20 feet distant, and was arrested only by the wall on the opposite side of the room which it considerably injured. Another piece ascended perpendicularly through the roof, tearing rafters, &c. into fragments. Archibald McAllister, the workman employed in grinding at the time, discovered by the motion of the stone that something was wrong, and turning away from it, was instantly carried off by a piece some fifteen feet distant, but without being materially injured. But for the prompt move he would have been instantly killed and shattered to pieces.—Danville, Pa. Democrat. THE CROYS.—The Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer, of the 23rd instant, says: "From all we can learn there will be an average crop of Wheat, Corn and other staples, in all the States save Ohio, where the prospect now is, that only a half or two-third crop will be realized.—Farmers in this vicinity may realize fair prices in good funds for all they have to sell, provided they do not suffer themselves to be imposed upon by bank and produce speculators. The New York True Sun says about fifty thousand of the youth of the State of New York are enrolled among the "Sons of Temperance." There is a machine now in operation in the city of New York which makes from two to three hundred cedar painted pails per day. A good workman can make by hand some nine or ten per day.

Honors to the Dead. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, have each done themselves honor by the grand pageant, and appropriate ceremonies, commemorative of the illustrious Jackson. The Address of Messrs. Dallas at Philadelphia, Butler, New York, Howard, Baltimore, Davenport, Washington, and Andrew Stevenson at Richmond, "are proud evidences of American talent and learning, and would do honor to the most distinguished orators in the world." In speaking of these demonstrations of respect the Enquirer very appropriately asks— "Is it not a noble spectacle to see a great nation suddenly smothering its fierce party feuds and laying its excited passions upon the altar of patriotism—sembling together, in mournful silence, to pay a tribute of respect to the virtues of a man, once the victorious leader and brilliant statesman, but now laid in his quiet grave? Unlike the gorgeous and sycofant ceremonies of an enslaved nation, bowing the knee to power, and kissing the hand that oppresses them; we see the American people, without party distinctions, united as one man in honoring a national benefactor who has laid down the powers and patronage once in his possession, and whose last thoughts were for his country. The illustrious dead is revered by the living, because he was the embodiment of the national character and virtues.—His name, once a terror to the enemies of his country, is now looked upon as a model for the rising generation; its very sound presents to the young mind vivid ideas of truth, honor, generosity, love of country and christian patience and charity.—Who can doubt, after witnessing the simultaneous expressions of popular respect to Andrew Jackson's memory, that our people are as susceptible as ever of firmness and patriotism, and that the noblest emotions of patriots? The world will now understand, that America will beat with one heart, whenever the occasion calls for a demonstration of national feeling. We may quarrel with one another about political theories, but all true Americans will rally together, to honor the ashes of a patriot and eloquent benefactor, or to repel the insults and aggressions of foreign powers. It is the same feeling in both cases. A nation that refuses to pay a grateful tribute to the virtues and heroic deeds of her sons, will lose her pride of character, and is prepared to receive the yoke of an oppressor, and to blot out her glorious history." Mr. Bancroft's Oration. From the eloquent and beautiful oration of this gentleman, commemorative of General Jackson, we copy the following: "Up to the last, he dared do any thing that it was right to do.—He united personal courage and moral courage beyond any man of whom history keeps the record. Before the nation, before the world, before coming ages, he stands forth the representative, for his generation, of the American mind. And the secret of his greatness is this: By intuitive conception, he shared and possessed all the creative ideas of his country and his time.—He expressed them with dauntless integrity; he enforced them with an inviolable will; he executed them with an electric power that attracted and swayed the American people. The patriot, in his time, had not one great thought, of which he was not the boldest and clearest expositor. History does not describe the man that equalled him in battle array, nor wounds, nor widespread clamor, nor age, nor the anguish of disease, could impair in the least degree the vigor of his steadfast mind. The heroes of antiquity would have contemplated with awe the unmatched hardness of his character; and Napoleon, had he possessed his disinterested will, could never have been vanquished by the invincible hero. He conquered the wilderness; he conquered the savage; he conquered the bravest veterans trained in the battlefields of Europe; he conquered every where in statesmanship; and, when death came to get the mastery over him, he turned that last enemy aside as the feeblest of his adversaries, and escaped from it in the triumphant consciousness of immortality. His body has its fitting resting place in the great central valley of the Mississippi; his spirit rests upon our whole territory; it hovers over the vales of Oregon, and guards, in advance, the frontier of the Del Norte. The fires of party spirit are quenched at his grave, and all factions and rivalries have perished. Whatever of good he has done, lives, and will live forever. THE MEXICAN AND TEXAN TREATY.—The terms or conditions of the negotiations which have been conducted at Mexico and Texas, under the auspices of the English and American governments, were not laid before the public by President's proclamation. They were probably presented to Congress on Monday last. We have reason to believe that the articles are few in number, and relate only— 1st. To the recognition of independence. 2d. The return of Texas to be annexed to the United States, or any other power. 3d. The establishment of boundaries. 4th. The providing of an arbitration, in case the parties should not agree upon a boundary. None of the inducements which led to the negotiation, as a matter of course, are mentioned in the document. The private history of the transaction is also withheld. The public opinion, of the Havana press, does not appear as we learn in the treaty; nor does the guarantee of England and France. That there are other stipulations and understandings than those written for the public eye, we have little doubt. The proclamation of annexation by President James was one of these. It is more than probable that the failure of the plot to prevent annexation will not be the only one of those concerned to suppress all proceedings that have not already seen the light. Owing to this fact, the darker phases of the conspiracy will not be seen by this generation. [N. O. Picayune, June 19.] IOWA.—It must be recollected, that when the convention of Iowa framed their State constitution, it was not submitted to the people for their approval, but it was transmitted to Congress, who agreed to it, on the condition of regulating the boundary of the State upon a new basis. This constitution, with the condition of annexation, and the securing Iowa of a large territory, was submitted to the people during the present year, and rejected by a majority short of 1,000.—The territorial legislature of Iowa, now in session, has a bill before them "to submit to the people the draft of a constitution adopted by the late convention," which has given rise to considerable debate, and passed the House of Representatives on the 2d instant by a vote of 16 to 8—strict party vote—all the democrats voting for it, all the whigs against it. The "Iowa Capitol Reporter," of the 7th instant, "stops the press to announce that the governor has vetoed the bill submitting the draft of a constitution to the people at the ensuing August election. The Council immediately took up the subject, and passed it by a vote of 11 to 3. In the House its consideration is postponed until 11 o'clock; when, as there are 16 democrats to 8 whig members present, we shall expect it to become a law." Should it pass, the constitution will be a bill sent to the people, who will probably ratify it; and then the question comes—will Congress adhere to the boundaries which they have specified in the act; or will they recede, and acquiesce in the wishes of the people of Iowa? If the latter, the constitution will go into effect; if not, then it will become a question with the people, whether they will take the constitution according to the limits stipulated by Congress, or reject it.—Union. There has been consumed by fire in the United States, during the last two months, property to the amount of twelve millions dollars! GEORGIA.—The Democratic State Convention at Milledgeville have nominated Mr. McAllister of Savannah, as their candidate for Governor.

Presbyterian Church on Slavery.
We have been requested to publish the following report and resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, recently in session at Cincinnati. The whole was adopted by the following vote: ayes 164—nays 12. Non liquet 3, excused 1.

REPORT:
The committee, to whom was referred the memorials on the subject of Slavery, beg leave to submit the following report:
The memorials may be divided into three classes, viz:

1. Those which represent the system of Slavery as it exists in these United States, as a great evil, and pray this General Assembly to adopt measures for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves.
2. Those which ask the Assembly to receive memorials on the subject of Slavery, to allow a full discussion of it, and to join upon the members of our Church residing in States where laws forbid the slaves being taught to read, to seek for a lawful means the repeal of those laws.
3. Those which represent slavery as a moral evil, a heinous sin in the sight of God, and calling for the exercise of discipline in the case of those who persist in maintaining or justifying the relation of master to slaves.

The question which is now unhappily agitating and dividing our branches of the church, and which is pressed upon the attention of the Assembly by the three classes of memorials just named, is, whether the holding of slaves is, under all circumstances, a heinous sin, calling for the discipline of the church.

The church of Christ is a spiritual body, whose jurisdiction extends only to the religious faith, and moral conduct of her members. She cannot legislate where Christ has not legislated, nor make terms of membership which he has not made. The question, therefore, which this Assembly is called upon to decide, is this—Do the Scriptures teach that the holding of slaves, without regard to circumstances, is a sin, the renunciation of which should be a condition of membership in the Church of Christ?

It is impossible to answer this question in the affirmative, without contradicting some of the plainest declarations of the word of God. That slavery existed in the days of Christ and his Apostles is an admitted fact; that they did not denounce the relation itself as inconsistent with Christianity; that slaveholders were admitted to membership in the churches organized by the Apostles; that whilst they were required to treat their slaves with kindness, and as rational, accountable beings, and as Christians, as brethren in the Lord, they were not commanded to emancipate them; that slaves were required to be obedient to their masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, with singleness of heart as unto Christ; are facts which meet the eye of every reader of the New Testament. This Assembly cannot, therefore, denounce the holding of slaves as necessarily a heinous and scandalous sin, calculated to bring upon the church the curse of God, without charging the Apostles of Christ with conniving at such sin, introducing into the church such sinners, and thus bringing upon them the curse of the Almighty.

In so saying, however, the assembly are not to be understood as denying that there is evil connected with slavery. Much evil, and of a nature so defective and oppressive, by which, in some of the States, it is regulated. Nor would they by any means countenance the traffic of slaves for the sake of gain; the separation of husbands and wives, parents and children for the sake of "filthy lucre," or for the convenience of the master; or cruel treatment of slaves in any respect. Every Christian and philanthropist certainly should seek by all possible means to ameliorate the repeal of unjust and oppressive laws, and the amendment of such as are defective, so as to protect the slaves from cruel treatment by wicked men, and secure to them the right to receive religious instruction.

Nor is this Assembly to be understood as countenancing the idea that masters may regard their slaves as mere property, not as human beings, rational, accountable, immortal. The Scriptures prescribe not only the duties of servants, but of masters also, warning the latter to discharge those duties "knowing that their master is in heaven, neither is there respect of persons with him."

The Assembly intend simply to say, that since Christ and his inspired Apostles did not make the holding of slaves a bar to communion, we, as a church of Christ, have no authority to do so; since they did not attempt to remove it from the church by legislation, we have no authority to legislate on the subject. We feel constrained further to say, that however desirable it may be to ameliorate the condition of the slaves in the Southern and Western States, or to remove slavery from our country, these objects, we are fully persuaded, can never be secured by ecclesiastical legislation. Much less can they be attained by those indiscriminate denunciations against slaveholders, without regard to their character or circumstances, which have to so great an extent characterized the movements of modern abolitionists; which, so far from removing the evil, have tended to tend only to perpetuate and aggravate it.

The Apostles of Christ sought to ameliorate the condition of slaves, not by denouncing and excommunicating their masters, but by teaching both masters and slaves the glorious doctrines of the gospel, and enjoining upon each the discharge of their relative duties. Thus only can the church of Christ, as such, now improve the condition of the slaves now in our country.

As to the extent of the evils involved in slavery, and the best means of removing them, various opinions prevail, and neither the Scriptures nor our constitution authorize this body to present any particular course to be pursued by the churches under our care. The Assembly cannot but rejoice, however, to learn that the ministers and churches in the slaveholding States are awaking to a deeper sense of their obligation to extend to the slave population generally the means of grace; and many slaveholders, not professedly religious, favor this object. We earnestly exhort those to abound more in this good work. We would also exhort every believing master to remember his Master is also in heaven; and in view of all the circumstances in which he is placed, to act in the spirit of the golden rule: "Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even the same to them."

In view of the above stated principles and facts, Resolved, 1st, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was originally organized, and has since continued the bond of union in the church, upon the conceded principle that the existence of domestic slavery under the circumstances in which it is found in the Southern portion of the country, is no bar to Christian communion.

2nd, That the petitions that ask the Assembly to make the holding of slaves in itself a matter of discipline, do virtually require this judicatory to dissolve itself and abandon the organization under which, by the Divine blessing, it has so long prospered. The tendency is evidently to separate the Northern from the Southern portion of the Church, a result which every good citizen must deplore as tending to the dissolution of the Union of our beloved country; and which every enlightened Christian will oppose, as bringing about a ruinous and unnecessary schism between brethren who maintain a common faith.

SUMMER IN CHARLESTON.—The Mercury of the 29th inst. says: "We are passing through the hottest June in the history of man. It is impossible to think, to walk, to read, still more to rest. Exposure to the sun is at the risk of life. We heard of a death yesterday from it, and expect to hear of more. On Monday the thermometer stood at 98 deg. for several hours, and was above 90 at sunset. The efforts of the Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania to procure payment of the interest of the State debt due in August next are promptly seconded by the county authorities in various sections of the State; and there is now no doubt that the interest will be paid as soon as it falls due."

The Mexican Indemnity.
Since Gov. Shannon's arrival in this city, we find the case of the Mexican indemnity to be just as we have presumed. Mr. Voss our agent, had found it impossible to get the money at the treasury of the Capitol, as the revenue was constantly anticipated for the army and the domestic creditors before reaching its central point. Mr. Voss therefore found it necessary to do as others did, and take drafts on the treasuries of the departments, which had just been arranged when Mr. Shannon arrived. There was no doubt at the time, that the drafts would be speedily paid, as the design of the Government was evidently fair.—Mr. Voss received for these bills as payment, the Mexican Minister announced the payment, and Mr. Shannon sent home the announcement with his own endorsement. The drafts were handed to a large house in the city of Mexico for collection, but the revolution broke out soon after, and all the money was seized upon for the Army and whoever could get it first. This is the only reason why the money was not received. As it is, the drafts are still in the hands of the agents of the United States, unsatisfied.

The Mexican Government, however, instead of regarding the money as paid, or themselves released in any way by the transaction, count themselves doubly bound to pay, and will undoubtedly pay these drafts, whatever may be done about the subsequent instalments.

The whole matter seems to have been as well managed as it could be. At any rate, the indemnity stands as well, and in fact much better than, if the drafts had not been taken.

EXECUTION.—REPT.—The negro Jerry was hung under Campbell Court-house on Friday last, in pursuance of his sentence, for the daring attempt some months ago to murder his mistress, Mrs. Mohr, of this county—an attempt, the failure of which seems to have been almost miraculous.—An immense concourse of persons witnessed the scene. We understand that Jerry admitted the justice of his sentence, and expressed deep contrition for his crime. We learn also, that for some days previous to his execution, he had declared, that his supposed confederates, (negro Harry and his wife Sally,) who were convicted upon his voluntary testimony, and with him sentenced to be hung, are entirely guiltless of all participation in the murderous attempt, and that his testimony against them was false throughout.—They, indeed, being innocent, it will be fortunate that they were respited for thirty days by the Executive; (instead of being pardoned, as from misinformation, we stated in our last paper.) But we understand that no credit is given to Jerry's recent declarations, and that public opinion is still, as heretofore, decisive as to their guilt, and equally decisive as to the necessity of inflicting upon them the penalty of the law. This, indeed, was rendered manifest by the proceedings of a large public meeting held at the county Court-house on the day of Jerry's execution, (but which have not yet reached us,) in which the interference of the Executive, in respiting Harry and Sally for thirty days, was strongly condemned.

GENERAL JACKSON.
The editor of the Nashville Banner (Whig) takes the following notice of Gen. Jackson's prominent traits of character:—"Nature had poured out her gifts lavishly upon him—endowing him with an intellect of extraordinary vigor, a will of iron—and, at the same time, a suavity of manner and an elegance of demeanor, which, all combined, would have made him a man of 'mark and note' in any part of the world.—Few men excelled him in personal address, and he impressed all who approached him with the opinion that they were in the presence of a being of no ordinary character. I will remember to have heard a distinguished diplomatist assert, that in his carriage and bearing as President of the United States, he seemed to possess intuitively, and to display without an effort, qualities which other individuals did not exhibit, whose lives had been passed in the most refined courts of Europe. He had the power, beyond most men, of infusing his own spirit and opinions into those who came near him, and of arousing their personal attachment. Many of his companions in arms, who endured privations with him on the plains of Alabama and Florida, and shared in his pliancy of mind, have never forgotten the charm and dignity of his manners, his readiness to divide with them the last morsel of bread in his knapsack, or the last drop of water in his canteen, and the cheerfulness with which, under whatever disadvantages or troubles they may have been laboring for the time, he directed their thoughts to a day of final triumph and victory, and once more revived their drooping spirits by bright pictures of their distant homes and of future happiness. And, in whatever part of the country these old soldiers may be, when they hear of the death of their General, tears will involuntarily spring into their eyes, and their busy thoughts will conjure up the stirring scenes through which, under his guidance, they have passed."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The 12th of July is appointed as the day of meeting of this Company, to take into consideration the Act of the last session of the Virginia Legislature, confining the Company to Wheeling as the Western terminus of the Road.

The same act authorizes the Company to purchase the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and all the provisions of the act must be accepted or rejected as a whole.—*Win. Rep.*

FREDERICA BREMER.—A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Stockholm, says that Frederica Bremer, the charming author of the "Neighbors" and the rest of that series of beautiful works descriptive of Swedish life and manners, is about to visit the United States.—She will leave about the first of August, and come by way of England, expects to spend a year in this country. The writer hopes she will be received, as she has "a passionate admiration" for our republic, and its free institutions. She will be well received for her own worth, her lovely character, her beautiful writings. There needs no condition precedent to ensure her welcome.—*Balt. American.*

INHUMAN MURDER.—Five Persons Butchered in Cold Blood.—The Murderers Arrested.—Beverly Adcock, in company with his wife, mother, two small children, and two negro boys, were moving from Pontotoc, Mississippi, either to Missouri or Illinois, where a brother of Adcock resides. A person of the name of A. J. McCannon, from Columbus, Miss., fell in company with them, and travelled with them some days, until the 16th inst., when, as the older of the negroes says, he murdered Adcock, his wife, and mother, with an axe, while asleep. He then drew his knife and deliberately cut the throats of the two children, a boy and girl. He then took the most valuable horses, the two negroes, money and other valuables of the murdered family, and left, threatening to murder the negroes if they divulged the secret. Their bodies lay undiscovered until Tuesday morning, and when found, the bodies of two of the individuals were considerably eaten and torn by the dogs. A company of some six or eight gentlemen of Jackson, Tenn., immediately started in pursuit.—Before overtaking him, however, he had been apprehended by some gentlemen of Spring Creek, in company with the stage passengers about sixteen miles northeast of Jackson. After he was apprehended, blood was found upon his knife and pen-knives, which, the negro stated, he had frequently attempted to wash off, but could not. All the circumstances, in fact, are so strong that there is no doubt left upon the mind of the community, but that he is the guilty wretch. His name is A. J. McCannon, and hail from Columbus, Miss.—*(Daily Mission.)*

It is a circumstance worthy of note that three of the Presidents of the United States, Jackson, Monroe and Polk, have sprung from the same race—the Scottish colonists of the North of Ireland. Jackson certainly exhibited in an eminent degree the strongest and best points of that ancestral character, which presents a singularly happy union of the sterner virtues that distinguish the Scot, with the strong impulses, quick perception, and warm affections of the Irish people. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and the Adams, were of English descent, and in the lives and characters of all in varying proportions, we can clearly trace the distinctive traits which point to their Anglo-Saxon origin. Van Buren has been the only descendant of the Dutch colonist that has attained the highest honors in the Union. In this reference to the parentage of our Presidents, we suggest a subject of study not a little curious, and by no means unworthy of attention and philosophical investigation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE.—The Philadelphia papers give an account of a Locomotive just built at the manufactory of Mr. Norris, for the Long Island Railroad, which is remarkable for its great power and speed. It is intended to carry three hundred passengers and the United States mail from Brooklyn to Green Port, (L. I.) a distance of ninety-seven miles, in two hours and a half, and the papers say it can accomplish it in two hours—i. e. forty-eight miles an hour! It runs on eight wheels, and will be accompanied by a tender carrying 1000 gallons of water, a sufficient quantity for consumption on the whole route without stoppage.—*Rich. Compiler.*

AGUE AND FEVER.—The editors of the Baltimore American have been furnished by a friend with the following recipe, which is said to have proved very beneficial in cases of ague and fever:—"Red bark 1 oz; powdered snake-root, 20 grains; salts of Wormwood, 15 grains. Mix and divide into three equal parts. Take one dose at night in wine or molasses, one the next morning, and one the succeeding night. Care must be had not to take the mixture until the fever has subsided."

In consequence of the high fare charged on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and the consequent injury to the interests of Washington, by forcing travel along other routes, a proposition has been submitted to the City Council of that city, and is now pending, to fine the road, \$100 for each time its steam engine (now permitted to enter without charge) shall be brought within the boundaries of the city.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A man who had a wood-log on his back, was walking over a floor in a house in Sycamore street, Cincinnati, last Saturday, when the lower part of the wooden limb passed through a knot hole in the floor, which caused a sudden fall of the whole weight of the body upon the stump, causing most disastrous effects by dislocating the thigh and breaking the skin which had healed over the end of the bones. The pain the poor man underwent was most excruciating; in fact, we know of nothing that could have produced severer pain.—*Keystone.*

SECESSIONS.—Our readers are already advised that the Presbyterian churches, commonly known in this country as Seceders, have for some time been mediating a closer Union. The *Praeceptor*, edited by Dr. Presley of Pittsburg, says that "the Convention of Reformed churches met in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 21st ult. It will be gratifying to all who love peace and harmony, to learn that this body has been successful in the accomplishment of the object for which it was convened. A basis of union has been unanimously adopted by the convention. This basis, termed 'The Confession and Testimony of the United Presbyterian Church,' is transmitted in overture for the consideration of the different churches represented in the Convention. Should it meet with the approbation of the different churches, they will report accordingly, and the Union will then be consummated; and the united body, will be known by the name of the 'UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA.'—*Watchman of the South.*

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The editor of the Nashville Banner (Whig) takes the following notice of Gen. Jackson's prominent traits of character:—"Nature had poured out her gifts lavishly upon him—endowing him with an intellect of extraordinary vigor, a will of iron—and, at the same time, a suavity of manner and an elegance of demeanor, which, all combined, would have made him a man of 'mark and note' in any part of the world.—Few men excelled him in personal address, and he impressed all who approached him with the opinion that they were in the presence of a being of no ordinary character. I will remember to have heard a distinguished diplomatist assert, that in his carriage and bearing as President of the United States, he seemed to possess intuitively, and to display without an effort, qualities which other individuals did not exhibit, whose lives had been passed in the most refined courts of Europe. He had the power, beyond most men, of infusing his own spirit and opinions into those who came near him, and of arousing their personal attachment. Many of his companions in arms, who endured privations with him on the plains of Alabama and Florida, and shared in his pliancy of mind, have never forgotten the charm and dignity of his manners, his readiness to divide with them the last morsel of bread in his knapsack, or the last drop of water in his canteen, and the cheerfulness with which, under whatever disadvantages or troubles they may have been laboring for the time, he directed their thoughts to a day of final triumph and victory, and once more revived their drooping spirits by bright pictures of their distant homes and of future happiness. And, in whatever part of the country these old soldiers may be, when they hear of the death of their General, tears will involuntarily spring into their eyes, and their busy thoughts will conjure up the stirring scenes through which, under his guidance, they have passed."

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SONG OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE.
BY A LADY OF VERMONT.
I build my nest on the mountain crest,
Where the wild winds roar my Eagles to rest,
When the lightning flash and the thunder crash;
And the roaring torrents foam and dash.
For my spirit flies henceforth shall be
A type for the Sons of Liberty.

Aloft I fly from my eyrie high,
Through the vaulted dome of the azure sky,
On a sunbeam bright take my airy flight,
And float in a flood of liquid light.
For I love to play in the noontide ray,
And bask in a blaze from the throne of day.

Awake I spring with a timeless wing,
On the feathered cloud I poise and swing;
I dart down the steep where the lightning leap,
And the clear blue canopy slowly sweep;
For dear to me is the revelry
Of a free and fearless liberty.

I love the land where the mountains stand
Like the watch towers of a patriot band;
For I may not bide in my glory and pride,
On a sunbeam bright take my airy flight,
And float in a flood of liquid light.
For I love to play in the noontide ray,
And bask in a blaze from the throne of day.

Then give me in my flight to see
The land of the Pilgrims ever free;
And I never will rove from the haunts I love,
But watch with my sentinel look above,
Your banner free over land and sea,
And exult in your glorious destiny.

Oh, guard ye well, the land where I dwell
Less in future times the tale I tell,
When slowly expires in smouldering fires,
The goodly heritage of your sires.
How Freedom's light rose clear and bright,
From fair Columbia's beacon-height,
Till ye quenched the flame in a starless night.

THE CELEBRATION.
The Committee of Arrangement for the Celebration at Shannondale on to-day respectfully give notice that they have secured the services of JOHN BLAIR HOGE, Esq., as Orator on the occasion, and B. F. WASHINGTON, Esq., as Reader.

The Day will be ushered in by the firing of Cannon by the Charlestown Artillery. The Military, as well as citizens and strangers, will form in Procession in Charlestown, at 7 o'clock, under the charge of Capt. JOHN W. ROWAN, as Marshall of the day, traverse the principal streets, and then take up the line of march for the Springs.

Soldiers of the Revolution and the late War, are respectfully invited to be present, and they will be assigned their appropriate places in the Procession. After reaching the Springs, the Procession will be disbanded for a few moments, when it will again form, lead by the Artillery, followed by the Reader and Orator, Soldiers, Rev. Clergy, Citizens and strangers, and thence proceed to a beautiful Grove, where the services of the Day will take place.

After the services at the Grove are gone through, where the company will adjourn to the Springs, where a collation will be in waiting for all who may wish to partake. After dining, Toasts appropriate to the occasion will be drunk.

As the Committee have every reason to believe that "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" will abound, they cordially invite all to be present. For the accommodation of the public, the Committee are authorized to say that the Shannondale Stage will make two trips, the first at 7 and the second at 10 A. M. THE COMMITTEE.

DIED.
On Sunday, 1st June, at his residence near Elk Branch, Mr. JOHN HARTWIG, aged and respectable citizen of this county. This has departed, from among us, "an honest man, the noblest work of God."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.
On Sunday, 1st June, at his residence near Elk Branch, Mr. JOHN HARTWIG, aged and respectable citizen of this county. This has departed, from among us, "an honest man, the noblest work of God."

Religious Notice.
Dr. MARTIN is expected to preach at the White Horse Chapel on Sabbath, July 6th, at 11 o'clock. June 27.

Champagne Cider
FOR Family and Table use, just received and for sale, by the gallon or otherwise, at SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL, July 4.

FRESH TURNIP SEED—for sale by J. H. BEARD, July 4.

BROWN MUSTARD SEED—Ground, at 25 cents per pound, for sale by J. H. BEARD, July 4.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, Va., on the 30th June, 1845, which, if not taken out before the first of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

A—H. V. Andrews.
B—Mr. Beckham, Henry Buckles, Sr., Wm. E. Burton, Robert Barnhart, Jacob Burns, 2; Wm. Brown, Thomas Botler, Nelson Darger, Timothy Briarty.

C—Robert J. Cramer, Mrs. Mary Cramer, Charles Cameron, E. H. Carrel, 2; Joseph W. L. Carly, Jas. Cathart, Thomas Chambers, Thomas Clarke, Dr. Samuel Chew, Joseph Carry, William Cossel, Michael Cunan.

D—Miss Mary Ann Duke, Moses Demmon, 2; Peter Derry.
E—James S. Eversole, 2; Josiah H. Edwards, 2; Henry E. Eaton, Edmund H. Eaton, Mrs. Augusta Engle.

F—Michael Foley, Capt. Russell Fennell.
G—H. K. Goran, Christopher Goodrich, 2; John Gemrightle.

H—Alexander Hitchcock, 2; Catharine Henkle, Frederick Houck, John Hinson, Thos. Haligan, Henry Hardint, Miss Sally Haffeybour.

K—Miss Isabella Keller, John King, A. M. Kitzmiller, Mrs. Mary Kercheval, Susannah Kidwiler, K. Kretzbohn.

L—Bernard Lynch, J. Lewis, Andrew Logan, Joseph Lenoix, Henry Lanchar.

M—(Timothy) McBratney, James Miller, James Morton, James Martin, 2; Wm. McCoy, John Morningstar, Robert Marston, John M. Muehen, Miss Margaret Mullen, Michael Murray, John Muliken, James Merrick, James McGlochlan, Rev. Wm. Matchet.

N—James Neer, Catharine Nisswaner, John Newman.
O—William Orn, Julius Openhamer, Matilda Oden.

P—Indrick Pfeiffer, Mathias Prince.
R—Wm. Richard, Joseph L. Russell, A. B. Ragan, Richard Rathery, J. O. Riley.

S—Washington Spangler, James Sanders, Joseph Strider, Mrs. Mary A. Stephenson, 5; Michael Schneider, Alex. Sheldon, William Stephens, Mrs. Slatery, 3; John H. Strider, Andrew Jackson Stedman, F. W. Stephenson, James W. Steele, Henry Snyder.

T—Wm. H. Wintzell, Lewis Washington, A. J. Wood, Bolivar Ward.

V—M. Ann Vincen.
JOHN G. WILSON, P. M.
July 4, 1845.

Lands For Sale.
I OFFER for sale, all my Lands in Jefferson and Berkeley counties, to wit: Hazelfield; Boley's place, on the creek; Burns' place, on the creek, and the Sphur Spring, in Berkeley, adjoining Mrs. Dandridge's Bower place.

The sale will be made on the most accommodating terms, viz:—A payment of one-fourth or fifth, and a credit of the residue—say ten years, carrying interest from the date, payable annually. I shall be in Jefferson in July, August, or September, and will give notice of my arrival in this paper.

Any person wishing to write to me, may direct to me, until September, to the care of Dr. David H. Tucker, Philadelphia, whom I am about to visit. H. St. G. TUCKER.
University, July 4, 1845—2m.

HARD CIDER VINEGAR—for sale by HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co. July 4, 1845.

French Cloths.
THE attention of the Gentlemen is invited to our extensive stock of French Cloths and Cassimeres, which will be found inferior to no other in the Valley, and at reduced prices. July 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Bargains for the Ladies.
BEING determined to keep no Fancy Goods over this season, we will offer at very reduced prices, the remainder of our extensive stock of Balzaines, Berages, Lawns, Gingham, Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnets, &c. &c., with many other Summer Goods. Ladies who have not completed their wardrobe for the present season can do so at very reduced prices, by calling on us. July 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

SEAGRAMS—2,000 Real Havana Segars, just received from New York, and for sale by July 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

TEA—3 chests very superior Tea, just received from New York. July 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

FRESH MACARONI, Lemons and Oranges, just received and for sale by KYVES & KEARSLEY, July 4.

For Gentlemen.
BEING anxious to close out our Stock of Gentlemen's Summer Wear, we are offering our stock on hand at very reduced prices. Those who have not entirely supplied themselves for the season will find it to their interest to give us a call. July 4. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Fresh Arrival.
JUST received at No. 4, Miller's Row, Fresh Candy, Raisins, Lemons, Oranges, &c. All kinds of Cake, Beer, &c. always on hand. ANDREW MILLER.
June 27, 1845—3t.

Charlestown Artillery.
YOU will parade in front of my house, on the Fourth of July next, at 7 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

Each member will be provided with 26 rounds of blank cartridges. It is designed to visit Shannondale Springs and partake of a collation to be there served up. An election will be held at this parade for officers of the company. JOHN W. ROWAN, Capt. June 27.

VERY HANDSOME English double plated Coffee Urn, and a pair of Waiters for sale low. CHAS. G. STEWART, June 27.

Jewelry.
A SMALL lot of Jewelry, just received from Philadelphia, such as Watches, Gold Pens, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Guards, &c. June 27. CHAS. G. STEWART.

WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to hire, from now until Christmas, a SERVANT GIRL. One who is a good Cook, Washer, &c. would be preferred. A fair price will be given if application be made immediately. GEORGE R. DEAVER, Mouth Mills, Mill Creek, near Smithfield, June 13, 1845—4t.

Cheap Groceries.
THE subscribers have on hand a large stock of cheap Groceries, viz: New Orleans Molasses, Do do do Molasses, Rio Coffee, Chocolate and Rice, to which they invite the attention of the farmers. June 13. CRANE & SADLER.

This Way, Farmers.
JUST received, 1 dozen Bennett's best Grain Cradles, Grain and grass Scythes, Seythe Sneads, Rakes, Wheatstubs and Patent Rifles, for sale unusually cheap. June 13. CRANE & SADLER.

HARVEST, HARVEST!—Just receiving and opening, our supplies of harvest goods, of every description, to which we invite the attention of farmers. June 13. HARRIS, HAMMOND & Co.

PRINTS—Just received, a very cheap lot of Prints and pantalon stuff. June 13. CRANE & SADLER.

HARVEST.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish Farmers and others with Groceries of superior quality, at a small advance on auction prices. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine his assortment before laying in their supply for Harvest. ADAM YOUNG, Agent. Harpers-Ferry, June 13.

WHISKEY—A large lot of Old Rye and Common Whiskey, on hand and for sale by June 13. CRANE & SADLER.

Morocco.
JUST received, the best Philadelphia tanned Morocco and Madras Morocco and Kid Skins for ladies' and gentlemen's wear; Fancy colored and Bronze Skins for Misses also; Black and white lining skins; Super deer and goat skin binding, &c. Together with a large stock of Spanish and country leather, calf-skin, &c., very cheap for the cash at THOS. RAWLINS'. June 13.

SKASON.—Ice cream buckets, churns, and all kinds of Wood-ware, just received. June 13. THOS. RAWLINS.

TIN WARE—A good assortment, for sale by CRANE & SADLER, June 13.

For Harvest.
FROM recent additions, our stock now on hand is complete, of such Goods as Farmers require for Harvest, all of which will be sold at very reduced prices. We invite a call from all who wish to buy. J. J. MILLER & WOODS. June 13.

FRESH.—A few barrels No. 1 new Herrings. June 13. THOS. RAWLINS.

More New Dry Goods.
JUST received, an additional supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SUMMER GOODS, which will be sold cheaper than ever. JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1845.

Horses For Hire.
THE subscriber has two good and safe Riding Horses, that he will hire out for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable prices. One of them works well in harness, and is perfectly gentle. JOHN AVIS, Sr. May 30, 1845.

More New and Cheap Goods!
CALL AND SEE!
THE subscriber ever wishing to give his customers the benefit of the Latest Fashion and newest style of Goods, at the earliest possible moment, would respectfully make known to his numerous customers, that he has just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets, with an additional supply of

Gentlemen's Fashionable Goods.

