



NATIONAL DEM. CONVENTION.

This body assembled in Baltimore on Monday, 23d inst., to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Representatives were present from all the States.

The Committee of Arrangements had made every preparation for the accommodation and business of the Convention, together with ample facilities for the large body of Reporters, representing the press from all parts of the Union.

The delegates having been successively admitted, as they arrived at the church, in their undress, presented as respectable and dignified a body as we have ever seen convened on a similar or any other occasion. The familiar faces of honorable gentlemen, whose talents, elevated politics, and popular character, have made their names as familiar as household words...

The Convention assembled and was called to order precisely at 12 o'clock by Mr. ... who moved that Hon. J. S. Bryce of Louisiana, take the chair and preside over the Convention until a permanent organization should be effected.

Judge Bryce, on taking the chair, returned thanks, in a few appropriate remarks, concluding with the expression of a hope that the proceedings would be characterized by "order—Heaven's first law."

After the appointment of the other officers for a temporary organization, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Committee to consist of one from each and every State in the Union, except the State of New York, the members of said Committee to be selected by the respective State delegations, whose duty it should be to report upon the number of delegates claiming seats in the Convention and to examine the validity of their credentials.

The Committee on Credentials was thereupon appointed. On Monday evening permanent officers of the Convention were chosen. The Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON of Virginia was appointed President, with numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

On Tuesday morning, a rule was adopted by a vote of 175 yeas to 28 nays, that two-thirds of the whole number of votes given should be necessary for the nomination of the candidates for President and Vice President.

On this point an interesting discussion took place, and some of the first talent of the nation participated. On Tuesday evening, the Committee on credentials reported that previous to taking into consideration the case of the "Old Hunkers" and "Hamburners" from New York, both of which parties claimed seats in the Convention, they had resolved that they would pledge themselves to abide the decision, and agree to support the nominee of the Convention—that the "Hunkers" had readily made the pledge required, but the "Hamburners" had refused to make it—and, therefore, the Committee recommended that the Hunkers be allowed to take the seats.

Thereupon a warm discussion arose which finally ended in the adoption of a resolution, allowing the New York delegation two hours each on Wednesday, to be heard upon their respective cases. Among those who participated in the debate, whilst the reception of the report of the Committee on Credentials was pending, was the Hon. Mr. Yancey of Alabama, and the Hon. Henry B. Fildner from the 10th Congressional District of Va.—We subjoin their remarks:

Mr. YANCEY.—I think I may freely say, in the name of that justice which I adore, that I thank you for the vote just given, in no scolding the way of the previous question. [Applause.] I think I can thank you in the name of the Democracy, in refusing to send forth to the world the announcement that you are willing to decide upon an *ex parte* statement. [Consistent applause.] Far be it from me to sympathize with the principles of the Barnburners of New York; but in their case, I shall maintain the principles of justice as resolutely as in the case of any other set of men. [Applause.] I deny the right of the committee to apply a test to either of the delegations from New York. With my dissent, I have no objection to my duty, that they have transcended their authority. What right have the thirty respectable gentlemen, who compose that committee, thus to impose a test in the name of six or seven hundred delegates here assembled? If to abide the decisions of the committee is to give the Democracy, then there is a species of Democracy of which I never heard in my youth. Had the committee asked, Are you in favor of the independent Treasury and free trade? Are you opposed to internal improvements by the general government? or applied any other test of principle, I could have said a different case. But I say boldly and fearlessly, that their test is an anti-democratic test. [Loud applause.] No, sir! I can never accede to the imposition of such a test! To no foe of mine would I commend it. I am to have a fight with any one, let me have it the Roderick Dhu—with every weapon cast aside which gives me an undue advantage. [Loud applause.] But I will not detain the Convention. I do not, let me assure the gentleman from Georgia, desire to hear myself talk; although, if I speak more intelligently than some, I should prefer listening to myself. Mr. HANNEGAN.—I most respectfully invite with the gentleman from Alabama, to give attention upon the vote which has just been given. I rejoice that the gag has not been put upon this question; but I must, at the same time, beg leave to differ with him upon the question as to the conduct of the committee. The simple question is, whether the committee had the power to propose the test. How stands the question? The assembled delegates of this whole land are the judges in this matter. Will the gentleman from Alabama, or any other gentleman who takes his view of the question, tell us when these delegations can take part in our deliberations—to propose a pledge to them? If the Convention has the right to decide this question, will any gentleman say that this committee, selected by the Convention to act in the matter, have not the right to propose the same test? Can any one doubt that if the resolution offered by the gentleman from Indiana had not been premature, it would have passed here by acclamation?

If the Convention, as a body of men, have a right to decide, will any gentleman, and I have a right to pledge before any delegation enters these doors, surely their agents, the men appointed upon the committee, have that right also? These gentlemen come here with their own peculiar differences of opinion which have nothing at all to do with us when the nominee is proclaimed—give us your aid, and assist us in testing the test. Is this request unreasonable? The gentleman asks us to settle their differences—we reply, that we will do it, and do it instantly, if they will abide by our decision, and stand by it firmly and support our nomination. How do you know, sir, that after we admit these gentlemen, and after we have received and accepted their credentials, they will not forsake the nominations, and refuse their support? How do you know that they will, after having their documents and papers fully

endorsed as delegates, button up their coats, and turn their backs upon you? When men ask to be heard in this matter, they ought to abide by the laws of the tribunal at which they stand; and that tribunal is the Democratic Convention. What do the gentlemen who have called the Union and Barnburner delegation? Why they say they will give no pledge, and demand to come in unconditionally? What entitles them to unconditional privileges? What gives them the right to step in here over the heads of their brother Delegates, and to demand that the rules which are necessarily required to be imposed? Are we not all Democrats, and, as such, bound to aid each other, and unite as Democrats? You gentlemen, as a Convention here, have delegated to this committee the power to act in your place; and, therefore, if these gentlemen deny the right of the committee to deny the right of the Convention. They come here, seeking to be heard; but they will not be heard unless unconditionally. This Convention is a court, and the committee is the jury; and when the jury decide, it is the duty of the party to abide by their decision. It is a sacred duty to govern the course of these gentlemen, they button up their coats, and say we must be heard unconditionally or not at all. I do not desire at present to refer to the merits of the claims of these delegates, but I cannot refrain from replying in a few words to the resolutions from Connecticut, which he spoke of the action of the convention of 1844, and of the man who offered himself as a sacrifice to the cause—who offered himself up as a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his party. A sacrifice to be elected chief magistrate of the United States, and to be a sacrifice to the cause, I would make a thousand such sacrifices! [Laughter and applause.] No! gentlemen; it was no sacrifice! The Democracy of that State called for the willing services of an able man who could be elected, and sustain their principles. And it is a sacrifice to step forward in behalf of his party when it was struggling for existence, and become crowned with the laurels of his own fellow citizens who loved and almost worshipped him? But the gentleman from Connecticut further says, that in doing so—in making this sacrifice to carry out his decision, shall he shoulders into office the present incumbent? Honest as I know he was—true and faithful to the cause, as I knew him to be—I cannot believe that he himself would have acknowledged any such idea. The great Democracy of this country is not to be borne aloft upon the shoulders of any man. It calls upon the combined Union of every man, and thoroughly of every one of its members. It is a poor commentary upon the sacrifice, that the party that elevated him to the situation should soon after become rent by factions. The Convention only has a right to decide, and the committee has the duty to carry out its decision, and has a right also, when men step into this duty, to ask to be admitted as members of this body, to know who and what they are—whether they will sustain the nomination, and stand by us, weal or woe; or whether, maddened at the feet of their idols, they will desert their party, and plunge the dagger of their malice into the backs of their friends. [Loud applause.]

On Wednesday morning soon after the assembling of the Convention, the New York case was taken up. Governor Dickinson addressed the Convention, and was followed by Mr. Pliden, Mr. H. H. H. Barnburners, Mr. Henry A. Foster of N. Y., for the old Democratic party followed. Then Mr. Preston King on the other side. Several others spoke. Most of the day was consumed in the discussion of the matter. The case was finally taken up to admitting both delegations, and rejected as follows:—

AYES—Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, Massachusetts 10, Vermont 6, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 6, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 26, Delaware 1, Maryland 3, Texas 4, Tennessee 9, Kentucky 2, Ohio 1, Indiana 9, Iowa 4, Missouri 4, Wisconsin 4—125.

Mr. Commander then rose and said that the State of Texas desired time for further consideration. The chair decided that they could not have that privilege, unless the veto of the State had been previously declared. It being understood that it had been correctly announced, the chair decided that it must stand as given, 4 yeas, and the entire vote was then declared by the President to be 126 yeas, 125 nays.

A motion to adjourn was then, at half past 8 o'clock, carried by a vote of 125 yeas, and the Convention adjourned to nine o'clock on Thursday morning.

On Thursday morning, after some considerable discussion, the main question came up, as connected with the admissibility of the New York Delegation, on the adoption or rejection of the following resolution offered by Mr. Toosey of Connecticut:

Resolved, That both delegations from the State of New York be and they are hereby taken as members of this convention, entitled to cast the number of votes to which that State is legally entitled in the Electoral College.

The vote was taken by States, and the resolution was carried as follows:—

AYES—Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, Massachusetts 10, Vermont 6, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 6, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 26, Delaware 1, Maryland 3, Texas 4, Tennessee 9, Kentucky 2, Ohio 1, Indiana 9, Iowa 4, Missouri 4, Wisconsin 4—125.

Mr. HANNEGAN made a few explanatory remarks, in the course of which he read the resolutions of instructions by the State of Indiana.

He then offered the following resolution, which he read, sent to the Chair, and moved the previous question:

Resolved, That the New York delegation, known as the Syracuse delegation, are rightfully entitled to cast the electoral vote of said State in this convention.

Mr. HANNEGAN insisted that the resolution was not in order, as it violated an express rule of the convention, declaring that a majority of the delegation of each State shall have the right to cast the vote of that State in the convention as they may deem proper.

The Chair decided the resolution of Mr. Hannegan to be in order, and stated his reasons at length.

Mr. TURNEY moved to lay the resolution on the table, but gave way temporarily, for Mr. Dickinson of New York (Hunker) delegation, to make a speech in support of the resolution, declaring that, being a long protest against the declaration made by the Convention, on the contested delegation case, and re-asserting the exclusive right of the Syracuse (Hunker) delegation to represent the Democracy of that State in the Convention.

Mr. Dickinson having read the protest, the Convention proceeded to vote by States, on the motion of Mr. Turney, to lay the resolution of Mr. Hannegan on the table, as follows:—

YEAS—Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, Massachusetts 12, Vermont 6, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 6, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 26, Delaware 1, Maryland 3, Texas 4, Tennessee 9, Kentucky 2, Ohio 1, Indiana 9, Iowa 4, Missouri 4, Wisconsin 4—127.

NAYS—Rhode Island 2, Delaware 2, Virginia 17, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 6, Georgia 7, Florida 3, Mississippi 6, Louisiana 6, Arkansas 3, Tennessee 4, Kentucky 1, Ohio 11, Indiana 1, Michigan 4, Missouri 4, Wisconsin 4—95.

So the resolution was laid on the table. The New York delegation being interested, were decided by the President, after some discussion, to be precluded from voting, and that a motion to excuse them, which had been made by a member, was unnecessary.

Mr. SANDERSON of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor, and offered a resolution that this CONVENTION DO NOW PROCEED TO NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and moved the previous question.

Mr. CAMERLING, at this stage of the proceeding, rose and requested, on the part of himself and colleagues, (the Barnburners) to withdraw from the convention, and leave as accordingly granted.

The Chair was about to state the question on Mr. Sanderson's resolution, when Mr. Ramsey of Tennessee, had leave to present a communication from the President of the United States, which was read, declaring a nomination for the Presidency, in conformity with his previous declaration.

Mr. RAMSEY, in presenting the communication, said:—

Mr. President, before the convention proceed to ballot, I deem it proper to remark, that I have received from the President of the United States a letter, the contents of which I am authorized, upon the occurrence of the contingency referred to in it, to communicate to this body.

From informal conversations with delegates whom I have met, in which I have ascertained their views and intentions, the contingency has, in my judgment, arisen, upon which it is proper to be known by the position and wishes of the President, and I know of no better mode of doing this, than to present the letter itself, with the request that it be read.

The President's letter is as follows:— WASHINGTON CITY, May 20, 1848.

Dear Sir:—From speculations which have appeared in some of the public journals, and from reports in private circles, which have been made me, by many political friends, some of them delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which will assemble at Baltimore on the 22d instant, I am induced to suppose that it may be the desire of some of my friends to propose my re-nomination for the office of President of the United States, in the office of President of the United States.

Should you ascertain that such is the intention of any of the delegates, I desire, through you, to communicate to the Convention, that I am not a candidate for the nomination, and that any use of my name with that view, which may be contemplated, is without my agency or desire on my part.

The purpose declared in my letter of the 12th of June, 1844, in accepting the nomination tendered to me by the Democratic National Convention, in the same manner, and to the same effect, has remained unchanged; and to re-appoint me to the office of President of the United States, would be to re-appoint me to the office of President of the United States, which I still feel, to retire to private life at the close of my present term.

I entertain the confident hope and belief, that my Democratic friends of the convention will be in the harmonious nomination of some citizen to succeed me, who will firmly maintain and carry out the great political principles introduced in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Convention in 1844—principles which have been the earnest endeavor and constant aim of my administration, to preserve and pursue—and upon the observance of which, in my opinion, mainly depend the prosperity and permanent welfare of our country.

If on reviewing the history of my administration, and the remarkable events, foreign and domestic, which have attended it, it shall be the judgment of my countrymen, that I have adhered to these principles and faithfully performed my duty, the measure of my ambition is full, and I am deeply compensated for all the labors, cares and anxieties which are inseparable from the high station in which I have been called to exercise. I shall ever cherish with sentiments of deep gratitude to my fellow citizens for the confidence they reposed in me, in elevating me to the most distinguished and responsible public trust, on earth.

It is scarcely necessary that I should add, that it will be no less my duty than it will be my sincere pleasure, as a citizen, to unite with my Democratic friends in the support of the nomination of the convention, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. With great respect, I am your obedient servant.

JAMES K. POLK. To Dr. J. G. M. RAMSEY, of Tennessee.

To Messrs. Henry Hubbard, William H. Rouse, Joseph H. Brewster, Lewis M. Saunders, Robert Rantoul, Jr., Committee of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore.

The convention then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Sanderson's resolution, when Mr. Yancey moved to lay it on the table. The Chair decided that the motion was not in order, until there was a second to the resolution, and Mr. Yancey renewed his motion to lay on the table. The question, by States, was decided in the negative, 21 to 234.

The main question was then ordered to be put, and the resolution was adopted without discussion. Mr. CAMERLING, of Pa., nominated for President of the United States, James Buchanan.

Mr. POWELL of Pa., nominated Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Hubbard, of the New Hampshire delegation.

The convention then proceeded to vote for PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, and the result was as follows:—

FIRST BALLOT.

Table with columns for States and votes for Buchanan, Woodbury, and others. Total Buchanan 125, Woodbury 55, others 8.

Florida declined voting altogether on this ballot, and New York did not answer. The whole number of votes cast being 231, and the number necessary to a choice, (168), not having been received by either candidate, the convention proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows:—

Table with columns for States and votes for Buchanan, Woodbury, and others. Total Buchanan 144, Woodbury 24, others 13.

Mr. KING, of the same State, said that North Alabama would support the nominee.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Alabama, delegate at large, moved that the State be divided into delegates, and as honorable men were bound to support its nominees. He understood, he thought, the State of Alabama, well, and as one of the thirty States of the Union, she would not set up herself as a dictator to the rest of the Union. He belonged to no ultra set of factionists at the South, and did not as much harm as do another ultra set of factionists at the North. He believed that Alabama would give her vote to the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. PORTER KING, of the same State, said Alabama would support the nominee. Only let the North do as the gentleman from Massachusetts had promised, and as a Democrat—though a young Democrat—he would pledge that State to the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. JACKSON, of the same State, looked upon Gen. Cass, as one of the greatest and purest of American statesmen. His services in the war of 1812, and his services during the war with Mexico, had secured them in battle and cheered them on to victory. The State of Alabama would vote for Lewis Cass.

Mr. JACKSON, of the same State, took a somewhat similar ground to that advanced by Mr. Yancey. He desired that in 1844, the Convention should lay down the platform of principles, and in conformity with the views expressed by that State, he would pledge her vote for the nominee of the convention.

Mr. KING, of the same State, said that North Alabama, the district from which he came, would give its support to Gen. Cass. He had come here knowing that that great pilot of the Democratic party, James K. Polk, was about to leave the helm and had looked about for one to supply his

place, and North Alabama would be satisfied with the selection which had been made.

Mr. ... of the same State, said that Alabama would vote in her strength for the nominee of the convention.

Mr. ... of the same State, said he came here as the friend of the great and glorious Levi Woodbury—who had wintered with us and summed up with us. They never had to ask where Levi Woodbury was. Alabama loves him; but because he loves him, she does not love others. Whatever might be the result in other States, there was no doubt about Alabama—no more doubt than there was of Illinois. When Illinois quits the Democratic party, there may be danger that Alabama will quit. He would say of his distinguished friend from Alabama (Mr. Yancey) that his virtue, if it is a virtue, is a virtue which runs too much to extremes. But he knew that he had no sympathy with Whigs—that he was a Democrat in principle and feeling.

Mr. ... of the Tennessee delegation, eloquently commended the convention, and closed with the declaration that that State would gloriously roll out her "thirteen" for the candidate of the Democracy of the Union.

Mr. ... of the Kentucky delegation, said the Democracy of that State would go into the canvass, either for or against Mr. Cass, and that that State, even against Mr. Cass, would give her vote for Lewis Cass. He told some rich and highly amusing anecdotes of Mr. Cass's influence in the Whig ranks there, which elicited much applause.

Mr. ... of the Florida delegation, expressed the sincere desire of that State for the perpetuity of Democratic principles, as the rock of our political salvation, and in no event would she depart from them. She went for principles, and not for men. But her delegates were under individual pledges to stand firm in the canvass. No one could force him from the Democracy.

Mr. ... said that since the decision of the convention in regard to the claims of the contesting delegations from New York, that which he represented had consulted, and had themselves a had conference, under the instructions of their constituents. Their course would be indicated by a paper which they had prepared and now presented.

The paper was read by Mr. Smith, and went briefly into a history of the circumstances under which the Convention had assembled, and the action of the Union Convention, the subsequent response of the Albany Legislative caucus, its approval of their sentiments, and the expression of surprise by that caucus that any attempt should be contemplated to neutralize their action here by forcing upon the Convention the nomination of a candidate who had been given up by the Democracy.

Other considerations also, had influenced their present determination. They are entitled either to seats exclusively, or not at all. If they differ in the opinion of other States, and if they are not entitled to seats, they should not be allowed to embarrass the action of those others. They had desired the question of right to be settled; and if they should consent to divide with the other delegates their responsibility here, they would forfeit the confidence of the Democracy of New York. They therefore decline respectfully, to take seats upon the terms proposed.

It appeared, therefore, that the nomination of Gen. Cass was unanimously sustained by the delegates of the several States, with the exception of New York, Alabama and Florida, the former not having voted at all, and the two latter permitting their vote to stand as cast on the last ballot.

On motion the Convention adjourned to 5 P. M.

Mr. ... of the New Hampshire delegation, pledged that State a majority which shall come down upon the ranks of federalism like an avalanche.

Mr. ... of the Tennessee delegation, said that the delegation were united for Cass, and declared their united vote of that delegation might be recorded.

Mr. ... of the Connecticut delegation, said the delegation from that State, though preferring Mr. Woodbury, were hostile to no other candidate. They go for principles, not men; and the candidate who will be successful will go into the canvass with the support of the Democracy of that State, in favor of Gen. Cass, should now be made unanimous, and had desired also that Connecticut might have the first opportunity to make the motion.

Mr. ... of the Maine delegation, pledged that State a majority which shall come down upon the ranks of federalism like an avalanche.

Mr. ... of the Massachusetts delegation, said that State would do her whole duty, whether successful or unsuccessful, in the approaching contest. If her Democracy could not command success, they could deserve it, when they were called upon to support the native born son of New England, than when no one within her borders had done her more honor.

Mr. ... of the Massachusetts delegation, made also a few spirited and appropriate remarks, to the same effect, and closing with the declaration, that the North will take care of their troubles, and that the South will take care of theirs.

Mr. ... of the Rhode Island delegation, said she would do all that she possibly could for Lewis Cass.

Mr. ... of the New Jersey delegation, said that New Jersey had preferred James Buchanan, but had changed her vote to carry out the manifest destiny of Lewis Cass. Whatever might be the result in New Jersey, the Democracy of that State would go into the contest should to shoulder.

Mr. ... of Alabama, said that State had three times voted, for Andrew Jackson, twice for Martin Van Buren, and once for James K. Polk; never for a Whig, and never had she been a Whig State. She will still adhere to principle, and she will still adhere to the platform upon which she has voted.

Mr. ... of the South Carolina delegation, said that the number of his constituents in that State, who had been laid down by the Convention, if those principles were in accordance to the instructions which Alabama had given to her delegates, Alabama would support that nominee.

Mr. ... of Alabama, delegate at large, moved that the State be divided into delegates, and as honorable men were bound to support its nominees. He understood, he thought, the State of Alabama, well, and as one of the thirty States of the Union, she would not set up herself as a dictator to the rest of the Union. He belonged to no ultra set of factionists at the South, and did not as much harm as do another ultra set of factionists at the North. He believed that Alabama would give her vote to the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. ... of the same State, said that Alabama would support the nominee. Only let the North do as the gentleman from Massachusetts had promised, and as a Democrat—though a young Democrat—he would pledge that State to the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. ... of the same State, looked upon Gen. Cass, as one of the greatest and purest of American statesmen. His services in the war of 1812, and his services during the war with Mexico, had secured them in battle and cheered them on to victory. The State of Alabama would vote for Lewis Cass.

Mr. ... of the same State, took a somewhat similar ground to that advanced by Mr. Yancey. He desired that in 1844, the Convention should lay down the platform of principles, and in conformity with the views expressed by that State, he would pledge her vote for the nominee of the convention.

Mr. ... of the same State, said that North Alabama, the district from which he came, would give its support to Gen. Cass. He had come here knowing that that great pilot of the Democratic party, James K. Polk, was about to leave the helm and had looked about for one to supply his

place, and North Alabama would be satisfied with the selection which had been made.

Mr. ... of the same State, said that Alabama would vote in her strength for the nominee of the convention.

Mr. ... of the same State, said he came here as the friend of the great and glorious Levi Woodbury—who had wintered with us and summed up with us. They never had to ask where Levi Woodbury was. Alabama loves him; but because he loves him, she does not love others. Whatever might be the result in other States, there was no doubt about Alabama—no more doubt than there was of Illinois. When Illinois quits the Democratic party, there may be danger that Alabama will quit. He would say of his distinguished friend from Alabama (Mr. Yancey) that his virtue, if it is a virtue, is a virtue which runs too much to extremes. But he knew that he had no sympathy with Whigs—that he was a Democrat in principle and feeling.

Mr. ... of the Tennessee delegation, eloquently commended the convention, and closed with the declaration that that State would gloriously roll out her "thirteen" for the candidate of the Democracy of the Union.

Mr. ... of the Kentucky delegation, said the Democracy of that State would go into the canvass, either for or against Mr. Cass, and that that State, even against Mr. Cass, would give her vote for Lewis Cass. He told some rich and highly amusing anecdotes of Mr. Cass's influence in the Whig ranks there, which elicited much applause.

Mr. ... of the Florida delegation, expressed the sincere desire of that State for the perpetuity of Democratic principles, as the rock of our political salvation, and in no event would she depart from them. She went for principles, and not for men. But her delegates were under individual pledges to stand firm in the canvass. No one could force him from the Democracy.

Mr. ... said that since the decision of the convention in regard to the claims of the contesting delegations from New York, that which he represented had consulted, and had themselves a had conference, under the instructions of their constituents. Their course would be indicated by a paper which they had prepared and now presented.

The paper was read by Mr. Smith, and went briefly into a history of the circumstances under which the Convention had assembled, and the action of the Union Convention, the subsequent response of the Albany Legislative caucus, its approval of their sentiments, and the expression of surprise by that caucus that any attempt should be contemplated to neutralize their action here by forcing upon the Convention the nomination of a candidate who had been given up by the Democracy.

Other considerations also, had influenced their present determination. They are entitled either to seats exclusively, or not at all. If they differ in the opinion of other States, and if they are not entitled to seats, they should not be allowed to embarrass the action of those others. They had desired the question of right to be settled; and if they should consent to divide with the other delegates their responsibility here, they would forfeit the confidence of the Democracy of New York. They therefore decline respectfully, to take seats upon the terms proposed.

It appeared, therefore, that the nomination of Gen. Cass was unanimously sustained by the delegates of the several States, with the exception of New York, Alabama and Florida, the former not having voted at all, and the two latter permitting their vote to stand as cast on the last ballot.

On motion the Convention adjourned to 5 P. M.

Mr. ... of the New Hampshire delegation, pledged that State a majority which shall come down upon the ranks of federalism like an avalanche.

Mr. ... of the Tennessee delegation, said that the delegation were united for Cass, and declared their united vote of that delegation might be recorded.

Mr. ... of the Connecticut delegation, said the delegation from that State, though preferring Mr. Woodbury, were hostile to no other candidate. They go for principles, not men; and the candidate who will be successful will go into the canvass with the support of the Democracy of that State, in favor of Gen. Cass, should now be made unanimous, and had desired also that Connecticut might have the first opportunity to make the motion.

Mr. ... of the Maine delegation, pledged that State a majority which shall come down upon the ranks of federalism like an avalanche.

Mr. ... of the Massachusetts delegation, said that State would do her whole duty, whether successful or unsuccessful, in the approaching contest. If her Democracy could not command success, they could deserve it, when they were called upon to support the native born son of New England, than when no one within her borders had done her more honor.

Mr. ... of the Massachusetts delegation, made also a few spirited and appropriate remarks, to the same effect, and closing with the declaration, that the North will take care of their troubles, and that the South will take care of theirs.

Mr. ... of the Rhode Island delegation, said she would do all that she possibly could for Lewis Cass.

Mr. ... of the New Jersey delegation, said that New Jersey had preferred James Buchanan, but had changed her vote to carry out the manifest destiny of Lewis Cass. Whatever might be the result in New Jersey, the Democracy of that State would go into the contest should to shoulder.

Mr. ... of Alabama, said that State had three times voted, for Andrew Jackson, twice for Martin Van Buren, and once for James K. Polk; never for a Whig, and never had she been a Whig State. She will still adhere to principle, and she will still adhere to the platform upon which she has voted.

Mr. ... of the South Carolina delegation, said that the number of his constituents in that State, who had been laid down by the Convention, if those principles were in accordance to the instructions which Alabama had given to her delegates, Alabama would support that nominee.

Mr. ... of Alabama, delegate at large, moved that the State be divided into delegates, and as honorable men were bound to support its nominees. He understood, he thought, the State of Alabama, well, and as one of the thirty States of the Union, she would not set up herself as a dictator to the rest of the Union. He belonged to no ultra set of factionists at the South, and did not as much harm as do another ultra set of factionists at the North. He believed that Alabama would give her vote to the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. ... of the same State, said that Alabama would support the nominee. Only let the North do as the gentleman from Massachusetts had promised, and as a Democrat—though a young Democrat—he would pledge that State to the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. ... of the same State, looked upon Gen. Cass, as one of the greatest and purest of American statesmen. His services in the war of 1812, and his services during the war with Mexico, had secured them in battle and cheered them on to victory. The State of Alabama would vote for Lewis Cass.

Mr. ... of the same State, took a somewhat similar ground to that advanced by Mr. Yancey. He desired that in 1844, the Convention should lay down the platform of principles, and in conformity with the views expressed by that State, he would pledge her vote for the nominee of the convention.

Mr. ... of the same State, said that North Alabama, the district from which he came, would give its support to Gen. Cass. He had come here knowing that that great pilot of the Democratic party, James K. Polk, was about to leave the helm and had looked about for one to supply his

place, and North Alabama would be satisfied with the selection which had been made.

Mr. ... of the same State, said that Alabama would vote in her strength for the nominee of the convention.

Mr. ... of the same State, said he came here as the friend of the great and glorious Levi Woodbury—who had wintered with us and summed up with us. They never had to ask where Levi Woodbury was. Alabama loves him; but because he loves him, she does not love others. Whatever might be the result in other States, there was no doubt about Alabama—no more doubt than there was of Illinois. When Illinois quits the Democratic party, there may be danger that Alabama will quit. He would say of his distinguished friend from Alabama (Mr. Yancey) that his virtue, if it is a virtue, is a virtue which runs too much to extremes. But he knew that he had no sympathy with Whigs—that he was a Democrat in principle and feeling.

Mr. ... of the Tennessee delegation, eloquently commended the convention, and closed with the declaration that that State would gloriously roll out her "thirteen" for the candidate of the Democracy of the Union.

Mr. ... of the Kentucky delegation, said the Democracy of that State would go into the canvass, either for or against Mr. Cass, and that that State, even against Mr. Cass, would give her vote for Lewis Cass. He told some rich and highly amusing anecdotes of Mr. Cass's influence in the Whig ranks there, which elicited much applause.

Mr. ... of the Florida delegation, expressed the sincere desire of that State for the perpetuity of Democratic principles, as the rock of our political salvation, and in no event would she depart from them. She went for principles, and not for men. But her delegates were under individual pledges to stand firm in the canvass. No one could force him from the Democracy.

Mr. ... said that since the decision of the convention in regard to the claims of the contesting delegations from New York, that which he represented had consulted, and had themselves a had conference, under the instructions of their constituents. Their course would be indicated by a paper which they had prepared and now presented.



Variety.

THE KIND.

BE KIND. BY C. FILLION. Seem not the man that asks for bread, Nor drive him from your door...

EDITOR'S TROUBLES.

An Eastern editor gives his readers a specimen of what he calls the "captivator's letters" received from post-masters...

Another will read like this: Sir, Your paper addressed to Jerrold T. Ogden...

Another: Publishers of Eagle—Your paper directed to Leonidas Jinks...

Another: Sir—Your paper addressed to Micajah Rigdon is refused...

Another: Once in a while one will come in this style: A. Leathers, Esq...

Another: I recommend you not to send any more papers to Obed Sagendorf...

Another: To KEEP BIRDS FROM FRUIT—The following plan, which I discovered...

Another: They had attacked my peas. On suspending a few pieces of the looking-glass...

Another: I have before tried fifty plans, but never found any so effective as the above.

Another: A CURIOUSITY—A correspondent at Ballsville, N. Y. writes: "There is now living at Adams Center, Jefferson county, N. Y. a lady sixty-two years of age, Mrs. ..."

Another: A short time since, among a brood of chickens hatched at the residence of Mr. John Slater...

Another: WHIG HARMONY—There is some want of harmony in the universal Whig party just now...

Another: HEAR THIS GIRLS—The Coronator, Boston says: "Show me the wife that's on the watch for every little rent or scratch..."

Another: BRIDGET BURNS, come and repeat your lesson. Parse the word 'kiss'...

Another: AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN—A young man advertises in the Boston Post as salesman...

Another: BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING—A man named John Derby, advertised for a wife...

Another: CUCUMBERS, which will soon be in season, though generally eaten, are considered unwholesome food...

CITY BUSINESS. NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends of Jefferson and the adjoining counties, and all who may call on them...

Having the sole control—and a consequent reduction in expenses—he will be enabled to offer very great inducements in...

New Ready-Made Clothing. Of every description—such as first-rate Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., together with Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. He is also supplied with...

Also, Anchor Escapement, 1' Epine and Vertical Watches, of which he has the following extremely low, reduced prices...

Also, other Watches at lower than the above prices, suitable for traders, with a splendid assortment of gold chains, seals and keys...

Also, 3 and 4 tone Musical Boxes. Old Swiss, French, German, and American, and the highest price given...

All of the above goods the subscriber will guarantee as cheap as any other establishment in the United States...

IMPORTANT TO WATCH MAKERS AND DEALERS. A large assortment of Watch Makers Tools and Materials selling off below cost to close a concern...

Having employed an experienced workman to conduct the concern, he feels confident of giving full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom...

For the convenience of persons at a distance, Wool will be received and returned when Carried (the weather permitting) at the following places...

At Adridge's, Cameron's Depot, Geo. H. Beck with Store, Smithfield, Linton on Tuesday; and at Boyd's Store, Banker's Hill, Capt. Seaman's Store, and at Wyeon's Store in Parksville, on Friday of each week...

Onequon Mills, April 25, 1848—5m. P. S. I will at all times pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain. J. C. W.

REMOVAL. BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION. THE Jefferson Boot and Shoe Manufactory has been removed to the Room adjoining Messrs. Gibson & Harris's Store...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

The Cheapest Clothing Store. IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

THE undersigned has purchased the entire Inland of Ash & Co., in the Clothing Establishment in Charlottesville, and is now prepared to offer greater inducements than ever before offered to the people of this or the neighboring counties...

Having the sole control—and a consequent reduction in expenses—he will be enabled to offer very great inducements in...

New Ready-Made Clothing. Of every description—such as first-rate Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., together with Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. He is also supplied with...

Also, Anchor Escapement, 1' Epine and Vertical Watches, of which he has the following extremely low, reduced prices...

Also, other Watches at lower than the above prices, suitable for traders, with a splendid assortment of gold chains, seals and keys...

Also, 3 and 4 tone Musical Boxes. Old Swiss, French, German, and American, and the highest price given...

All of the above goods the subscriber will guarantee as cheap as any other establishment in the United States...

IMPORTANT TO WATCH MAKERS AND DEALERS. A large assortment of Watch Makers Tools and Materials selling off below cost to close a concern...

Having employed an experienced workman to conduct the concern, he feels confident of giving full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom...

For the convenience of persons at a distance, Wool will be received and returned when Carried (the weather permitting) at the following places...

At Adridge's, Cameron's Depot, Geo. H. Beck with Store, Smithfield, Linton on Tuesday; and at Boyd's Store, Banker's Hill, Capt. Seaman's Store, and at Wyeon's Store in Parksville, on Friday of each week...

Onequon Mills, April 25, 1848—5m. P. S. I will at all times pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain. J. C. W.

REMOVAL. BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION. THE Jefferson Boot and Shoe Manufactory has been removed to the Room adjoining Messrs. Gibson & Harris's Store...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

WATCHES, JEWELRY, WATCH TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

BEAKE & LYON. No. 193, Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Would call the attention of Country Merchants, Watchmakers, Traders, and Individuals...

Having the sole control—and a consequent reduction in expenses—he will be enabled to offer very great inducements in...

New Ready-Made Clothing. Of every description—such as first-rate Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., together with Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. He is also supplied with...

Also, Anchor Escapement, 1' Epine and Vertical Watches, of which he has the following extremely low, reduced prices...

Also, other Watches at lower than the above prices, suitable for traders, with a splendid assortment of gold chains, seals and keys...

Also, 3 and 4 tone Musical Boxes. Old Swiss, French, German, and American, and the highest price given...

All of the above goods the subscriber will guarantee as cheap as any other establishment in the United States...

IMPORTANT TO WATCH MAKERS AND DEALERS. A large assortment of Watch Makers Tools and Materials selling off below cost to close a concern...

Having employed an experienced workman to conduct the concern, he feels confident of giving full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom...

For the convenience of persons at a distance, Wool will be received and returned when Carried (the weather permitting) at the following places...

At Adridge's, Cameron's Depot, Geo. H. Beck with Store, Smithfield, Linton on Tuesday; and at Boyd's Store, Banker's Hill, Capt. Seaman's Store, and at Wyeon's Store in Parksville, on Friday of each week...

Onequon Mills, April 25, 1848—5m. P. S. I will at all times pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain. J. C. W.

REMOVAL. BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION. THE Jefferson Boot and Shoe Manufactory has been removed to the Room adjoining Messrs. Gibson & Harris's Store...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

Ladies' do do. Misses and children's do do. I have procured a superior lot of French Calfskin for Gentlemen's Boots...

GEORGE W. RANSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed his Office to the building recently occupied by John R. Flagg as a Sheriff's Office, two doors East of the Bank...

He renews the offer of his professional services to the public generally. Office one door West of Abell's Hotel. Feb. 16, 1848—3m.

JAMES MCHERRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HAS removed to Harpers-Ferry, Virginia...

He renews the offer of his professional services to the public generally. Office one door West of Abell's Hotel. Feb. 16, 1848—3m.

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Frederick, Jefferson, Morgan and Frederick Counties. Feb. 8, 1848—1f.

Virginia, Jefferson County, Set. IN THE COUNTY COURT, April Rules, 1848.

William Smallwood AGAINST William A. Hall, Hiram Carney, Elizabeth Snook, widow of Solomon Snook, dec'd, William Snook, Dennis Snook, Joshua Snook, Samuel Snook, Albert Snook, and Mary his wife, Bushrod S. Snook, and Adeline his wife, William Snook, infant child of Snook, dec'd, Emma Snook, Charles W. Snook, Henry M. Snook, and Benjamin Snook, infant children of Benjamin M. Snook, dec'd, Catherine G. Shope, widow, and Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, infant children of Augustus Shope, dec'd, Defts.

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

IN CHANCERY. A T Rules continued and held in the Clerk's Office of the said Court, on the 7th day of April, 1848, the Defendants, William A. Hall, Joshua Snook, Catherine G. Shope, Harriet A. Shope, Agnes B. Shope and Philip G. Shope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly...

REFRIGERATORS.

I HAVE received for the season another supply of Scott's Patent Improved and ventilated Refrigerators. I call the attention of the public particularly to these celebrated "Ice Houses," which is, without doubt, the most perfect ever introduced...

Also Corliss's Improved and warranted non-conductors of heat for cold water, by which cold water can at all times be had with a small portion of ice.

Bate's Patent Premium Sliding Top chamber Baths, recommended by the first medical men of the country. Waterman's Patent Panama Shower Baths and Bathing Pans, Yankee and other Shower Baths—all Bathing Tubs of every description furnished to order. I would invite the attention of the public to these articles, as I have recommendations and certificates in my possession which will satisfy all their utility. No articles of the kind ever introduced to surpass them. May 2, 1848. J. J. MILLER.

FOR RUPTURES OF THE SEIN, Scirrhous Affections, Tumors, Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Cancers, Running Sores, Scabs and Blisters, time and a determined perseverance in Dr. SWETZER'S PANACEA, will effect a cure.

FOR INDIGESTION, Rejection of food, Nausea, Vomiting, Nervous Affections, Bilious complaints, Head-ache, Paleness, or Female Irregularities, Dr. SWETZER'S PANACEA will soon effect a cure; but if obstinate, or attended with Dropsy, the dose should be increased, and the cure will soon be effected. Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to take much medicine; but bear in mind that this mildly operating medicine puts not weakness into the frame, but restores the system, draws weakness out, leaves strength in its place, and by giving composed sleep at night, and an appetite for any kind of food, re-animates the whole frame with vigorous action, improving the mind and clearing the sight.

SCROFULA AND GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS. Scrofula is said to be hereditary, the infant receiving from its parents the seeds of this disease, which increases with its years, if neglected and not subjected to frequent purification with Dr. SWETZER'S PANACEA. The glands are placed in the corners of the body, and out of the way of direct communication; their real use is a subject on which much difference of opinion prevails; it suffices us to know that when in a diseased state, they are capable of being purified and cleaned by a long course of Dr. SWETZER'S PANACEA, which restores them to sound and proper action. Scrofulous persons can never pay too much attention to their blood, its purification should be their first thought, for after a long course of perseverance they will even cure hereditary diseases.

IN CASE OF JAUNDICE, Asthma, Liver complaints, The Dolorous, Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout, Dr. SWETZER'S PANACEA cannot be too highly extolled; it searches out the very root of the disease, and by removing it from the blood, makes a cure certain and permanent.

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND KIDNEYS, Strictures, Gravel, Dropsy, Flatulency, Urinary Obstructions and Extreme Costiveness, Dr. SWETZER'S PANACEA is the best remedy ever tried; it removes all those acrimonious humors from