

Baltimore Convention.

MONDAY, MAY 11. A very large number of the delegates to the Jackson Convention met at the saloon of the Athenaeum this morning. The meeting was organized about 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Sumner of New Hampshire, John O'Connell of Tennessee, was called to the Chair.

Mr. Eaton of Tennessee, stated that Judge Overton was confined to his room by indisposition, and that the names of ROBERT LUCAS of Ohio, was elected to supply his place.

On motion of Mr. Burke, of Ohio, John A. Dix, of New York, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard of New Hampshire, it was Resolved, That a committee to consist of one member from each State be appointed to report to the Convention the names of the delegates in attendance.

On motion, the Convention took a recess until one o'clock, to give the committee time to report in pursuance of the foregoing resolution.

TUESDAY, MAY 23. At half past 9 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and Mr. King, of Alabama, from the committee of one from each State, reported that the committee had had the subject confined to them under consideration, and he had been instructed to inform the Convention that their choice had fallen upon General ROBERT LUCAS, of Ohio, as the most suitable person to preside over their future deliberations.

He accordingly moved that General Lucas be appointed President of the Convention, which was unanimously agreed to. Gen. Lucas not being present, a committee was appointed to wait upon him and inform him of his selection. It consisted of Mr. Clayton, of Georgia; Mr. Murphy, of Ohio; and Mr. Bradley, of Vermont. Gen. L. having been conducted to the chair, made suitable acknowledgments for the honor conferred on him.

Mr. King further reported that he had been instructed to recommend the appointment of four Vice Presidents which he proceeded to name—they were

1st, Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, 2d, James Fenner, of Rhode Island, 3d, John M. Barclay, of Pennsylvania, 4th, A. S. Clayton, of Georgia.

Who being unanimously approved, of Mr. King proposed three Secretaries, viz. John A. Dix, of New York, Simeon G. Felt, of New Jersey, Robert J. Ward, of Kentucky.

The Convention being thus organized, Mr. King further reported that the committee had adopted the following resolutions in relation to the further proceedings of the business of the Convention:

Resolved, That the Delegates from each State be entitled to as many votes in the selection of a Candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States as such State may be entitled to in the apportionment bill recently passed by the House of Representatives; and that two thirds of the whole number of votes be required to constitute a majority.

Resolved, That in taking the vote for Vice President, the Delegates from each State shall designate a member or members to nominate the person to be selected.

Resolved, That the Delegates from each State be requested to attend for that purpose. A recess was taken until 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, MAY 25. The President having called the Convention to order, the Reverend Mr. Skinner opened the sitting with prayer. Mr. McAfee, from the committee appointed to wait upon Charles Carroll of Carrollton, reported that they had performed that duty, and had finally decided that he would have attended this morning; but he had just received a message stating that the health of the venerable patriot would not permit him to venture out.

Gen. Van Ness, of the District of Columbia, rose to call the attention of the Convention to the claims of the Delegates from the District, and desired that the sense of the Convention might be taken on the subject.

Mr. King acknowledged that the matter had unintentionally escaped the recollection of the committee; but he proposed to allow the Delegates from the District one vote, and moved accordingly.

Mr. Lammot, of Pennsylvania, opposed the motion, on the ground that no voice was allowed them by the Constitution.

The question being taken on the motion to allow the District one vote, it was found that there were for it 126, against it 153. So the motion was lost.

Mr. King, from the committee, offered two resolutions, the first of which specified, that in voting on the nomination for Vice President, the authorized person should designate the name of the person to be voted for by the delegates from that State, which was adopted, and the second provided for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the people, which was laid on the table until after the nomination should have been made.

Mr. King then moved that the States should be called over and the ballots handed to the Secretary, which being done, the result of the balloting was found to be as follows:

Table with 4 columns: State, M. V., V. Ballots, and P. Ballots. Lists states including Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.

The President accordingly declared Mr. VAN BUREN, of New York, to be duly

nominated as the candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

A motion was made that the question on the adoption of this nomination should be put that it might receive the unanimous vote of the Convention. Mr. Kramer proposed to take the sense of the Convention by yeas and nays.

Mr. Foster, of Georgia, opposed the motion, and one of the Delegates from Virginia having stated that the members from that State desired time to make an explanation of their vote, he moved a recess until 1 o'clock, P. M. which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, MAY 26. The Convention being called to order, Mr. Archer of Virginia stated that he had directed by his delegation from that State to present the following Resolution, which he moved to have recorded among the proceedings, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Delegation from Virginia to this Convention concur in and approve the nomination of a Vice President, which has been made by that body, and will recommend the cordial support of it to their constituents.

A similar resolution was presented by the delegates from Kentucky, and ordered to be recorded on the proceedings.

A committee of one from each State was appointed to prepare an Address to the American People, to be named by the President.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, offered the following resolution, which was ordered to be entered on the proceedings:

Resolved, That this Convention repose the highest confidence in the patriotism, integrity and purity of ANNAN JACOBSON, and cordially concur in the approbation of his conduct which has been expressed in various parts of the Union.

The Delegation from Alabama informed the Convention that they had yielded their preference for Richard M. Johnson, and most cordially approved of the nomination of Martin Van Buren, which declaration was ordered to be inserted on the journal.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a committee composed of the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention, be appointed to inform Mr. Van Buren of his nomination by this Convention.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, from the committee appointed to prepare an Address to the people, reported that the said committee were unable to convene until a very late hour last evening, and although they had unanimously agreed upon the general principles and sentiments which ought to distinguish such an address, they had not been able satisfactorily to prepare one. He was instructed to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Delegates to this Convention, in place of a General Address, to make such a report or address to their constituents as they may think proper.

Mr. Archer also stated that he was directed to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a general corresponding committee of three members from each State be appointed by the President of this Convention.

This resolution was adopted, but subsequently amended so as to leave the number of the committee at the discretion of the delegates.

The committee, appointed to wait upon Mr. Carroll, reported through their chairman, that they had performed their duty, and that the Convention, whenever it might suit their convenience, it was their intention to proceed to his house immediately on the adjournment of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Kramer, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, MAY 17.

Mr. LEWIS CONDUCT, of New Jersey, asked unanimous consent to move resolutions for inquiry by a committee of the House. The motion being objected to, he moved to suspend the Rule of the House, to allow him to make the motion, demanding on that question the yeas and nays. Upon this, the reading of the Resolutions which he proposed to offer was demanded; and they were read as follows:

Resolved, As the sense of this House, that the lives and persons of the Representatives of the People in this House, are now no longer safe, but are daily in jeopardy by assaults and outrages committed on them out of doors, on account of the manner in which they discharge their Representative duties.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, with instructions to enquire and report what measures are necessary to protect the lives and persons of the Representatives of the People in this House, and to secure to them their constitutional privileges of freedom of speech and deliberation.

Resolved, That said committee be further instructed to enquire into the origin and extent of the conspiracy manifested by recent managers and murderers attempted against Members of this House.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to enquire into the truth or falsity of the rumor which charges the President of the United States with countenancing, directly or indirectly, by any approbation, opinion, or expression of his, any act of outrage and violence perpetrated against Members of the House; and whether any language has been used by him, tending to rebuke or censure it for its investigation of the assault made on any of its members.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed further to enquire and report, whether from the origin and extent of this conspiracy, and from the characters who may appear to have engaged in it, either as principals or accessories, a determination be not manifested, not only to overawe and intimidate the Representatives of the People, but also to impede the progress of public measures, and to prevent the efficient legislation of Congress upon great and important subjects yet undecided.

Resolved, That for the purpose of executing the duties assigned said committee, power is hereby given them to send for persons and papers.

The question on suspending the rule in order to allow these resolutions to be moved, was then taken and decided in the negative. YEAS 81, NAYS 95.

Mr. Barringer, of N. C. rose and observed, that he was in his place when the yeas and nays were taken, and distinctly heard his name called, but had refrained from voting. He begged the indulgence of the House now to explain the reason why he had not voted.

It was a fact not to be concealed, for it was already a fact well known, if not by newspaper report, at least to those from whom newspaper information might be derived, that he (Mr. B.) had been referred to as to a conversation stated to have been held with the President, on the subject of the Houston affair. He was apprised of the design to call upon him, in the event of the investigation, which was the object of the resolution taking place; and whatever might be his position in relation to the present administration, he felt it to be his duty to avoid even the appearance of screening the President as a friend, or of persecuting him as an enemy. He could not, therefore, according to his ideas of propriety, give a vote upon the question, and he therefore asked the indulgence of the House to be excused from doing so.

The request of Mr. B. was complied with by the House.

A great variety of bills, of minor import, were despatched in both Houses.

Among the few memorials presented, was one by Mr. McKennan, of Pennsylvania. In presenting it, he briefly stated that it was signed by nearly 300 inhabitants of the county of Washington. That since the tariff of 1828, the growing of wool had become a very important interest, and an immense amount of capital had been invested in that branch of business.

That the project of the Secretary of the Treasury for the reduction of duties, had created a general alarm in that district of country, and that immediately after they received intelligence of its nature and provisions, a public meeting was called, which was composed of gentlemen of great respectability, of all political parties, who had remonstrated in strong terms against the proposed reduction, and had circulated memorials throughout the county, which his information induced him to believe were signed by every person to whom they were presented. He asked the reading of the memorial, and its reference to the committee on manufactures; and it was read and referred accordingly.

TUESDAY, MAY 22. In Senate, many bills were passed, and the bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, was read.

In the House, the bills making appropriations for Indian treaties, &c. were debated at some length.

The bill to provide for the culture and manufacture of silk, caused much debate; but no final decision was had.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23. In the Senate, Mr. Robbins submitted a bill to authorize the erection of an Equestrian Statue, in bronze, of George Washington, to be placed in the city of Washington.

In the House, the bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States, was taken up, and Mr. Dallas spoke about one hour in explanation of several modifications of the charter proposed by the bill. It was informally determined to postpone the subject, from day to day, till the documents ordered to be printed were received; and, in the mean time, to attend to Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams, from the Committee of Manufactures, presented a report on the subject of the Tariff, accompanied by a bill to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Adams said it was proper for him to state the circumstances attending the formation of this bill and report. The House would be pleased to understand that this bill, reported by order of a majority of the committee, was framed on the basis of the draft reported by the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the call made on that officer by the house. In several sections it had been departed from by the Committee. There was a distinct diversity of opinion of two descriptions in the Committee. No member of the Committee was understood to be committed upon any particular point of the bill—it was the general bill as connected together that was agreed to by a majority of the Committee. As to the report, the House would be pleased to consider that as the act of the reporter alone. Portions of it had met with the approbation of the Committee—other parts had not met the approbation of any member but the reporter. He hoped this fact would be borne in mind by the House in the perusal of the report.

Mr. J. S. Barbour said, it was incumbent on him to make an explanatory remark in consequence of his peculiar position on the Committee, which had been charged with the settlement of this—the most distracting of all the questions before the House. Upon some material points of this question, the Committee were divided in the proportion of six to one. Under such circumstances, he had resolved to carry into the deliberations of the Committee, the most perfect spirit of compromise which was consistent with these constitutional principles which throughout his political life he had regarded as his sheet anchor. In the Committee I corresponded feeling had been expressed—and by no individual more distinctly than by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams). But when the

committee came to the consideration of practical points, they had found their opinions widely apart from each other. With many of the sentiments contained in the report, he not only agreed, but felt grateful to the chairman of the committee for the force with which they were expressed. But with the general principles of that report he felt compelled to express his decided disapprobation.

Mr. Lewis Condict moved to print 10,000 copies of the bill and report, which was agreed to.

The bill concerning the culture of silk, was finally defeated, upon a motion of Mr. Polk, to strike out the enacting clause. The vote stood—For striking out, 98; against it, 61.

THURSDAY, MAY 24. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Smith, took up the bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; but, after a brief explanation, it was laid on the table until there shall be a full Senate. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Hubbard, the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Revolutionary Pension Bill, from the Senate. Mr. H. observed, that he wished this bill to be passed with all its faults, as there was no likelihood of the bill which had previously passed this House being carried through the Senate this session. Whatever objections might be found to exist in it, could be obviated the next Congress. The House rejected several amendments that were offered.

A bill for the settlement of the claims of the Virginia militia, on motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, and

A bill-making appropriations for the improvement of harbors, on motion of Mr. Mercer, were successively gone through. An amendment to the latter bill, on motion of Mr. Worthington, for an appropriation of 25,000 dollars for Baltimore, was agreed to.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bills to the House.

On the question for the third reading of the Pension bill, Mr. Williams, of N. C., having moved an amendment, to strike out six months and insert three, as the lowest term of service, in the bill, Mr. Doddridge, in order to cut off any amendments, called for the previous question, which was sustained, and the main question then put, yeas 91, nays 74; and the bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next, yeas 113, nays 53—after which, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 25. On the question for the second reading of the bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, when Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. Mr. Moore then expressed a wish to offer an amendment to-day; and on his motion the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Craig reported a bill from the Committee on Internal Improvements, confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The day being set apart for the consideration of District business, the bill authorizing a subscription to the Alexandria Canal Company, was taken up, and an amendment was moved by Mr. Doddridge for a subscription of 100,000 dollars to the capital stock of the Alexandria Canal Company, but he withdrew it to make way for an amendment proposed by Mr. Barbour, that 100,000 dollars should be appropriated for the construction of an aqueduct over the Potomac, the question on which was decided by yeas and nays in the affirmative—yeas 96, nays 71. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and it was subsequently read a third time, and passed—yeas 90, nays 78.

SATURDAY, MAY 26. In the Senate, the bill to modify and continue the charter of the Bank of the United States, was taken up at one o'clock. Mr. Moore offered an amendment, to the effect that no branch should be established in any State, without the assent of that State, and that the capital of the branch should be taxable in like manner with the capital of other banks within each State, but he said he should not call it up for consideration at present. Mr. Webster offered an amendment, the effect of which is to strike out the clause which prevents the bank from establishing more than one branch in each State, except where more than one is established already; which was agreed to without discussion. Mr. Webster then moved to amend the bill by altering the mode of paying the bonds required, in such manner that the bank pay yearly, for 15 years, one hundred thousand dollars to the Government. This motion was opposed by Mr. Benton, who also spoke earnestly, and at considerable length, in opposition to any final action on the Bank question at the present session. He also indicated a plan for the organization of a Bank upon the principles of the Scottish Banks, which, he said, he would, as a suitable time, propose. Mr. Buckner, Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Clayton, spoke in reply to various points in Mr. Benton's remarks. Mr. Marcy made some sug-

gestions in opposition to the amendment. The question was then taken on Mr. Webster's amendment, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 52, nays 10. Mr. Webster laid on the table two other amendments, which were ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Root, from the Select Committee on that subject, reported a set of joint resolutions relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Sturge concluded his speech on the Winnslet case, when Mr. Grennell moved the previous question, which was sustained—the question being divided, the Judiciary committee were discharged, yeas 111, nays 65, and the case referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, yeas 113, nays 54. The House then took up in committee the contested election in Virginia, and after some time spent in the discussion, Mr. O. C. Johnson was declared duly elected to his seat, yeas 85, nays 35. The House then adjourned.

Foreign.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS. The ravages of the disease are not confined, as in England, to the lower classes; the ill-fed, ill-clothed, and dissipated vagabonds of the most loathsome parts of the town; but high and low, rich and poor, are alike victims of the appalling pestilence. It would seem that there is something in the atmosphere of Paris, which has imparted additional energy to the disease, and it sweeps its thousands into eternity, as when it first strode from Asia into the North Eastern part of Europe.

The death of a number of persons are mentioned, who might, from their situation in society, be supposed out of the reach of the epidemic. We may mention:

The Baron de Montville, Peer of France; M. Musset Pathay, Chief of Division in the Department of War; the Baroness de Varange; the Lady of Col. Chateaux; the Countess Coetloguet; Peer of France; Dr. Leroux, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Dr. Petit, Surgeon of the Hospital of Gros-Callou; and many other medical men of Paris and of the departments less known.

Among the latter, are some who were attacked in the mail stages while returning to their houses; and here we may remark, that a large number of attacks have taken place in the public stages, in consequence of the fatigue of travelling, which, by deranging the ordinary mode of living, predisposes to contagious diseases, but its intensity (to yesterday, the number of fresh cases is 955, deaths 336. The President of the Council continues to grow better.

The number of persons of note attacked continues to augment. Among them is the Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Ambassador, but his attack is represented as not very serious. In the Spanish Ambassador's suite, some persons have been attacked, and one is dead. Madam Perier, wife of Scipion Perier, brother to the Prime Minister, died yesterday of cholera, as also M. Bisson, an ancient Prefect. M. Segnier, First President of the Court of Royale, and several members of the bar, are ill; but it is hoped not seriously. The North West district of Paris still continues least infected. The weather is still variable, and the heat of the atmosphere very changeable. A letter received this morning from Switzerland, positively contradicts the statement of the cholera having appeared in Berne and Geneva.

PARIS, APRIL 13.—Number of new cases during the 24 hours ending yesterday noon, 850; deaths 361.

PARIS, APRIL 13.—The number of new cases of Cholera during the 24 hours ending yesterday noon, was 804; deaths 317. Total cases from the beginning, 7560; deaths 3013. The convalescence of M. Perier continued, the news of which was spread to the Departments by Telegraphic communications. Among the victims of the Cholera, are mentioned M. Melville, Peer of France; the Marquis de Croix, also Peer; Gen. Coetloguet; N. Benoit, former Secretary of State; the celebrated Italian Physician, M. Barretta; and M. Debrail, President of the Health Commission for the District of Montargis. The Vice President of the Chamber, M. Segnier, is also dead. The Deputies, M. Pages, Gen. Lamurque, the Duke of Morney, son-in-law of Marshal Soult. The Cholera was also raging in Troyes, Nemours, Begoux, Reul, Pateux, and many villages in the neighborhood of Paris.—The lower classes still attribute it to poisoning, and imagine that the Cholera has no existence.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Passage of the Reform Bill on the second reading.—Exchange of Ratifications by Prussia and Austria.

The Josephine, Capt. Britton, from Belfast, arrived at New York on the evening of the 24th instant, bringing Belfast papers to the 24th April, and London dates to the 21st.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—We are indebted to Capt.

B. for the important news of the passage of the Reform Bill, on its second reading in the Lords, by a majority of nine; the exchange of ratifications for the settlement of the Dutch and Belgian dispute, by Prussia and Austria; and for the still more agreeable news of the rapid disappearance of the Cholera in London.

The question on the Reform Bill was taken on the morning of the 14th.

A letter from the Hague, dated March 12, says:—"The final declaration of the Prussian King, in relation to the London Conference, he has resigned the sovereignty of Belgium, and has acknowledged King Leopold." The London Courier of April 10, attributes the event to the second reading of the Reform Bill—aided by the presence of the British and French Plenipotentiaries.

At twenty-five minutes to seven o'clock, their lordships divided, when, after a debate, the numbers were found to be as follows:

Non Contents, Present, 129
do. Proxies, 49

Contents, Present, 175
do. Proxies, 128
50

Majority for the second reading 9

The bill was then read a second time, and, on the motion of Earl Grey, it was ordered to be committed on the first day after the recess.

The house adjourned at a quarter past 7 o'clock on Saturday morning.

An order has been issued by the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, prohibiting the introduction of free persons of colour. All vessels bringing such, as passengers or otherwise, will be compelled to take them away; and not only to support them, but a guard also, during their stay in any of the Ports of Cuba.

Domestic.

Robert H. Reid, of Georgia, and John A. Cameron, of North Carolina (at present Consul at Vera Cruz) have been appointed, with the consent of the Senate, Judges of the Territory of Florida, having been nominated thereto by the President in lieu of the two gentlemen whose nomination to the same offices were lately rejected by the Senate.

Aaron Vail, Secretary of Legation at London, has been appointed, with the consent of the Senate, Charge d'Affairs to England.

Nathan Smith has been elected, by the legislature of Connecticut, Senator in Congress. Mr. Smith was the National Republican Candidate. Mr. Fob's (the present Senator) term of service expires this season.

The Louisville Advertiser of the 15th instant, states that a destructive fire broke out at 10 o'clock on the 10th day.

We understand by a passenger in the Schr. Ambuscade from St. Johns (E. F.) that Col. Gaiden has made a Treaty with the Seminole Indians, by which they all agree to move West of the Mississippi. The whole to remove within three years, or earlier if practicable.

A delegation of the Chiefs is to go on to examine the country and to make necessary arrangements. Col. Gaiden was to proceed to Washington immediately.—Charleston Courier.

The Markets.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 26. FLOUR.—Yesterday and the day preceding the market was quiet, and the standard quality from Morocco \$5, with \$5.05 and \$5.06. All descriptions are now held higher.

BALTIMORE, MAY 25. FLOUR.—The wagon price has been steady, at \$3 3/4 per 40 lbs. for new inspection, and at \$3 25 for stored flour under the old inspection, but since yesterday a few of the dealers have been paying \$5 50 for new inspection.

The last number of the "Chambersburg Repository" contains an extract of a letter from a miller in Virginia to his friend in Franklin county, (Pa.) in which he complains of having "three loads of Flour" received by the Inspector, agreeably to the provisions of the late Inspection Law. The editor states also in a note, that the law is considered grievous by the millers generally in that neighborhood. It must be observed that Baltimore Flour had, previously to the late law, fallen into such low estimation in the foreign market, as to be wholly neglected when any other was to be had. The measure of raising the standard of inspection, had therefore become inversely necessary, and the evil had for some time been complained of from abroad. The law was under consideration in the legislature for several weeks before it passed, and information of its passage was circulated to the usual extent through the papers, for the benefit of those interested.

It is true that, some weeks since, considerable quantities of flour from Virginia, received by the Rail-road, were refused to "fine," and some to "middlings," because, on inspection, the quality was found to be inferior. But, on the other hand, for the last three or five days, the flour from that quarter has been found of a better quality than the average received from any other direction.

A parcel inspected yesterday, proved highly satisfactory to the owner, now in this city, and will no doubt command the very highest price at "specification." A large parcel just received from the "Point of Rocks," will, we learn, turn out quite as well. We believe we are quite justified in saying, that the quality and purity of the late flour in foreign markets must be the result of the late measure, a general one like which will cause in the domestic one, and even at present, we believe better prices cannot be obtained in any other market in the United States, than that of the Point of Rocks.

WOOL. Common and 4 Merino, unwashed, 17 a 20
do. do. washed, 30 a 35
1 Merino do. unwashed, 32 a 35
do. do. washed, 37 a 40
1 do. do. unwashed, 44 a 47
do. do. washed, 47 a 50

THE FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY

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The last number of the "Chambersburg Repository" contains an extract of a letter from

From the N. E. Commercial Advertiser.

A REPRIMAND. A correspondent has favored us with the following version of Mr. Speaker Stevenson's address to Gen. Houston on re-appointing him for his second term as Governor of Texas.

First and last Courtship.

Obad Slow was one of your real Vermonters. He measured exactly six feet seven without his cowhides, and there was no one but allowed him to be the cleanest and stouter fellow in the town of N. afforded.

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THE GETTYSBURG STAR.

The largest and most extensively circulated paper published in Adams county, is offered to the advertising public as an advantageous medium through which to circulate their advertisements.

Advertisements are inserted four times for \$1, and 25 cents per square for each continuance. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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RAIL ROAD.

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NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fancy Goods. SMITH HUNSICKER. PERFECTLY informs the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment in a room adjoining the Hotel of Mr. Daniel Estler, where he has on hand a

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LAND AND MILL FOR SALE.

I wish to sell two small tracts of Land near the Shenandoah Springs and adjoining the lands of Robert Miller and James Miller. First, a place about 120 Acres, 60 or 70 cleared, and the balance in timber, and on it a Log House, good spring, and an orchard of about 20 trees.

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Dr. J. R. Hayden

Has recently received, and is receiving, at his store in Bolivar, his spring supply of DRY GOODS, suitable to the season.

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