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Virginia Free Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—BY JOHN S. & HORATIO N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 37. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1844. NO 17.

To all Free and Accepted Masons.

KNOW YE, That Thursday the 16th day of May next hath been set apart for the purpose of holding a Masonic Festival, with a view of visiting a "CAVE" near Charlestown, in this County, in which, it is said, our illustrious and much lamented Bro. George Washington, now held the first Lodge of Masons West of the Blue Ridge. We, the undersigned Committee, appointed at a Convention of Delegates from all the Lodges in this (14th) Masonic District, do most cordially invite, and sincerely indulge the hope that the Brethren in regular standing "wheresoever dispersed" will be present, and participate in the festivities and ceremonies of the day.

Place of meeting—Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Marshals will, in due time, announce the Order of Procession, &c.

LEWIS FRY, JOHN F. SMITH, } *Triluminer Lodge, No. 117.*
AN'Y S. CHAMBERS, HIRAM BOWEN, } *Equality Lodge.*
J. J. H. STRAITH, G. W. SAPPINGTON, } *Livingston Lodge.*
J. C. UNSELD, E. H. CARRELL, } *Charity Lodge.*
J. P. A. ENTLER, S. McELROY, } *Mt. Nebo Lodge.*
J. W. REYNOLDS, W. P. WIGGINGTON, } *George Washington Lodge.*
J. B. T. REED, G. W. GINN, } *Hiram Lodge.*
J. F. FAUNTLEROY, D. FUNSTON, } *Front Royal Lodge.*
R. M. HETERICK, J. C. SMITHERS, } *Washington Lodge.*

Committee of Arrangements.

Charlestown, April 11, 1844.

☞ Editors of newspapers, in the States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, friendly to the cause, are requested to publish the above notice in their respective papers, and oblige the COMMITTEE.

MILLINERY.

The Spring Fashions.

MISS E. M. HOOPER has just returned from Baltimore, with the Spring Fashions for Bonnets, &c. She has rich and beautiful specimens of materials—also Flowers, Trimmings, &c., and will be happy to serve promptly her old customers and many new ones.

Charlestown, May 9, 1844.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Shepherdstown, and the public generally, that he has taken the Drug Establishment formerly kept by Mr. Dan'l Entler, where he is now receiving from the Eastern markets a fresh and full supply of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils,

Confectionary, Fancy Goods, &c.

And every other article usually kept in a Drug Store, which he will be happy to serve up to the old patrons of the establishment, and as many new ones as may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

HENRY S. FORNEY.

Shepherdstown, May 2, 1844.

DR. DELEMATER'S

Nerve and Bone Rheumatic Linament, & Indian Vegetable Specific,

A Warranted Cure for RHEUMATISM or no PAY.

ALSO,

DR. LEBBY'S Vegetable Bitters and Pills,

For the cure of Yellow and bilious Fevers Fever and Ague, Dispepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Head-Ache, &c. &c.

THE CHINESE HAIR ERADICATOR,

Warranted to remove Superfluous Hair, without injuring the Skin.

☞ None genuine without the signature of Comstock & Tyler. ☜

For sale by

JOHN P. BROWN, Charlestown, T. LOCK & CO., Smithfield, and ROB'T RUSSELL, Harpers-Ferry.

April 11, 1844

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

IF you wish to purchase cheap cloths, cassimeres and vestings, be sure to call opp. site the Bank, where they can always be had of

April 25. WM S LOCK.

Cabinet Chain & Cotton Yarn.

A LARGE supply just received and for sale low by J. J. MILLER.

April 11

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

JUST DOZ thread & silk Hose, Gloves, Mitts, &c. just received. What Lady will not call and get a pair of hose or gloves, at 12½ per pair, or gloves for Children, at 6¼ cts? J. J. MILLER.

April 18, 1844.

NOTICE.

GENERAL of the sale notes taken by the Bank of Virginia, Bank of Kanawha, and Bank of Marietta, are assigned to me. Transactions payment on the same are requested to me. JOHN YATES.

May 2—3t

Oranges and Lemons,

JUST received, of most delicious flavor, at the Drug Store of H S FORNEY.

Shepherdstown, May 2

Fancy Articles.

A VARIETY of Fancy Goods received, to which I invite the attention of the public.

May 2. H. S FORNEY.

CONFECTIONARY.

A FRESH supply of Confectionary just received, embracing Candies and Nuts of all kinds and varieties, at the Drug Store of H S FORNEY.

Shepherdstown, May 2.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

I HAVE on hand Tobacco of extra quality, and pronounced by judges to be a superior article. Also, Segars of a delicious flavor.

May 2 H S FORNEY.

White Lead.

I WILL sell White Lead at a reduced price, of a super quality, to which the attention of painters and others is invited.

H S FORNEY.

Shepherdstown, May 2

New Spring Goods.

JOHN G. WILSON,

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, consisting in part of the following articles:—

Blue, black and green cloths
Do do do cassimeres
Sattinets, a good variety
An assortment of summer cloths
Gambroons assorted colors
Alpacca do do
A great variety of summer wear for boys
Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings
Very handsome balzarines
Lace lawns,
Plain lawns, very handsome
Ginghams and calicoes, all patterns and prices
Figured and plain mouslins, very handsome
Ladies' and gentlemen's gloves, a great variety
Do do mitts do do
Do dress handkerchiefs
Do sun shades and parasols
Bleached and brown cotton
Cotton osnaburg, twilled and plain
Best Beaver, Russia, and Silk Hats,
A good assortment of gentlemen's summer do
Do do hardware and cutlery
Tinware of every kind
A good assortment of groceries
Prime chewing tobacco
A prime lot of bacon.

The above articles shall be sold on the best possible terms. My friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, and judge for themselves.

Harpers Ferry, April 2.

Cradling & Mowing Scythes.

A GOOD supply on hand, of Waldron's manufacture. S HEFLEBOWER & CO

May 2

FRENCH GINGHAM LAWNS,

SOMETHING new, for sale by

May 2 T C SIGAFOOSE

HATS—6 cases black and drab Russia and Beaver Hats, just received and for sale by

May 2. T C SIGAFOOSE

SEGARS—20 Boxes Segars, assorted brands, for sale low by the box.

May 2 T C SIGAFOOSE.

Bonnets, &c.

FLORENCE Braids, Rutland and Brilliant Bonnets, Ribbands, and Artificial Flowers, just received and for sale low.

May 2. T C SIGAFOOSE.

5 4 TARLTON LINEN SKIRTING, AND CORDED SKIRTS,

FOR sale by

May 2 *T C Sigafoose*

New Spring Goods.

THE subscribers are just receiving their Spring and Summer Supply of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. Their assortment is now full and complete, comprising every variety of French, English, and American manufactured fabrics, and which will be sold at such short profits, as will astonish a punctual dealer. S HEFLEBOWER & CO.

Kabletown, May 2.

To the Ladies.

CHEAP GOODS.

BEST quality Lace and Corded Skirts, corded all the way through, for one dollar, superior to the grass; best quality Nankeens 12½ cents per yard, or $1,25 per piece, with a great variety of Lawns, Laces, Balzarines, and Bonnets, at Baltimore prices, and less if necessary, at

April 25—3t E M AISQUITH'S.

Wanted Immediately,

5000 POUNDS of Wool, for which the highest market price will be given, by S HEFLEBOWER & CO.

May 2.

JOSEPH CROSBY,

Main Street, Harpers Ferry,

HAS on hand a large supply of Fresh Groceries, &c at the following prices:

Best New Orleans and Porto Rico Brown Sugar 8 cents
No 1 Loaf Sugar 14, 2d quality 13
Green Rio Coffee 10
Common pale green 8 to 9
Young Hyson Tea 31 to 50
Hyson Skin 50 cents
Gunpowder 75 to 87½
Imperial 87½
Best quality Molasses 28 cents, Rice 4 cents
Bacon Hams old and new 6½ to 7
Winter Strained and Sperm Oil pure $1,12½
Lard Oil 87½ cents, Cheese 6½ to 10 cents,
Mould Candles 12½
Vinegar 18¾ per gallon.

A liberal discount to wholesale dealers.

Harpers-Ferry, April 25.

LADIES GAITERS & SHOES.

A SPLENDID stock most fashionable just received by J J MILLER.

April 18.

J. H. BEARD & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received a large supply of Fresh Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Fruits, Confectionary, Stationary, Books, &c., which they will sell very low.

April 25

Astonishing!

WHO would ever have thought that you could buy first-rate COFFEE for 10 cts? As strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true—and you will be convinced if you call at T. LOCK & CO'S.

April 11.

French Balzarines, Barraise, & Lawns,

ALL of the latest style, decidedly pretty and cheap, just received and for sale by

April 25. T C SIGAFOOSE.

Gentlemen's Wear.

I WOULD particularly invite the attention of gentlemen to my stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, many of which are of entirely new style, and will be sold cheap—call and examine if you do not purchase.

J. J. MILLER.

April 11.

GOOD OLD TIMES.

I do respect the times of old,
The times of beans and pork,
When our old clever honest dads
Went whistling to their work,
When old cocked hats and breeches,
Were the order of the day;
And good thick bottom'd shoes were worn,
With buckles shining gay.

The times of old, the times of old,
When our good mothers wore
Good homespun stuffs, and kept their muffs
And tippets evermore,
When good stout waists were all the rage,
And cheeks ne'er painted were,
And borrowed curls ne'er deck'd the girls,
With beauty debonair!

The times of old, when our old dads,
Were fat and hearty too,
With their hair combed so gracefully,
And done up in a queue!
I do respect those golden days,
When fashion was inclined
To make her votaries wear their coats,
With pocket holes behind.

Alas! they've passed with time away,
Those halcyon days are o'er,
And now men dost on black frock coats,
With pocket holes before;
The women, too, have got the cue,
And wear their chains of gold—
Oh, for the lads like our old dads,
Who lived in times of old!

The Texas Treaty.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of the 27th April.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for your approval and ratification, a treaty, which I have caused to be negotiated between the U. States and Texas, whereby the latter, on the conditions therein set forth, has conveyed all its right of separate and independent sovereignty and jurisdiction to the United States. In taking so important a step, I have been influenced by what appeared to me to be the most controlling considerations of public policy and the general good; and in having accomplished it, should it meet with your approval, the government will have succeeded in reclaiming a territory which formerly constituted a portion, as it is confidently believed, of its domain, under the treaty of cession of 1803, by France, to the United States.

The country thus proposed to be annexed has been settled principally by persons from the United States, who emigrated on the invitation of both Spain and Mexico, and who carried with them into the wilderness which they have partly re claimed, the laws, customs, and political institutions of their native land. They are deeply indoctrinated in all the principles of civil liberty, and will bring along with them, in the act of re association, devotion to our Union, and a firm and inflexible resolution to assist in maintaining the public liberty unimpaired—a consideration, as it appears to me, to be regarded as of no small moment. The country, itself, thus obtained, is of incalculable value in an agricultural and commercial point of view.

To a soil of inexhaustible fertility, it unites a genial and healthy climate, and is destined, at a day not distant, to make large contributions to the commerce of the world. Its territory is separated from the United States, in part, by an imaginary line, and by the river Sabine, for a distance of 310 miles; and its productions are the same with those of many of the contiguous States of the Union. Such is the country, such are the inhabitants, and such its capacities to add to the general wealth of the Union. As to the latter, it may be safely asserted, that in the magnitude of its products it will equal, in a short time, under the protecting care of this government, if it does not surpass, the combined production of many States of the Confederacy.

A new and powerful impulse will thus be given to the navigating interest of the country, which will be chiefly engrossed by our fellow-citizens of the Eastern and Middle States, who have already attained a remarkable degree of prosperity by the partial monopoly they have enjoyed of the carrying trade of the Union, particularly the coastwise trade, which this new acquisition is designed in time, and that not distant, to swell to a magnitude which cannot easily be computed; while the addition made to the boundaries of the home market, thus secured to their mining, manufacturing, and mechanical skill and industry, will be of a character the most commanding and important.

Such are some of the many advantages which will accrue to the Eastern and Middle States by the ratification of the treaty—advantages, the extent of which it is impossible to estimate with accuracy or properly appreciate. Texas being adapted to the culture of cotton, sugar, and rice, and devoting most of her energies to the raising of these productions, will open an extensive market to the western States, in the important articles of beef, pork, horses, mules, &c., as well as in breadstuffs. At the same time, the Southern and South western States will find, in the fact of annexation, protection and security to their peace and tranquillity, as well against all domestic as foreign efforts to disturb them; thus consecrating anew the Union of the States, and holding out the promise of its perpetual duration.

Thus, at the same time that the tide of public prosperity is greatly swollen, an appeal, of what appears to the Executive to be of an imposing, if not of a resistless character, is made to the interests of every portion of the country. Agriculture, which would have a new and extensive market opened for its produce; commerce, whose ships would be freighted with the rich productions of an extensive and fertile region; and the mechanical arts, in all their various ramifications, would seem to unite in one universal demand for the ratification of the treaty.

But important as these considerations may appear, they are to be regarded as but secondary to others. Texas, for reasons deemed sufficient by herself, threw off her dependence on Mexico, so far back as 1836, and consummated her independence by the battle of San Jacinto, in the same year; since which period, Mexico has attempted no serious invasion of her territory; but the contest has assumed features of a mere border war, characterised by acts revolting to humanity. In the year 1836, Texas adopted her constitution, under which she has existed as a sovereign power ever since, having been recognized as such by many of the principal powers of the world; and contemporaneously with its adoption by a solemn vote of her people, embracing all her population but ninety-three persons, declared her anxious desire to be admitted into association with the United States, as a portion of their territory.

This vote, thus solemnly taken, has never been reversed; and now, on the action of her constituted authorities, sustained as it is by the popular sentiment, she reaffirms her desire for annexation. This course has been adopted by her without the employment of any similar measures on the part of this government. No intrigue has been set on foot to accomplish it. Texas herself wills it, and the Executive of the United States, concurring with her, has seen no sufficient reason to avoid the consummation of an act esteemed to be so desirable by both. It cannot be denied that Texas is greatly depressed in her energies by her long-protracted war with Mexico.

Under these circumstances, it is but natural that she should seek for safety and repose under the protection of some stronger power; and it is equally so that her people should turn to the United States, the land of their birth, in the first instance, in the pursuit of such protection. She has often before made known her wishes; but her advances have, to this time, been repelled. The Executive of the United States sees no longer any cause for pursuing such a course. The hazard of now defeating her wishes may be of the most fatal tendency. It might lead, and most probably would, to such an entire alienation of sentiment and feeling as would inevitably induce her to look elsewhere for aid, and force her either to enter into dangerous alliances with other nations, who, looking with more wisdom to their interests, would, it is fairly to be presumed, readily adopt such expedients; or she would hold out the profer of discriminating duties in trade and commerce, in order to secure the necessary assistance.

Whatever step she might adopt, looking to this object, would prove disastrous, in the highest degree, to the interests of the whole Union. To say nothing of the impolicy of our permitting the carrying trade and home market of such a country to pass out of our hands into those of a commercial rival, the government, in the first place, would be certain to suffer most disastrously in its revenue by the introduction of a system of smuggling upon an extensive scale, which no army of custom-house officers could not prevent—and which would operate to affect injuriously the interests of all the industrial classes of this country. Hence would arise constant collisions between the inhabitants of the two countries, which would evermore endanger their peace.

A large increase of the military force of the United States would inevitably follow, thus devolving upon the people new and extraordinary burdens, in order not only to protect them from the danger of daily collision with Texas herself, but to guard their border inhabitants against hostile inroads, so easily excite on the part of the numerous and warlike tribes of Indians dwelling in their neighborhood. Texas would undoubtedly be unable, for many years to come, if at any time, to resist, unaided and alone, the military power of the United States; but it is not extravagant to suppose that nations reaping a rich harvest from her trade, secured to them by advantageous treaties, would be induced to take part with her in any conflict with us, from the strongest considerations of public policy.

Such a state of things must subject to devastation the territory of contiguous States, and would cost the country, in a single campaign, more treasure, thrice told over, than is stipulated to be paid and reimbursed by the treaty now proposed for ratification. I will not permit myself to dwell on this view of the subject. Consequences of a fatal character to the peace of the Union, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, might be dwelt upon. They will not, however, fail to occur to the mind of the Senate and of the country. Nor do I indulge in any vague conjectures of the future. The documents now transmitted along with the treaty, lead to the conclusion, as inevitable, that if the boon now tendered be rejected, Texas will seek for the friendship of others.

In contemplating such a contingency, it cannot be overlooked that the United States are already almost surrounded by the possessions of European powers. The Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the islands in the American seas, with Texas, trammelled by treaties of alliance, or of a commercial character, differing in policy from that of the United States, would complete the circle. Texas voluntarily steps forth, upon terms of perfect honor and good faith to all nations, to ask to be annexed to the Union. As an independent sovereignty, her right to do this is unquestionable.

In doing so, she gives no cause of umbrage to any other power; her people desire it, and there is no slavish transfer of her sovereignty and independence. She has for eight years maintained her independence against all efforts to subdue her. She has been recognized as independent by many of the most prominent of the family of nations, and that recognition, so far as they are concerned, places her in a position, without giving any just umbrage to them, to surrender her sovereignty at her own will and pleasure.

The United States, actuated evermore by a spirit of justice, has desired, by the stipulations of the treaty, to render justice to all. They have made provisions for the payment of the public debt of Texas. We look to her ample and fertile domain as the certain means of accomplishing this; but this is a matter between the United States and Texas, and with which other governments have nothing to do. Our right to receive the rich grant tendered by Texas is perfect; and this government should not, having due respect either to its own honor or its own interests, permit its course of policy to be interrupted by the interference of other powers, even if such interference was threatened.

The question is one purely American. In the acquisition, while we abstain most carefully from all that could interrupt the public peace, we claim the right to exercise a due regard to our own. This government cannot, consistently with its honor, permit any such interference. With equal, if not greater propriety, might the United States demand of other governments to surrender their numerous and valuable acquisitions, made in time past, at numerous places on the surface of the globe, whereby they have added to their power and enlarged their resources.

To Mexico, the Executive is disposed to pursue a course conciliatory in its character, and at the same time to render her the most ample justice, by conventions and stipulations not inconsistent with the rights and dignity of the government. It is actuated by no spirit of unjust aggrandizement, but looks only to its own security. It has made known to Mexico, at several periods, its extreme anxiety to witness the termination of hostilities between that country and Texas. Its wishes, however, have been entirely disregarded. It has ever been ready to urge an adjustment of the dispute upon terms mutually advantageous to both.

It will be ready at all times to hear and discuss any claims Mexico may think she has on the justice of the United States, and to adjust any that may be deemed to be so on the most liberal terms. There is no desire on the part of the Executive to wound her pride, or affect injuriously her interest: but, at the same time, it cannot compromit by any delay in its action the essential interests of the United States. Mexico has no right to ask or expect this of us—we deal rightfully with Texas as an independent power. The war which has been waged for eight years has resulted only in the conviction, with all others than herself, that Texas cannot be reconquered.

I cannot but repeat the opinion, expressed in my message at the opening of Congress, that it is time it had ceased. The Executive, while it could not look upon its continuance without the greatest uneasiness, has nevertheless, for all past time, preserved a course of strict neutrality. It could not be ignorant of the fact of the exhaustion which a war of so long a duration had produced. Least of all was it ignorant of the anxiety of other powers to induce Mexico to enter into terms of reconciliation with Texas, which, affecting the domestic institutions of Texas, would operate most injuriously upon the United States, and might most seriously threaten the existence of this happy Union.

Nor could it be unacquainted with the fact, that although foreign governments might disavow all design to disturb the relations which exist under the Constitution between these States, yet that one, the most powerful amongst them, had not failed to declare its marked and decided hostility to the chief features in those relations, and its purpose, on all suitable occasions, to urge upon Mexico the adoption of such a course in negotiating with Texas as as to produce the obliteration of that feature from her domestic policy, as one of the conditions of her recognition, by Mexico, as an independent State.

The Executive was also aware of the fact, that formidable associations of persons, the subjects of foreign powers, existed, who were directing their utmost efforts to the accomplishment of this object. To these conclusions it was inevitably brought by the documents now submitted to the Senate. I repeat, the Executive saw Texas in a state of almost hopeless exhaustion, and the question was narrowed down to the simple proposition, whether the United States should accept the boon of annexation on fair and liberal terms, or, by refusing to do so, force Texas to seek refuge in the arms of some other power, either through a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, or the adoption of some other expedient, which might virtually make her tributary to such power, and dependent upon it for all future time.

The Executive has full reason to believe that such would have been the result, without its interposition, and that such will be the result in the event either of unnecessary delay in the ratification, or of the rejection of the proposed treaty.

In full view, then, of the highest public duty, and as a measure of security against evils incalculably great, the Executive has entered into the negotiation, the fruits of which are now submitted to the Senate.

Independent of the urgent reasons which existed for the step it has taken, it might safely invoke the fact, which it confidently believes, that there exists no civilized government on earth, having a voluntary tender made it of a domain so rich and fertile, so replete with all that can add to national greatness and wealth, and so necessary to its peace and safety, that would reject the offer. Nor are other powers, Mexico inclusive, likely, in any degree, to be injuriously affected by the ratification of the treaty. The prosperity of Texas will be equally interesting to all; in the increase of the general commerce of the world, that prosperity will be secured by annexation.

But one view of the subject remains to be presented. It grows out of the proposed enlargement of our territory. From this, I am free to confess, I see no danger. The federative system is susceptible of the greatest extension compatible with the ability of the representation of the most distant state or territory to reach the seat of government in time to participate in the functions of legislation, and make to know the wants of the constituent body. Our confederated republic consisted originally of thirteen members. It now consists of twice that number, while applications are before Congress to permit other additions.

This addition of new States has served to strengthen rather than to weaken the Union. New interests have sprung up, which require the united power of all, through the action of the common government, to protect and defend upon the high seas and in foreign parts. Each state commits, with perfect security, so that common government those great interests growing out of our relations with other nations of the whole world, and which equally involve the good of all the States. Its domestic concerns are left to its own exclusive management.

But if there were any force in the objection, it would seem to require an immediate abandonment of territorial possessions which lie in the distance, and stretch to a far-off sea; and yet no one would be found, it is believed, ready to recommend such an abandonment. Texas lies at our very doors, and in our immediate vicinity.

Under every view which I have been able to take of the subject, I think that the interests of our common constituents, the people of all the States, and a love of the Union, left the Executive no other alternative than to negotiate the treaty.—The high and solemn duty of ratifying or rejecting it, is wisely developed on the Senate by the Constitution of the United States. JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 22, 1844.

IN THE SENATE of the UNITED STATES, April 22, 1843.

[Read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.]

A TREATY OF ANNEXATION CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, AT WASHINGTON, THE TWELFTH OF APRIL, 1844.

The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their Constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their own security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the Government and people of Texas, have determined to accomplish, by treaty, objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States; and the President of the Republic of Texas has appointed, with like powers, Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said Republic; and the said Plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:—

ART. I. The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its Government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the said United States as one of their Territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other Territories. This cession, including all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, archives and public funds, debts and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty.

ART. II. The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States.

ART. III. All the public lands, scrip, or warrants for land, which are valid by the laws of Texas, shall be held to be as sacredly pledged by the measures shall be taken by the United States for the execution of all grants, titles, or claims to land, which are valid by the laws of Texas.

ART. IV. The United States assume and agree to pay the public debt and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith or credit of her Government may be found at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; which debts and liabilities are estimated not to exceed, in the whole, ten millions of dollars, to be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter stated.

The payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be made at the Treasury of the United States, within ninety days after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Frederick Dawson, of Baltimore, or his executors, on the delivery of that amount of ten per cent bonds of Texas; one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be required, in the redemption of the exchequer bills which may be in circulation at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.—For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which, together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein ceded, and the nett revenue from the same, are hereby pledged.

ART. V. In order to ascertain the full amount of the debt and liabilities herein assumed, and of the legality and validity thereof, four commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, Texas, within the period of six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; and may continue in session not exceeding twelve months, unless the Congress of the United States should prolong the time. They shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they are not directly or indirectly interested in said claims at that time, and will not be during their continuance in office; and the said oath shall be recorded with their proceedings. In case of the death, sickness, or resignation of any of the commissioners, his or their place or places may be supplied by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the President of the United States, during the recess of the Senate. They, or a majority of them, shall be authorized, under such regulations as the Congress of the United States may prescribe, to hear, examine, and decide on all questions touching the legality and validity of said claims, and shall, when a claim is allowed, issue a certificate to the claimant, stating the amount, distinguishing principal from interest.

The certificates so issued shall be numbered, and entry made of the number, the name of the person to whom issued, and the amount, in a book to be kept for that purpose. They shall transmit the records of their proceedings and the book in which the certificates are entered, with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims allowed or rejected, to the Treasury Department of the United States, to be deposited therein; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the same, ascertain the aggregate amount of all the debts and liabilities allowed; and if the same, when added to the amount to be paid to Frederick Dawson and the sum which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall not exceed the estimated sum of ten millions of dollars, he shall, on the presentation of a certificate of the commissioners, issue, at the option of the holder, a new certificate for the amount, distinguishing principal from interest, and payable to him or order, out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, or stock of the United States, for the amount allowed, including principal and interest, and bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum from the date thereof; which stock, in addition to being made payable out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, shall also be receivable in payment for the same. In case the amount of debt and liabilities allowed, with the sums aforesaid to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall exceed the said sum of ten millions of dollars, the said Secretary, before issuing a new certificate, or stock, as the case may be, shall make in each case such proportionable and rateable reduction on its amount as to reduce the aggregate to the sum of ten millions of dollars, and he shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby vested in him.

ART. VII. Until further provision shall be made, the laws of Texas, as now existing, shall remain in force, and all executive and judicial officers of Texas, except the President, Vice President, and heads of departments, shall retain their offices, with all power and authority appertaining thereto, and the courts of justice shall remain in all respects as now established and organized.

ART. VIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, who shall proceed to Texas and receive the transfer of the territory thereof, and other things [illegible] States.—[illegible] authority in [illegible] execu- [illegible] in six [illegible] if possi- [illegible]

[illegible] dersigned plenipotentiaries of America and of the Republic of Texas, have signed, by virtue of our respective powers, this treaty of annexation, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done at Washington, the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

J. C. CALHOUN, [Seal.]
ISAAC VAN ZANDT, [Seal.]
J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON. [Seal.]

Mr. VAN BUREN'S Letter on Annexation.

The great length of this letter will prevent our giving it entire in our columns. It is in reply to a letter from the Hon. Wm. H. Hammet, a member of the House of Representatives, who endeavored to draw from Mr. Van Buren the expression of an opinion favorable to the annexation of Texas. He asks his opinion of "the constitutionality and expediency of immediately annexing Texas to the United States, so soon as the consent of Texas may be had to such annexation;" expressing his belief "that a full and frank declaration from you (Mr. V. B.) favorable to this great object, will be of great service to the cause, at a moment so critical of its destiny." In reply Mr. Van Buren goes into a full examination of the constitutional point, and arrives at the conclusion, that "no remarks are necessary to show that there can be no possible difference produced in the constitutional question by the relative position of the territory of Louisiana, the Floridas, and Texas, when united to the Old United States." He then [illegible] application for annexation made by [illegible] his presidency—gives extracts [illegible] of Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of [illegible] the proposition, and adds:

"[illegible] meeting these views were not altogether satisfactory to General Hunt, nor probably to his government, has been seen.—[illegible] I may safely say, that seldom, if ever, has the decision, by this government, of a question of equal magnitude, been more decidedly or more unanimously approved by the people of the United States. The correspondence was, very soon after it took place, communicated to Congress, and although the public mind was at the time in a state of the highest excitement, and the administration daily assailed through every avenue by which it was deemed approachable, I am yet to see the first sentence of complaint upon that point, in any quarter of the Union.—Even a resolution offered in the Senate, declaring annexation, "whenever it could be effected *consistently with the public faith and treaty stipulations of the United States*, desirable," was ordered to be laid upon the table; and a similar disposition was made in the House of the papers upon the subject, which had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that committee discharged from the further consideration of the matter, upon its own application. Nor were the friendly relations then existing between that republic and the United States—to its honor be it said—in any perceptible degree impaired by this decision."

Here follows a general review of the subject, embracing the relative positions of Mexico, Texas, and the United States, and the probability and consequences of a war between Mexico and this country. On this part of the subject he says:

"God forbid that an American citizen should ever count the cost of any appeal to what is appropriately denominated the last resort of nations, whenever that resort becomes necessary either for the safety or to vindicate the honor of his country. There is, I trust, not one so base as not to regard himself, and all he has, to be forever and at all times subject to such a requisition. But would a war with Mexico, brought on under such circumstances, be a contest of that character?—Could we hope to stand perfectly justified in the eyes of mankind for entering into it; more especially if its consequences

[Concluded on the fourth page.]

TERRIBLE OUTBREAK!

Great Riot in Philadelphia.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers that a terrible riot took place in that city on the 6th instant. It appears that a meeting of the Native Americans had assembled in the afternoon in a vacant lot at the corner of Master street. When the third speaker arose to address the assemblage, two persons represented to be Irishmen, undertook to create confusion and disturb the meeting. This caused excitement, which continued to increase. Soon the assailants of the Natives gathered strength, and it was not long until the affair assumed the aspect of a most violent mob.—First one party was driven back, and then the other. Guns and pistols were fired. The Gazette says:

The worst result of this disgraceful contest is seen in the loss of life. From the beginning of the affray the shots were frequent, and the following persons were killed or wounded:

George Shifler, instantly killed;

Josepe Cox, dangerously wounded in the groin;

——Lee wounded in the hip:

Charles Vanstavoren, shot in three places and dangerously wounded;

Patrick Fisher, shot in the forehead—not dangerously wounded;

Adam Boozer, shot in the arm.

Shifler lived only a few minutes; the ball, we understand, having passed through his head.

The excitement created in East Kensington by the occurrence was intense.

Sheriff McMichael was early upon the ground, and we learn adopted active measures to prevent further violence.

A postscript in the Gazette, written at midnight, in stating further particulars, says that a house in Second above Franklin st., was attacked in consequence of some of its aggressors having taken refuge in it, and fired guns from the windows.

Another house above this in the same row, was also injured in consequence of stones having been thrown at it.

A cry was then raised of "go to the Nunnery," and a crowd proceeded up Second street to Master, at the corner of which is a Roman Catholic school house. A bonfire was kindled at one corner of the street, and the fence of the school house set on fire. About this time, when the crowd had faltered in front of the school house, a volley of musketry was fired from the house opposite, and when the crowd had parted, it was discovered that several were wounded; one young man, named J. A. Wright, was taken up dead, a bullet having pierced his left breast just above his heart. Another young man named Ramsey was shot in the upper part of the left lung with a bullet, and when we left w[illegible] expiting [illegible] also told [illegible] ly wou[illegible]

The [illegible] and [illegible]

A[illegible] to ensure [illegible] ice. The [illegible] adwalader, [illegible] Canes during th[illegible] ringattacks which were c[illegible]

The excitement is [illegible] y increased, and it is hardly possible to say where this terrible outbreak will end.

The riot was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday, and dreadful results have followed.

CONTINUATION OF THE RIOTS.

The papers are filled with details of the Riots, which were continued until Thursday afternoon.

We find it difficult to condense the accounts for the space allowed us.

On Tuesday, a public meeting of Native Americans was held at the State House Yard, at which resolutions were passed, denouncing the violence committed on Monday.

Most of those present moved in a body to Kensington, (at the corner of Second and Master Street,) and proceeded to o[illegible] ganize a meeting, but they had scar[illegible] nailed up their flag, (the same that [illegible] ken of above,) when a number of [illegible] made an attack upon the Hibernia [illegible] House. A number of shot were th[illegible] ed from the houses in the vici[illegible] the meeting, and the Native [illegible] after dispersing for a moment, [illegible] attacked the Hose House, to[illegible] Carriage, ran the hose off t[illegible] then broke the apparatus [illegible] tender, the property of the [illegible] Hose Company, which was also in the house, was broken up likewise. The Native Americans then, (between four and five o'clock,) took possession of the Market House, and for the next three hours, the shots were frequent from the houses in its western vicinity. Men were seen lying upon the roofs of a row of houses fronting the Market, and in every place of concealment near the same place others were occasionally discovered.

About five o'clock another attack was made upon the hose house, and a large new bell found in it was brought out into the square and shattered to pieces. Shortly after this, a frame dwelling house next to the hose house was fired, and from that time up to nine o'clock in the evening, the flames continued to spread without stay until *twenty nine* houses were consumed, the greater part of them being upon Cadwalader street, and four of them being upon the street facing the market.—About seven o'clock the market house itself caught fire, and at nine o'clock lay in a heap of ruins.

At seven o'clock, the First Brigade and two Companies of third Brigade, came on the ground, under the command of General Cadwalder, and formed on Master street, facing north. Cannon were stationed so as to range on the street fronting the Market, and on Master street westward. A detachment of two Companies under command of Col. Murray, marched to the north end of the Market, and formed a cordon across the street. The Military had previously been formed in like manner on Master street.

The Sheriff then detached a number of his Constabulary force (which had preceded the Military on their march up,) and proceeded to examine all the houses from which shots had been fired; in one of them a man named John Holmes, was found, and in the same room in which he was, was a rifle heavily loaded. He was brought out and consigned to the care of the military.

In the meantime Gen. Cadwalader made a brief address to the great crowd assembled below Master street, urging them to preserve peace, and to act in co-operation with the military. The whole affair rested in the hands of the law, and he was bound to see that the settlement was lawfully made.

He made no distinction—knew neither friend nor foe in matter, and was determined at all hazards to see the majesty of the law vindicated. This brief address, of which we have hardly given the substance, seemed to meet the general approbation, and during the entire evening the crowd of persons collected seemed disposed to let matters rest in the hands of the civil and military force.

At half past eight, members of the Carrol Hose commenced to throw water upon the burning dwellings, and succeeded in stopping the progress of the fire northward. At nine o'clock, the United States Engine arrived on the ground, under escort of a detachment of the Lafayette Light Guards, and immediately went into service. The Assistant Engine shortly afterward went into service, also under an escort of military and shortly afterward nearly the whole Fire Department were upon the ground. The fire was then stayed, but not until a vast amount of property was destroyed.

The melancholy result of the few hours during which the contest between the Irish and Native Americans raged, is briefly told in the list of killed and wounded.

Here follows a list of killed and wounded, and the account continues:

——Maitland was dangerously wounded by a shot fired by John Taggart. A negro man sitting in the market house, immediately fired at Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead. Taggart then ran into a house, but a number of the Native Americans rushed in and made him a prisoner. He was conducted down to Alderman Boileau's office, who upon the oath of one of the spectators committed him to Moyamensing Prison. He left the office in charge of two officers, and a number of citizens, but when near Beaver street, the crowd took him violently out of the hands of his conductors, tied a rope around his neck and dragged him some distance along the street.

His captors then passed the rope over the end of an awning post, and pulled him up for the purpose of hanging him, but the beam broke and he fell to the earth, he was then dragged for some distance and finally left lying in the street to all appearance dead. He was, however, alive when taken up, and remained so up to ten o'clock last night. He cannot, however, survive.

Sheriff McMichael was unceasing in his efforts to put an end to the riots. The military was called out at four o'clock in the afternoon, and they were put in motion at seven o'clock. Had they arrived on the ground at four o'clock, the terrible destruction of life would have been prevented, and the conflagration would not have taken place.

A meeting of Catholics was held at the Cathedral of St. John, for the purpose of considering and adopting measures to allay the excitement.

A placard, worded in the following manner, was posted about the streets in the early part of the day:

To the Catholics of the City and County of Philadelphia.

The melancholy riot of yesterday, which resulted in the death of several of our fellow beings, calls for our deep sorrow, and it becomes all who have had any share in this tragical scene to humble themselves before God, and to sympathise deeply and sincerely with those whose relatives and friends have fallen. I earnestly conjure all to avoid all occasion of excitement, and to shun all promiscuous assemblage, and to do nothing that in any way may exasperate. "Follow peace with all men, and have that CHARITY without which no man can see GOD."

†FRANCIS PATRICK,
Bishop of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 7th, 1844.

The excitement during yesterday afternoon and evening was of the most intense char[illegible]. In the vicinity of these scenes of [illegible]e, business appeared to be at a st[illegible] d at every step one met little [illegible]s of persons anxiously discussing th[illegible] e and terrible consequences of th[illegible] r narrating the latest act of [illegible] the many with which the [illegible] Many were actually fran[illegible]

[illegible] g the continuance of [illegible] as awfully grand. A [illegible] the roaring noise [illegible] considerable dis[illegible] crash of falling [illegible] People were [illegible] iously en[illegible] and on [illegible] ture [illegible] men [illegible] de[illegible] ted [illegible] e had [illegible] of the [illegible] diers [illegible] dense [illegible] h the whole square was hemm[illegible]

The Military remained [illegible] the ground during the greater part of the night.

The Riots in Kensington.—The riots in Kensington (Wednesday) although not signalized with the loss of life, up to seven o'clock in the evening, were nevertheless marked with violence of the most outrageous character.

About two o'clock P. M. of Wednesday a crowd of people went to Ninth and Poplar street, where a number of Irish families had taken refuge, in a number of dwellings. These were fired and burned to the ground, the inmates scattered, and the contents destroyed.

Meantime, an immense crowd had gathered in the vicinity of St. Michael's Church, and about two o'clock, P. M. Captain Fairlamb demanded the keys of the edifice from the Rev. Mr. Lochrin, the pastor, who immediately gave them up, and with them the keys of his own residence, adjoining the church. Captain Fairlamb instituted a rigid search through the premises, and found neither arms nor men concealed, either in the church or in the house.

Shortly after this three young men walked through the detachment of military into the church, the front door of which had been left unlocked. One of them in a few minutes afterwards threw out of the window a portion of the drapery of the altar. They soon came out into the street and walked off without obstruction. The flames soon burst out and spread unchecked until of the noble edifice nothing remained but the bare walls. During the conflagration three distinct explosions were heard, and this served greatly to exasperate the crowd.

The dwelling house of the pastor adjoining, was broken into by the mob, the furniture thrown into the street and the building itself fired. In a short time it was reduced to ruins.

Destruction of St. Augustine's Church.—During the latter part of Wednesday afternoon, crowds began to assemble in the vicinity of the Catholic Church of Saint Augustine, on Fourth street between Race and Vine street.

Mayor Scott took early precautionary measures, and long before dark had a large posse of citizens draughted, with which he took position at the rear of the Church, while the City Watch, having their badges on, formed a line upon the curbstone before the front on Fourth street.

Matters remained quiet until about half past nine o'clock, every avenue thereabouts was filled by dense massses of people.

About that time, a solitary brick was flung in the direction of the City Watchman, and struck with a loud and distinct noise (for all then was quiet,) against the iron railing at their rear. This was followed by a loud cheer from the crowd opposite the Church in New street; and in an instant after, a tremendous shower of bricks, stones and missiles, of every available description, was directed against the Church, scattering the Watch and other bystanders in every direction.

About the same time, a similar attack was made upon the rear. One of the stones in the first volley struck and stunned Mayor Scott, and this spread consternation among those having the protection of the rear. Besides, the missiles appeared to be thrown not only from every conceivable but from inconceivable quarters. Though no persons were to be seen upon the adjacent roofs, the missiles evidently *descended* upon the Mayor's forces.

As soon as the watch in front had been driven off, the mob went to work quite coolly and systematically. One of the iron gates was first broken down, and thus the platform (about five feet high) upon which the building stands, having been reached, a sort of battering ram was procured, with which steady and determined blows were inflicted upon the northernmost door, but it resisted all efforts, (which it did until the last) with clubs the assailants begun to demolish the sashes of the front windows, which are low, and in which by this time there was not probably a single unbroken pane of glass.

While the mob were thus engaged, there was an alarm of "the Troop"—"the Troop"—and above all the clamor was presently heard the notes of a shrill trumpet, sounding the charge. The First City Troop rode by almost at a gallop, causing crowds to fly towards Race street, where the company wheeled and returned at a similar gait; and several passages of this kind were made, but with no effect, for the mob followed the horsemen, whithersoever they went, uttering long and loud derisive cries; while the party immediately engaged in breaking into the Church did not for a moment desist, but seemed to redouble their efforts in anticipation of the arrival of more of the military.

In an incredibly brief period, the obstruction offered by the sash was removed—the light near by extinguished—and fire conveyed into the lower centre window. The fire was undoubtedly kindled by lucifer matches, as we were close spectators, and certainly no fire was carried openly within.

As soon as the light was seen, numerous persons employed themselves in bringing small pieces of boards and other light stuff, which were either thrown upon the fire, or handed to those inside. The flames appeared to make slow progress, for the light was not seen in the second story at all, (this was owing, we believe, to the windows having shutters inside) but on a sudden they burst forth from the roof, and almost immediately enveloped the base of the cupola. The sight was hailed by a loud cheer.

The beautiful cupola of the Church did not burn with the rapidity which might have been supposed.—This was owing to the cornice of the base projecting so far as for a time to shield the columns which supported the dome and cross.

The flames probably reached the roof as soon as they did by means of the organ, which stood immediately over the burning materials below.

The cupola burnt for a long time before any portion of it fell. Pillar after pillar, stanchion after stanchion fell, and still the structure stood erect, one mass of flame. At length the *cross* fell into the street. This elicited another cheer. A few moments after, the falling in of the roof carried with it the burning but still erect remains of the cupola.

The heat was intense, and the roofs, door and window frames, and other wood work, of every building near, was either burning, blistering, or sending up wreaths of steamy moisture, Many of the adjacent houses were on fire; but by the well-directed efforts of the firemen, who were early on the ground, we are happy in stating that none has suffered materially either from fire or water.

Not so, however, with the houses on the east side of Crown street, north of the Church. These were suffered to catch fire from the Church, and none of the engines threw water upon them, because they were the property of the Church. One was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Moriarty; the other was used as a seminary and as the library of the Church.

As if the fire which had devastated the upper stories of these houses did not descend fast enough, fires were kindled in the lower stories by means of the books (some of which were exceedingly valuable,) found in the Library. A fire was also built on the pavement in front, which was likewise fed by numerous volumes of books, and by the furniture which the house had contained.

At one o'clock, the fire was confined to the ruins of the Church property, and all the surrounding buildings were entirely free from danger.

Between four and five o'clock, the mob proceeded southward to the Roman Catholic School House, at the corner of Second and Phœnix street, which after being stoned was set on fire at the top. (We understand that a quantity of Camphine Oil was thrown upon the cupola and the fire then applied. This beautiful building was also consumed without any effort being made to save it—the firemen throwing water only upon the adjoining buildings, to guard them from the flames. At six o'clock, the bare blackened tottering walls alone remained.

Mr. J. Corr's Temperance Grocery Store, on the opposite corner, north of the School House, was attacked during the afternoon and its contents completely destroyed. The windows were dashed in—the bulk windows torn from the walls—and the moveable wood-works in the interior shattered to pieces and thrown into the street. From this house a destructive volley was fired at the time of the attack on the School House on Tuesday night.

On the opposite corner to the school house westward were two old two story brick houses. From one of these the shot was fired which caused the death of Mr. Wright. The fronts of them were beaten in with stones.

Ten frame houses adjoining St. Michael's Church, southward, took fire from that building and were totally consumed with the exception of one which was torn down to prevent the flames from catching to a brick house further to the south.—Several buildings in the vicinity of the Church were somewhat injured by the heat of the flames and the flakes of fire which fell in showers.

About this time the people inhabiting the houses on Second street and on the streets for some distance around the market, hung out American Flags from their windows to show their adherence to the Native American principles.

In the course of the afternoon fire was applied to a number of frame houses on Harmony Court, (a small street running out of Cadwalader above Jefferson st.) and before the flames were stayed, upward of fifteen houses were consumed.

About six o'clock, while the military were engaged in the neighborhod of Second street, a mob attacked the grocery store of Mr. Patrick Murray, at the corner of Germantown Road and Jefferson street, beat in the windows, threw the goods in the store into the street, pitched the furniture out of doors and windows, and scarcely desisted when a detachment of cavalry, foot and artillery appeared upon the ground. It was generally said, that it was from this store that the Irish had obtained their ammunition.

In the evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a frame house standing back from the east side of Cadwalader street, was fired and totally consumed. A back building adjoining was also burned to the ground.

Two brick buildings on Second street, and frame buildings in the rear, facing on Master street, were set on fire about eight o'clock and burned to the ground.

About nine o'clock, the fences in front of St. Michael's Church were gathered together and a bon fire made of them.

The Military were divided into sections and were guarding obnoxious premises.

The whole district was covered in this manner, Gen'l Cadwalader being unremitting in his exertions to preserve the peace and maintain law, notwithstanding he was on horseback the whole of the night preceding, and almost the whole day yesterday. The Sheriff was also active. Major General Patterson was upon the ground during the afternoon, and took an active part in the proceedings.

During the night, hostile demonstrations were made against the Cathedral Church of St. John on Thirteenth street, and against St. Mary's Church, on south Fourth street.

At the former, General Cadwalader, at the head of his force, made a speech, declaring that he had been informed that martial law was proclaimed, and allowing the crowd five minutes to leave the ground. The mob dispersed.

At the latter, the United States Marines enfiladed the street, and were brought by the commanding officer to a *charge*. The mob dispersed.

There were no persons killed yesterday, and but one wounded. This one, James Lennox, was struck on the forehead by a brickbat, but the wound inflicted was not dangerous.

Mr. Augustus R. Peal, whose arm was fractured by a bullet on Tuesday afternoon, was obliged to undergo the operation of amputating the member, the wound being considered very dangerous.

The City Councils of Philadelphia met at midnight of Wednesday, and were in secret session for some time.

From the Philadelphia American.

Half past 2 o'clock, A. M.—About 11 o'clock, the 1st Division were withdrawn from Kensington, and the 1st Brigade marched to St. John's Church. Kensington, in the mean time, was left under the protection of only two companies from Germantown. The citizens of that district were in great alarm, owing to the absence of the Division.

On arriving at St. Johns Church, the First Brigade, under General Cadwalader, charged on a very large crowd assembled there, and drove every one from the ground. He addressed the people in a very spirited manner, and declared that if they did not disperse in five minutes, he would order the troops to fire upon them. The threat had the desired effect.

The Infantry of this Brigade were afterwards sent to the other churches, the Artillery remaining at St. John's, guarding the State Arsenal, opposite the church, and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Chesnut street below Thirteenth. There are field pieces planted in both these streets, Clover street, and Market street.

There is no use in disguising the fact that mob spirit is in the ascendant, and unless an efficient body of from three to five thousand men are forthwith organized, to put down the rioters by force, scenes of bloodshed more appalling than those we have witnessed during the last three days, will be inevitable. We say this in sorrow, but upon mature reflection—3 o'clock, A. M.

The following is an Extra from the Spirit of the Times:

Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.—At day break this morning the military were withdrawn from the several Catholic churches. A few were left to guard the U. S. Arsenal. The military have orders to reassemble this afternoon and evening. The City is all tranquil. So is Kensington. Nothing remains of St. Augustine's church but the bare and blackened walls. The house of Dr. Moriarty in the rear on Crown street, is in the same dilapidated condition. The damage to the surrounding property is not very great. St. George's church opposite is somewhat scorched and blazed, and a number of private dwellings exhibit marks of their proximity to the fire.

The two houses adjoining St. Augustine's on the south side are partially destroyed, the one on the north side escaped with less injury. Dr. Moriarty is absent from the city. Most of the valuables had been removed from his house, but much of his furniture was destroyed, and the whole of his old, classic, and costly library, comprising over 1000 splendid volumes, became a prey to the flames.—Some of the books were carried off by the rioters, while a vast number were piled up in the street, and converted into a bonfire.

The Mayor is issuing civil powers to citizens, to form themselves into companies of safety and defence, for the protection of the Catholic Churches and other property; and Gen. Cadwalader is giving them orders for stands of arms.

A person was committed by the Mayor, this morning, who was arrested with books in his possession, the property of St. Augustine's church.

During Thursday afternoon, Bishop Kenrick issued the following card:

To the Catholics of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BELOVED CHILDREN—In the critical circumstances in which you are placed, I feel it my duty to suspend the exercise of public worship in the Catholic Churches which still remain, until it may be resumed with safety,—and we can enjoy our constitutional right to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience. I earnestly conjure you to practise unalterable patience under the trials to which it has pleased Divine Providence to subject you, and remember that afflictions will serve to purify us and render us acceptable to God, through Jesus Christ, who patiently suffered the cross.

†FRANCIS PATRICK,
Bishop of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 9th, 1844.

PEACE RESTORED.

On Friday, every thing was quiet, and the citizens had held public meetings to make arrangements for maintaining the public peace. Governor Porter was in the City, and promptly aided in devising measures for enforcing the laws. Fourteen hundred citizens in the City proper had registered their names as guards.

A number of troops had reached the city from the adjacent districts—from Manayunk, Frankford, and Germantown—and four companies from Harrisburg and Lancaster. The United States troops from Fort Miffin were also called into requisition, and the sailors and marines from the United States frigate Princeton.

The whole number of persons killed and wounded during these riots is stated at—killed 14, wounded 39. There is now every reason to hope that these disturbances have terminated.

Foreign.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the Hibernia, at New York, on the 6th, brings news of the fall of Cotton from 1 8 to 1-4d per pound.

The news of the movement to annex Texas to this country had reached England, and produced some sensation in political circles. The only newspaper comment which we yet have on the subject is from the Liverpool Mercury, which regards the project as an event that will prove favorable for British interests, because it thinks that Texas would necessarily advocate the free trade doctrine.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S position this year is said to be "far more secure and elevated than it was at the corresponding period last year, when Ireland was almost in a blaze with the repeal mania. That has been put down, the revenue is improving, the factory population is employed, and the country appears to be in a more sound and prosperous state than it has been in for years past."

Ireland was still in an excited condition. Mr. O'Connell had not been sentenced, and he and his friends were endeavoring to procure a new trial. Mr. O'Connell was entertained with a grand banquet at Cork on the evening of the 7th ultimo, at which he delivered a speech that was more than usually interesting, from the many allusions it contained to the sentence which was expected to be passed upon him.

LOUIS PHILIPPE had caused the Editors of the *Gazette de France* and *La Nation* to be prosecuted for the publication of an article by Duc de Daudaville, favorable to the Duc de Bordeaux and derogatory to the French King. The editors were condemned to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 12,000 francs. The author was not prosecuted.

The French troops, under the Dukes D'Aumale and Montpensier, had gained several fights in Algeria. The latter Prince was wounded by a ball on the eyelid, and behaved very gallantly.

Items.

Race between Fashion & Colonel.—The race between these two crack nags—4 miles and repeat, for a purse of $700—come off on yesterday at one o'clock, over the Kendall Course. The first four miles were run in 7 minutes and 51½ seconds, Fashion keeping the lead from a length to a length and a half all the time. When the hour for the second heat came round, it was announced from the stand that Colonel had been withdrawn. Fashion galloped round the track and of course took the purse without much trouble.—*Balt. Pat., Saturday.*

THOMAS W. DORR has been convicted before the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, sitting at Newport, of the crime of treason against the State. The jury spent two hours and a quarter in deliberations on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning at two o'clock rendered a verdict of guilty. Thereupon Mr. Dorr moved an arrest of judgment, founded on a bill of exceptions.

The United States Minister at Chili, Mr. John S. Pendleton, has had the claims of the United States Government acknowledged on very favorable terms, and they are now in progress of liquidation. Mr. Pendleton is highly esteemed by the Chilian Government and his own countrymen, and reflects great credit on his country.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's name (for the information of our friends who do not understand the Dutch idiom) is pronounced Frelinghysen; and it is certainly one of the most euphonious names that ever fell upon an ear attuned to harmony—next almost we think to that of JERUSALEM!—Which, whether from an association of holy images or from fancy, has ever sounded to us as the non-pareil of names.—*Richmond Whig.*

Texas.—There are some people who are actually running rabid upon the subject of Texas. The most recent and decided case we have seen is that of a writer in the Enquirer *over* the signature of "York," who asserts without qualification or reserve that "Texas was given up by TREASON." Does this Locoloco maniac not know who the traitors were? If not, we will tell him. They were JAMES MONROE, WM. H. CRAWFORD, JOHN C. CALHOUN, and WM. WIRT—than whom the country never boasted of [illegible] nuous and honorable citize[illegible] *Nat. Int.*

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Thursday Morning May 9th.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

MR. CLAY AT HARPERS-FERRY.

Mound Homeward.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Clay, accompanied by one of his sons and Mr. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, arrived at Harpers-Ferry, in the Cars, on his way to Ashland. Great crowds of people were assembled on and about the Bridge, in anticipation of his arrival, and 26 salutes were fired, making the mountains re echo the loud welcome.

On Mr. C's appearance the multitude sent up loud and hearty shouts, and every one was eager to see and press the hand of the great Statesman. Cheers were also given for Thomas Ewing.

Mr. C. only remained the usual time for dinner at Mr. Carroll's Hotel, and passed onward, amid the renewed and long continued cheers of the people.

The occasion, though brief, was one of great interest to hundreds who had never before seen Mr. Clay, and his easy and happy manner made every one feel as if talking to an old and familiar friend.

POLITICAL MANIFESTOES.

We give, today, extracts from various political manifestoes from which it will be seen that the self-styled Democratic party are in a fuss about their candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Van Buren's letter against the Annexation of Texas has thrown off the whole Southern wing of his supporters, and a portion from the West. In accordance with Mr. Ritchie's resolutions at the Shocking Hill meeting in Richmond, the "Democratic Central Committee" have come out with an address to the People of Virginia, in which the annexation of Texas is urged as a question more important than all others—and ludicrously enough, whilst making a strong party appeal, and busing their opponents as good set phrase for partizan friends, treating them, they entreat their partizan friends to consider these matters relieved from the baneful bias of *party spirit*, and the blinding influence of *party excitement*." They suggest to them to "meet promptly in primary assemblies, and take such action as may be deemed judicious and effective upon the *great* issue unexpectedly brought forward since the selection of delegates to the Baltimore Convention."

They do not say so in terms, but the object, we suppose, is to authorize their delegates to vote for no candidate for the Presidency who is not favorable to the Annexation of Texas. The Manifesto is signed by Thomas Ritchie, as chairman, and Robert G. Scott, W. D. Wren, James A. Seddon, John B. Young, Andrew Stevenson, Washington Greenhow, Charles P. Osborne, Thomas H. Ellis, Thomas T. Giles, and James Boslick, members of the Central Committee.

Fourteen of the Calhoun men have also issued a Rescript from Richmond, on the same subject, in which they lash the Globe with some severity, for the manner in which it has spoken of Mr. Calhoun—and throw back into the face of that print its "absurd and hypocritical compliments" to some of the friends of that great leader. They speak of their services in "the spring campaign in Virginia," which "we entered upon by [illegible] looking alone to Mr. Van Buren as the probable candidate of the Democratic party," and they state that they do not "now look to Mr. Calhoun as one, who under present circumstances, ought again to be thought of in the pending canvass for the Presidency."

After disgorging a large portion of their bile upon Gen. Duncan Cooke, a "Clique at Washington," and the "great assemblage" of Whigs at Baltimore, the Calhoun Committee conclude with the following flourish:—

"If, however, the madness of proscription and dictation shall yet prevail; if the intolerant bearing of the Globe and its confederates at Washington be adhered to, and defeat and disaster follow in their train, we shall at least have the consolation of knowing, that we have honestly and frankly performed our duty, by giving timely warning of the coming danger. Bury, forever bury, all this idle talk about men. Come, fellow-Democrats, together. Tell the would-be managers, that this is your own *great* concern, and you understand it better than they how to direct it. Surrender everything but the right, and your valued principles—select a Democrat agreeing with you on all the great questions that divide us from the Whigs, and who is prepared at once to add Texas to the national domain, and victory is yet ours."

This address is signed by Robert G. Scott, Thomas T. Giles, James A. Seddon, Washington Greenhow, and ten other members of the Calhoun Party.

In addition to this, we have, in the same number of the Enquirer, an Address from George W. Hopkins and Augustus A. Chapman, members of Congress, and alternate delegates from the 13th district to the Baltimore Convention, asking new instructions from their constituents before the assembling of the Baltimore Convention.—These gentlemen are for a candidate who favors the Annexation of Texas, and they make the following important admissions:—

"Differing, as we do, with Mr. Van Buren, upon the Texas question, and satisfied—thoroughly satisfied—independently of that, from full, free and friendly conference with others from all quarters of the Union, that he cannot be elected, we are not willing to sacrifice the cause in any vain attempt to accomplish it. We have no hesitation in saying, that we think there are other round Republicans who are more available, and for whose nomination it would give us pleasure to vote." * * * * * "Something ought to be done—and too much cannot be done to prevent the election of Mr. Clay. For with all our respect for Mr. Van Buren, and with a sincere desire to see him redeemed from the shameful defeat of 1840, we do not think his election now within the range of the remotest probability—That the cause ought not to be sacrificed in any vain attempt to elect him, will, we think, be admitted by any true and disinterested Democrat."

Mr. William F. Ritchie, another of the Alternates from the same district, asks for new instructions, and consoles himself and his constituents by the hope that "with a popular candidate, the country can yet be saved from the ruinous policy of Mr. Clay and the Whigs."

The opinion now prevails, that the "Democracy" will attempt to shove Mr. Van Buren aside, and make a rally upon Col. Johnson or Com. Stewart. Mr. Tyler, it is said, has declared that "all he asks—I can't prevent him from being President" and this conviction is felt by him from the hopes long entertained that the Baltimore Convention would break up *without a nomination.*

The moment Mr. Van Buren is dropped, thousands of the moderate men of his party will rally under the Clay banner.

The Richmond Enquirer, in its reply to the Globe, denies that it was a dupe, says—"Evidence has been submitted to us from some of the most respectable Republicans of Virginia, calculated to arrest our attention and excite our reflection. We cannot spread it upon this paper."

This evidence (says the Alexandria Gazette) was that Mr. Van Buren was a strong Candidate in Virginia, and everywhere else, no doubt—a fact that it could not be "spread upon that paper."

POLITICAL COMMOTION!

Affairs at Washington!

From the Baltimore American.

The demonstration against Mr. Van Buren goes on with increasing force. The Indiana delegation in Congress—except the Whig portion, which has nothing to do, of course, with these squabbles—appear in their own names in the Globe, and declare their conviction that Mr. Van Buren will not do. Mr Saunders, of the House of Representatives, from North Carolina, publishes a card declaring the same thing. The Mississippi members of the House appear also in a card, stating that they cannot support any one for the Presidency who is not for the *immediate* annexation of Texas. This strikes at Mr. Van Buren, although he is not mentioned by name.

The Globe charges that a coalition has been formed between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Tyler, and says that the annexation of Texas was the pivot on which they had fixed their lever some time since to overturn the rival and competitor of both, Mr. Van Buren. The Globe says:

"We now have a *denouement* of that ripened plot in the present attitude of things in Washington. We have a treaty which creates a capital of ten millions of Texas stock converted into that of the United States, which the agents of Texas now have at their disposal, to work with and give direction to the presidential nomination. We have, besides, the granted as well as unceded lands of Texas, as another vast influence in the hands of those who have the disposal of them. We have all the vast patronage of the administration, which is now notoriously set up as a bounty to those who will join the ranks of the new coalition. These extraordinary means have prompted thousands of busy spirits to work to spread panic and dismay throughout the heart of the democracy; to send letters throughout the country to operate upon the public mind, and bring back their reflected feelings to operate upon the democracy of Congress. And we see at this moment the influence of this vast concerted conspiracy, in the utter consternation and disbandment of the democratic party in Congress."

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 7.

With all our disposition to sacrifice every thing upon the altar of our party, and to unite with the Globe in act and in spirit for the promotion of the Republican cause, we must frankly tell the Globe that there is no press in this country which is able to dictate to us. We have generally heard the voice of the Globe with respect; we have always desired the good wishes of its editor, but Mr. Blair may *rely upon* it that we will never so far lose our self respect as to bow to its dictation.

We have sympathized with him in his sickness, but we regret to see the first evidence of his convalescence in this singular effort to cast a slur, not only upon ourselves, but upon some of the most distinguished Republicans in Virginia.—We must take the liberty of telling him, and also our political and personal friend, General Dromgoole, that they are posting to their conclusions with too much speed. They may see, perhaps, what is passing under their own eyes at Washington, but they are not sufficiently acquainted with the public sentiment of Virginia. They were perfectly unacquainted with the circumstances under which this resolution was submitted, as a compromise resolution, by its distinguished author. Whatever exception may have been taken to it, the very last thing that could have been said against it was the slightest disposition to fall in with any paltry intrigue at Washington. * * * But it would have been rather more respectful in the Globe to suppose that, however we may have been mistaken in the course we have pursued, the friends of the resolution had some motives which were at least satisfactory to themselves. By what authority does the Globe express the opinion which it is pleased to sport before the public? Why, in this off-handed manner, and without the slightest evidence, does it suspect us or our friends of being "dupes" to a miserable intrigue at Washington? Such a suspicion is utterly gratuitous. We are no dupes. * * * * * * * * *

We should with great pleasure drop the pen at this point, but we owe another duty to the friends of John C. Calhoun. They have stood by our side in the hottest of the fray in the closely contested election which we have just passed through. They were among the most gallant champions of the Republican cause in the State. * * * Are we sure that their pride will permit them to stand by those whose metropolitan press if striking at J. C. Calhoun? We tell the Globe we know better—and that it is doing an injury to our cause which it cannot repair. We *dare not* tell the Globe all that we have heard upon this subject, for we should have to speak within the hearing of an artful and a cunning enemy. * * * Again we must say, if things go on as they have for ten days past, our party must be beaten, and Henry Clay be elected Dictator of the Republic.

The letter of Gen. Saunders of North Carolina will show the calculations made as to the chances of Mr. Van Buren's success. He allows him a "reasonable prospect of success" in only *seven* of the *twenty one* States claimed as "Democratic!"

From the Globe of May 6.

To the Editor of the North Carolina Standard:

As it has been publicly charged that a portion of the Democratic members of Congress have been engaged in an intrigue to influence and control the Baltimore Convention against the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency; and as I understand I am considered as one of the "traitors in the camp," I desire my constituents shall know the part I have acted, that they be prepared to decide as to the justice of the charge, so far as I am concerned. I have attended no caucus, signed no paper, with the view of associating against Mr Van Buren for the Presidency. I have interchanged opinions freely with our Democratic friends in Congress, and had uniformly declared against the policy of setting aside Mr. Van Buren, as I considered his nomination had been fixed by the party. But I have at the same time said I could see no impropriety in the delegation of each State acting for themselves; and as the members of Congress were in the daily receipt of letters from their constituents, they could communicate any information they might thus receive to their own delegation to the Convention; that I presumed all who desired success to the cause could not object to information from any source; that as to the charge of caucus dictation, both Whigs and Democrats were in the weekly, if not daily, (or rather nightly,) habit of holding caucuses; that whilst the delegates might be "fresh from the people," they certainly could not object to any additional information, judging themselves as to its value. Being myself an alternate delegate, and notified by my principal that he could not attend, I desired information for my guide. I now state, as the result of my conference, as matters at present stand, *that in the twenty-one States which the Democratic party claim as having any reasonable prospect of success, a majority of the Democratic delegations representing those States will say, that with Mr. Van Buren as the Presidential candidate, HE cannot carry more than SEVEN; that with a fresh candidate of sound democratic principles, we should have an equal and even better chance than our opponents in carrying the other FOURTEEN States.* If what I have thus stated and done be treason to the people, then am a traitor. But I take the occasion to say to those who are prating so offensively about traitors, that in the matter now agitating the public, *Arnolds* may be found in the field, and will not be difficult in deciding who they are.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

From the Globe of May 7.

* * * * And when, in addition to all this, we learned that a partial meeting of republican members of Congress was held in the Capitol on Monday night—Mr. Van Buren's letter having been published in the Globe of Saturday, and made its first appearance to the public on Saturday morning; that the prominent proceedings of that meeting were to repudiate Mr. Van Buren as a candidate, and to declare opposition to him on such, and such we heard, true or not, that a paper was circulating, or proposed to be circulated, to express the opposition of the republican members to him as a candidate; and when we heard, further, that propositions were made by some that the members should join in addresses

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

to the delegates from their States to the Baltimore Convention, to influence them not to vote for Mr. Van Buren's nomination—what did it become us, under our sense of duty as we have expressed it, to do?

MORE GROANS.

We deem it our duty to keep the "Democracy" of Jefferson advised of the sentiments of some of their neighbors towards them, since the election. The following letter is published in the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th—

"WINCHESTER, April 29.

"On Thursday last, we probably passed thro' one of the most exciting contests ever witnessed in our county. Winchester stood up to the work manfully; we expected to be beat on our Senatorial ticket 195; it was only 115. At the close of the polls we considered the county safe for 200—as our calculations on the precincts were based upon personal interviews with the most influential men, and letters up to Thursday; our falling off was at Newtown and Middletown—where we had every reason to believe our majority would be about 75. All praise was due to Russell's, Sweitzer's, and Schweir's precincts—they fully met our most sanguine expectations. Pughtown should have given a majority of some 40 more than she did—but notwithstanding the falling off at the precincts named, when the returns were all in, we considered our Senatorial candidate perfectly safe—knowing that Jefferson, on a strict party vote, could not give more than 50 or 60 against us, as the vote will show on reference to the vote for House of Delegates. Why it was our supposed friends there voted against us, I am unable to say; unless, as suggested by many of the Democracy, the candidate was not from that county. We shall remember with gratitude the ardent friends who stood up to us in that county; we shall equally recollect with disgust the seceders from our ranks on the occasion. It is well known, Frederick has always done her duty when the candidate happened to be from Jefferson, which was usually the case—our candidate being the first for a series of years presented to them for the Senate; but enough of this: it is sickening to think of the vote of Jefferson. Clarke covered herself with glory, by giving her full majority, which was 17, for the Senator, whilst it was only 3 for the House of Delegates."

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Alexandria Gazette points out a characteristic difference between the two parties after an election. It says:

"Whenever the leaders of the Locofoco party find an election goes against them, they immediately set to work to abuse the people, by charging them with being *bribed*, or *fooled*, or *corrupted*, or something or other of the kind. The Whigs, when *they* lose, attribute their defeat to want of *light simply*, and determine to go to work and let *light in!* In New Orleans, to be sure, they charged a *Judge* with corruption—they proved the fact, and *settled* him."

MR. CLAY.

In answer to various invitations, Mr. Clay has published a letter, declining to accept public demonstrations of respect. He says:

"The election of a Chief Magistrate of a free, great, and enlightened nation, is one of the gravest and most momentous functions which the People can exercise. It is emphatically, and ought to be exclusively, their own business.—Upon the wisdom of their choice depend the preservation and soundness of free institutions, and the welfare and prosperity of themselves.—In making it, they should be free, impartial, and wholly unbiassed by the conduct of a candidate himself. Not only, in my opinion, is it his duty to abstain from all solicitation, direct or indirect, of their suffrages, but he should avoid being voluntarily placed in situations to seek, or in which he might be supposed to seek, to influence their judgment.

"Entertaining these views of what becomes a candidate for the exalted office of President of the United States, I shall act in strict conformity with them. Hereafter, and until the pending Presidential election is decided, I cannot accept nor attend any public meeting of my fellow-citizens, assembled in reference to that object, to which I may have been or shall be invited. It is my wish and intention, when I leave this city, to return home as quietly and quickly as possible, and, employing myself in my private business and affairs, there to await the decision of the Presidential election, acquiescing in it, whatever it may be, with the most perfect submission.

"I hope those who have honored me with invitations to which I have not yet replied, and those who may have intended me the honor of transmitting others, will accept, without disapprobation, this exposition of the motives by which I am governed.

"I am, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant. H. CLAY."

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of several days need not be detailed. The Senate, on Tuesday, passed the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road—20 to 13—and a bill supplemental to the act to regulate the pay of the Navy of the United States.

On Wednesday, that body acted on amendments to the bill to recharter the Banks of the District of Columbia.

Both days, a portion of the time was spent on Executive business.

In the House, further action was had on the Tariff bill, and on Wednesday debate ceased, and various amendments were adopted. The bill was then reported to the House, and on the question of its engrossment, Mr. McKay, chairman of the committee which reported it, was entitled to the floor—but the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the death of Mr. Henry R. Brinkerhoff of Ohio, (there are two members of the name) was announced, and the House took the usual order to manifest its respect.

THE TARIFF QUESTION SETTLED.

We have sincere satisfaction in being able to inform our readers that the great question of the present Session—of the present Congress, indeed—was yesterday (the 10th) settled in the House of Representatives by the *rejection* of the bill to reduce the duties on imports. It was a rejection in form, though not in fact, the actual question which decided its fate being upon a motion to *lay the bill on the table*, (understood to be a test question,) which was decided affirmatively by a vote of 105 to 99, every Whig voting in the affirmative except one, who considered himself pledged to vote for the bill. After this vote was declared, a motion for *reconsideration* was made, and decided in the negative. So that the vote yesterday *cannot* now be reconsidered. Nor can the bill possibly be resumed or revived in any way by less than a two-thirds vote. So that, figuratively speaking, it is not only dead, but buried.

This, as our readers may remember, is the issue which we predicted, even before the meeting of Congress.—*Nat. Int.*

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The House was engaged on business relating to the District of Columbia.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The [illegible], on Monday, amended the resolution of the Senate, so as to fix the 17th of June as the day of adjournment.

The Tariff bill was laid on the table by the following vote: Yeas, Whigs 77, Locos 28; Total 105. Nays, Whigs 1, Locos 98; Total 99.—Absent, Whigs 3, Locos 13. There are 4 vacancies.

It will thus be seen that some of the Locos *dodged* the question.

The Baltimore American, speaking of the result, well observes that "the ties of party organization and discipline have at last given way before the strong impulsive demands of national interests; and many of the Van Buren men from the Middle and Northern States have found themselves irresistibly borne onward to the support of the protective policy."

CONNECTICUT.—The Hon James W Hosington, who, on Thursday last, re-elected U. S. Senator for our Commonwealth for six years from the 4th of March, 1845.

A REPORT OF THE PROCESSION

Of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, under the direction of Caledonia Lodge, Shepherdstown, Va., April 27th, 1844, to which is subjoined a series of resolutions, passed in said Lodge, with instructions to the Secretary to prepare a copy for insertion in the Free Press.

Notwithstanding the rain, which prevented the attendance of a large number of the Brethren from Sister Lodges, and of the citizens from the surrounding country, the occasion was one of interest. In the afternoon, at the call of the spirited band of this town, who generously turned out to add to the attraction of the day, a very respectable procession of the Order formed in the principal street, near Mr. Entler's Hotel, and after a short march repaired to the Lutheran Church, to hear the speakers who had been solicited to address the Order, and their fellow-citizens, on the subject of Odd Fellowship.—So great was the anxiety to hear something in reference to this institution, that in defiance of the rain, the church was well filled, and if we may judge from the attention and the delight evinced by the assembly, it will be seen that this, like all judicious exhibitions of the true character of our Order, has done away with much of the prejudice, which here, as in every place where the Institution is in its infancy, has tended to retard its prosperity. The spirit of the Speakers, the respectful consideration of the objections which had influenced many sincere and honest persons who were misinformed in relation to Odd Fellowship, with the exhibition of the principles, the object and tendencies of the Institution, accompanied with a faithful portrait of the *true Odd Fellow*, and an appeal to the Brethren to carry out what they professed in the discharge of all their obligations, as Members of the Order: This made a favorable, and we hope a lasting impression upon all who were in attendance. Judging not only from the feeling manifested on the occasion, but from recent indications, Caledonia Lodge will date from this gathering—if she is faithful to her trust—a day of greater prosperity, and from the addition of worthy members, secure the opportunity and means of doing good.

Here follows a true and certified copy of resolutions passed in Caledonia Lodge Shepherdstown, Saturday evening, April 27, 1844.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be returned to the visiting Brethren of Sister Lodges, for their attendance on this occasion.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be returned to Brother Jones of Virginia Lodge, for his appropriate opening address.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be returned to our Rev. Brother Wm. H. T. Barnes, of Wilmington, Delaware, for his able and eloquent address.

[By request of P. G. James A. Fitzsimmons, (who occupied the N. G's chair on the occasion,) this resolution was put and carried by a rising vote.]

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be returned to the Rev. Mr. Seiss, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, and the Rev. Mr. Brittell, of the Methodist Protestant Church, for their generous participation in the religious services of the occasion.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be returned to the Shepherdstown Band for their services on this occasion.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be returned to Mr. Daniel Entler, for the kind entertainment extended to the Brethren of the Order on this occasion.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be returned to the Elders of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, for opening their house for the public services of the Order—also, to the Choir of said Church for the interest which their generous assistance imparted on that occasion.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a suitable report, with a copy of these resolutions; and that the said report and resolutions be published in the Charlestown Free Press.

By order of the Lodge.

C. M. ENTLER, N. G.

A. R. MCQUILKIN, Sec'y.

COM. STEWART ON ANNEXATION.

The Washington Globe contains a letter from Commodore Stewart to Mr. J. Thompson, a Democratic member of Congress, and a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of the 27th of May, on the subject of the Annexation of Texas. The Commodore (assuming that he will be the candidate for the Presidency) comes out in opposition to Messrs Van Buren, Benton and others, and is in favor of the Annexation. He says:—

"I assume that there exists no constitutional objection to Texas being incorporated with our Union. That question appears to be set at rest since our acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and the abundant, and, as I have supposed, satisfactory discussion of it, to which all have access. I will at least venture to say, that they have satisfied my mind.

Passing, then, to the general question, the reasons are so numerous, cogent, powerful, and urgent, both on the score of policy and humanity, for making Texas part of the Union, and have so strong a bearing upon our national industry, revenues, prosperity, and power, that I have not been able to refuse the assent of my judgment to them."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union"—or rather, their idolatrous devotion to H. Clay—has been the motive and object which they have carried out. But whilst they are arming shoulder to shoulder with united forces and unscrupulous man-worship, in favor of their idol, and immediately too after an apparently temporary defeat of our party in Virginia, not indeed an actual, much less a permanent defeat, it is true, but a loss which has brought a temporary cloud over the feelings of some of our party, what is the situation of our party at Washington?—The members of Congress are wrangling, charged with caballing for some Presidential candidate, our party seemingly tearing itself to pieces, the Spectator rebuking Mr. Van Buren, and the Globe rebuking Mr. Calhoun—until the "confusion has become worse confounded." We must terminate these feuds at once—or else how is it possible that a scattered mob, such as our party will be, can encounter the best drilled and the strongest disciplined party in the world?

☞ We give up a large portion of our paper, to-day, to details of the disgraceful scenes at Philadelphia during the last week.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American,
May 13, 5, P. M.

CATTLE.—There were 220 head of Beef Cattle offered at the scales this morning and 184 sold. The prices paid ranged from $2.37½ a $3 gold. The prices paid ranged from $2.37½ a $3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to $4.75 a $5.75 net.

HOGS.—Sales of Live Hogs to-day at $4.37½ per 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—There is very little demand for Howard street Flour, & the transactions continue small. Holders of fresh ground parcels generally ask $4 62½. A sale was made, however, on Saturday at $4.56½, and the article has been offered to-day at the same price. We are unable to name a definite price for receipts by the cars.

GRAIN.—Wheats have declined. The few parcels of Md. reds at Market to day sold at 97 a 103 cents for good to prime. On Saturday a load of strictly prime Penna red was sold at 107 cents; to-day two loads of good red were sold at 104 cents; and a lot with a good deal of smut in it, at 98 cts. A sale of Penna. Rye to-day at 59 cts. Sales of Md. white Corn at 39 a 41 cts., and of yellow at 43 a 44 cts. We quote Oats at 27 a 28 cents.

PROVISIONS.—There is no change in the price of Bacon, and the sales are moderate at the old rates, viz: prime Western asserted at 4¾ cents; sides at 4¾ a 5 cents; Shoulders at 3¾ a 4 cents. Hams at 5 a 7 cents, according to quality.

WHISKEY.—[illegible] hhds. and 22½ a 23 cts. dull at 21½ a 22 cents for [illegible] bbls.

Whigs, What Say Ye?

For the Campaign.

As the coming six months will embrace a period of unusual interest in the political world, and as the dissemination of intelligence is an object of great importance, the undersigned propose to furnish a copy of the "Free Press" from the first of May till the Presidential Election, for

ONE DOLLAR.

☞ (*To be Paid, invariably, in Advance.*) ☜

To any person sending us five subscribers, we will furnish a sixth copy gratis.

J. S & H. N. GALLAHER.

☞ The Spring term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county will be commenced on Saturday next, the 18th instant.

The Senate has passed a vote of censure on Senator Tappan, of Ohio, for furnishing a copy of the Texas Treaty to a New York publisher while the injunction of secrecy was existing.

We learn from the official paper of last evening that two more Treaties were yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States to the Senate for its consideration, viz: a Treaty with the King of Wurtemburg, and a Treaty with the Grand Dutchy of Hesse.—*Nat. Int., Tuesday.*

Notices.

☞ A meeting of the Democratic Committee of Vigilance for the county of Jefferson will be held in the room above the Court Room in the Court-house in Charlestown, at half past two o'clock, on Friday the 17th inst. All the members of the committee are requested to attend, as business of importance is to be transacted at the meeting. GEO. B. BEALL,
May 9. Chair'n of the Committee.

MARRIED,

On the 28th of March last, in Howard county, Missouri, Dr TEMPLE BRUISE, formerly of Kentucky, to Miss LOUISA, daughter of the late Hugh McDonald, of Jefferson county, Va.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mr ROBERT B RAWLINS, son of Mr. Thomas Rawlins, Sen., aged 31 years.

At Baltimore, on the 10th instant, of a short illness, DAVID BARNUM, Esq., well known as the proprietor of one of the first Hotels of that City, in the 75th year of his age.

Trustee's Sale.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust executed by William P Flood, jr., and wife, on the 4th day of April, 1842, to the undersigned, for purposes therein set forth, and on record in the Clerk's Office of the County of Jefferson, I will proceed to sell, (agreeably to instructions received from the Hon. I. R. Douglass, Judge of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for said county,)

On Saturday the 8th day of June next,

in front of my office in the town of Smithfield, that very desirable

HOUSE & LOT,

in said town, at present in the occupancy of said Flood. Such title as is conveyed to the Trustee, will be given the purchaser, which however is believed to be indisputable. Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. Immediate possession given. JOHN F. SMITH,
Smithfield, May 16, 1844. *Trustee.*

Trustee's Sale.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust executed by George F Ludwig and wife, on the 6th day of June, 1839, to the undersigned, for purposes therein set forth, and on record in the clerk's office of the county of Jefferson, I will proceed to sell, for ready money, on the premises, on *Saturday the 25th day of this month*, that very desirable

HOUSE & LOT,

in the town of Smithfield, at present occupied by myself.

Such title as is vested in the Trustee will be given the purchaser, which, however, is believed to be indisputable. Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. JOHN F SMITH.
Smithfield, May 16. *Trustee.*

Information Wanted.

ANY information which can be communicated to me in relation to my son, who left home, (Capon Springs, Hampshire county, Va.,) about six years ago, will be thankfully received. I have understood that he was engaged as a hand on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, but upon inquiry in Winchester ascertained that no such person was employed there. His name is Isaiah Peer

I will receive a letter from him, or from any person that can inform me where he is, any time the present week, directed to Harpers Ferry ISAAC PEER.
May 16, 1844.

A Good Cup of Coffee.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the public to his valuable Patent Condensing Coffee Boiler. His invention consists of a condenser attached to the ordinary boiler, by which the aroma or spirit of the coffee is arrested, condensed, and sent back into the boiler. Consequently there is a saving of from 25 to 40 per cent. of the grain, and a richness and flavor given to the coffee that otherwise passes off. Lovers of good coffee will please call at Messrs. R M. Warring & Co's hardware store, opposite Brown's Hotel, or at Mr. J H. Nevitt's tin shop, opposite Fuller's Hotel, where the article can be obtained and persons can see for themselves, and they will at once be convinced of the great improvement.

D. ROLAND.

Washington City, May 16, 1844

Persons are respectfully referred to the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, who is using one of the Condensing Coffee Boilers in his family, and is prepared to satisfy persons of its utility, economy, and great improvement.

Timber by the Acre,

FOR sale by JAS. M. RANSON.
May 16, 1844—3t.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

THE pleasant residence near the Presbyterian Church, owned by the Rev. Septimus Tuston, and recently occupied by Dr. W. R. Raum, is for sale on favorable terms. The Lot is large and fertile, and the premises very convenient for a small family. Persons desiring to purchase, will doubtless examine the premises. The terms, &c. will be made known by

CHARLES G. STEWART.
May 16, 1844

COAL, COAL.

JUST received and for sale at Duffield's Depot, a lot of the best COAL for smithing ever brought into the county. It is the same coal which is used in all the Machine Shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. It can be had at the low rate of 18 cents per bushel. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods, Coal, Iron, Nails, and Salt; for which produce I will give Baltimore price, deducting freight and commissions.—*Give me a shake.*

ALFRED DUFFIELD.
May 16, 1844.

For Sale,

A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising

Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobe, Secretary, &c.

—ALSO—

An excellent CARRIAGE & Harness.

The above are all nearly new, and will be sold cheap on 12 months' credit.

RICHARD H. RANSON.
Charlestown, May 16, 1844.—3t.

Gunsmithing.

THE undersigned continues at his old stand in Charlestown, where he is prepared to do all sorts of work in the above line. But, finding credit business will not answer longer, he must hereafter do business only for cash. He is thankful for past favors, and will do his best to please his customers, who, he hopes, will excuse him for departing from the rule here laid down. WILLIAM LLOYD.
Charlestown, May 16, 1844.

NEW STORE,
HARPERS-FERRY.

R. LEVERING,

HAS just returned from the Eastern cities with a large and beautiful assortment of ladies and gentlemen's wear, which he flatters himself that he can sell at prices heretofore unknown in this county. All who will call and examine his stock cannot help but give him credit for keeping cheap goods. All are respectfully requested to call and see for themselves. His stock is assorted, and complete as any in the State. Country dealers would do well to call before purchasing, as they will find bargains that they will not meet with at all times.

His stock consists in part of—

Blue, Black, Adelaide, Green & Brown Cloths,
Large assortment of Cassimeres,
A fashionable article of Summer Cassimere,
Large assortment of Vestings and Hosiery, of every description and price,
Gloves do do do
Swiss, Book, Jaconet, Cambric, Plaid, and Striped Muslins,
Figured Bobbinette and Swiss Muslins,
A beautiful assortment of Bobbinette, Thread, and Cambric Edgings and Insertings,
Balzarines, Balzarine Lawns, and Bereges,
Painted Lawns, Calicoes,
Silk Handkerchiefs and Sewing Silk,
Spool and Ball Cotton,
Artificial Flowers, and Bonnet Ribbands,
Tortoise Shell and Horn Combs, of all kinds,
Suspenders,
A large assortment of Tarlton Trimmings,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Collars and Scarfs,
Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, and Groceries,
Window Glass of all sizes, &c. &c.

May 16, 1844.

BALZARINES, AND BALZARINE LAWNS.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of the above articles, cheaper than any heretofore offered in the county, at

R. LEVERING'S.
Harpers-Ferry, May 16.

AFFGHAN LUSTRE,

A NEW and beautiful article for ladies dresses, for sale by R. LEVERING.
Harpers-Ferry, May 16.

STOCKS & SCARFS.

I HAVE for sale a large assortment of the above articles, at unprecedented low prices.

R. LEVERING.
Harpers-Ferry, May 16

The Ladies

ARE respectfully invited to call at the *depot of fashions*, where they will find every variety of New Goods for ladies dresses. Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Edgings, Insertings, Skirts, &c. &c.

New Goods received weekly by

A & G W HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, May 16

GRAIN CRADLES.

1 DOZEN superior Grain Cradles, with Waldron's genuine Scythes, for sale low by
May 16 A & G W HOLLAND.

PONDESHERRY.

WE have one more piece of that beautiful summer goods. Ladies call soon and get a dress. A & G W HOLLAND.
Harpers-Ferry, May 16.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

THE public are respectfully informed that we are having all kinds of goods made up by one of the best tailors in the Union, for gentlemen's wear. Coats of all kinds, Pantaloons, Vestings, &c., made to please, or no sale. Fine Linen Summer Frock Coats will be made to order for $3,25. Call at the store of

May 16 A & G W HOLLAND.

☞ Suits will be neatly packed and sent to a distance when ordered. A & G W H.

NEW & IMPROVED
Agricultural Implements.

I HAVE just received a supply of Agricultural Implements, made by Messrs. Coleman & Thomas of Frederick county, Md.; such as Hoes of a variety of patterns, designed for field or garden culture. The blades of these Hoes are of the best Cast Steel, and finely tempered, sustaining a sharpness, when ground, equal to that of the best Edge Tools; and for durability they cannot be surpassed, if equalled.

—ALSO—

Hay and Grain Forks, together with Hay and Grain Rakes, and also the Potatoe Digger, a new article, which serves not only the use its name imports, but subserves a variety of other uses. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine them. J. J. MILLER.
May 16.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a beautiful and general assortment of Domestic Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Cedarware, and Tinware, carefully selected at the lowest prices, and will be sold at a small advance for cash or its equivalent. He most respectfully solicits a call from his friends and others.

May 16. S. H. ALLEMONG.

N. O. Molasses in Barrels,

FOR sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.
May 16.

CHEAP SHOES.

50 PAIR Ladies' Shoes, at 50 & 75 cents, just received by J. J. MILLER.
May 16.

LINENS.

10 PIECES more of Brown Irish Linens, entirely undressed, for Linen coats and pantaloons, a scarce and desirable article, just received and for sale by J. J. MILLER.
May 16

New Saddling Concern.

I WOULD take this method of informing my friends and the public generally, that I have commenced the Saddling Business in all its various branches, in the room one door east of Wm. S. Lock's Dwelling House, and adjoining the shop of Mr. James Clothier, where I have on hand a first rate lot of materials for manufacturing Saddles, and all kinds of Harness.—As I am conducting the business as Agent for a gentleman who is able to keep me always supplied with the best materials, I flatter myself I shall be able to sell any article in my line on as accommodating terms, and at as low prices as they can be bought for in this place, or any where else. I hope by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of the public patronage. WM. HICKS,
May 16, 1844.—3t. Agent.

A Teacher Wanted.

TO one that can come well recommended as suitably qualified to take charge of an English School, an eligible situation can be had, by application to the undersigned, near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

JOHN MOORE,
THOMAS BRISCOE.
May 16, 1844—3t.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike Company, are hereby informed that an election will be holden at the house of Daniel Entler, *on Saturday the 1st day of June next*, between the hours of two and six o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Five Directors and a Treasurer, to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year. JOHN M. JEWETT,
Shepherdstown, May 16. *Secretary*

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber's farm, some time in April last, a large DISHLEY BUCK, with a short tail, and an underbit on the right or left ear. The Buck was the property of Mr. John Moore. Any information, which will lead to his recovery, will be suitably rewarded by

GEORGE EICHELBERGER.
May 16, 1844—3t.

Mules for sale.

THE subscriber has for sale, two young Mules, well broke to harness, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange them for good due paper. SOLOMON STALEY.
Shepherdstown, May 16, 1844—3t.

Music.

A LOT of the latest and most fashionable Music for the Piano and Guitar, together with Preceptors for the Piano, Flute, and Violin; as also a choice lot of excellent and cheap Guitar and Violin Strings, Bridges, Screws, Violin Bows, Aprons, horse-hair for refitting bows, &c., for sale cheap for cash at the

May 16. FREE PRESS OFFICE.

For Sale.

ON the first day of June Court, the time of a stout, healthy Boy, who has fourteen years to serve from next November, being free at 28 years of age. He will be sold on a credit or exchanged for good paper—the purchaser binding himself not to take him out of the State of Virginia. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.
May 16.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED away from Camp Hill, Harpers-Ferry, on the 27th of April, a young White Cow, with some colored hair about her neck, and red ears. She may probably have a calf with her. The end of the right ear is cut off, and the left has a slit in it. She was bought at Jacob Allstadt's sale, and may be on some of the neighboring farms.

A liberal reward will be given for information so that I may recover said Cow.

May 16—3t* WILLIAM H. TURK.

PORTER

FOR sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY
May 16

TO THE LADIES.

Balzarines, Bereges, &c.

JUST received a second supply of Balzarines, Bereges, and other handsome and fashionable goods for Ladies dresse.

Also—A general supply of FANCY GOODS.

May 9. WM. S. LOCK

NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the East with a large and well selected

Stock of Spring and Summer Goods,

consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

3-4, 4-4 Plaid and fancy casssimere
Blue, black, brown and green cloths
Super black French do
Do plain and plaid linen drillings
Silk scarfs and cravats
Gambroons and cottonades
Marseilles, satin and Cashmere vestings
Linen cambric handkerchiefs
Spittlefield and pongee do
Calicoes and chintzes
Super balzarines and lawns
Black, blue-black, and colored silks—a fine assortment
French kid and silk gloves and mitts
Corded skirts and grass cloth
Ladies' night caps
A general assortment of hosiery
Bishops lawn, mull, and Swiss muslins
Striped and plaid penitentiary cottons
3-4, 7-8, 4-4 Virginia osnaburgs
7-8 twilled do
3-4, 7-8, 4-4 brown sheetings
7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 10 4 bleached do
No 1, 2 and 3 burlaps
Nankeen.

GROCERIES.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars
Loaf and lump sugar
Java, Rio and St Domingo coffee
New England cheese
Sperm, adamantine, diaphine, & mould candles
Sperm, fish, and linseed oils

VARIETY.

Smoking and chewing tobacco, from 12½ to 75
Regalia, Principe, Spanish and half-Spanish Segars
Nutria, Beaver, Russia, Guyaquill, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats
Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets
Ladies' Gaiter Boots
Do French Kid Slippers
Do Seal Skin and Leather Shoes
Men's and Boys' Calf-skin Boots
Do do do Shoes
Do do heavy Brogans
Children's and Misses Morocco & Elastic Boots and Shoes
Also, a general assortment of Hardware.

JOHN H McENDREE.
Shepherdstown, May 9, 1844.

Corded Skirts.

JUST received another supply of those fashionable, all corded skirts.

May 9. MILLER & TATE.

Balzorines, Bereges, &c.

WE have another supply of very beautiful Balzorines, Bereges, &c., to offer the ladies. MILLER & TATE.
May 9.

FRESH SALLAD OIL,

JUST received by
May 2 JOHN P BROWN.

SALLAD OIL.

2 DOZEN bottles on hand and for sale by
May 2. S HEFLEBOWER & CO.

WANTED—
3000 pounds Bacon
500 pounds Lard
1000 do hard Soap
5000 do Wool.

The above articles will be taken in exchange for goods. J J MILLER.
May 2.

Plastering Laths.

30,000 SAWED PLASTERING LATHS on hand and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.
May 9.

For Sale,

TWO Cows with young Calves.
Also, Fat Sheep, and lambs.
May 2—3t WM Z SINCLAIR.

Rockaway.

I HAVE just finished a new and substantial Rockaway Carriage, suitable for two or four persons, and for one or two horses, which I will keep for hire during the year. I intend keeping a horse that I will hire to any "merciful man." W. J. HAWKS.
May 9—3t.

Encourage Home Manufactures.
MATTRESS MAKING.

THE undersigned desires to return his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to him in his business for many years past, and to assure them that he will continue his best efforts to please his customers. The better to enable him to do this he has *reduced his prices considerably*; and has now on hand and will constantly keep, Curled Hair Mattresses, Shuck and Cotton do., Shuck do. alone, of every size, Church Cushions, Crib Mattresses, and Wagoner's Beds, also supplied on good terms. Mattresses, &c., repaired at short notice, on very reasonable terms—and all orders executed faithfully and promptly.

Long experience enables the undersigned to present his work with confidence, as being in all respects equal to any manufactured in the United States. JEREMIAH BOWLING.
Winchester, April 4—3m.

A Small Jefferson Farm
FOR SALE,

LOCATED one mile from Halltown, containing **100 ACRES** of cleared land well set in clover, having a never failing WELL in the centre. The wood being on the North side and protecting the land from the Winter's wind—containing upwards of **20 ACRES.**

Persons wishing to purchase, can call on April 25—3m. L W WASHINGTON,
Near Halltown.

☞ *Examiner* Lancaster, Pa., and *Enterprise*, Middletown, Md., insert 3 months, and mark cost.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just finished opening a very pretty assortment of New Goods, comprising almost every article in use in this neighborhood, which we invite our old customers and the public generally to call and examine.—They will be sold on our usual accommodating terms. D T TOWNER & CO.
Shepherdstown, April 18.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a Tract of Land in Jefferson county, Va., being part of the Shannon Hill Farm, adjoining the lands of Mr W W Lane, and Mr George Rider,

Containing about 115 Acres,

Ninety acres of which are cleared. If not sold at private sale, it will be offered at public sale before the Court-House door in Charlestown, the 18th day of May next, being the first day of the Circuit Superior Court of Jefferson. Persons wishing to purchase are referred to Richard Williams, who lives near the land. Any communication addressed to the subscriber, in the city of Washington, will be promptly attended to. A. B FAIRFAX.
April 11, 1844

☞ *The National Intelligencer will publish 3t a week till sale.*

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree pronounced in the County Court of Jefferson County, at its November term, 1843, the undersigned, Special Commissioners, appointed for the purpose, will sell at public auction, in front of the United States Hotel, at Harpers-Ferry, to the highest bidder,

On Thursday the 16th day of May, 1844,
About 12 o'clock M.

A LOT OF GROUND

Containing 1 A. 1 R. 13 P., with a front on Washington Street of 9 25½ poles, affording ample room for three dwellings with convenient yards and gardens in the rear.

It will be sold altogether or in separate parcels as may suit purchasers.

This Lot was once the property of the late John R. Hayden, and was conveyed by him to a trustee, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Thomas & Philip Baltzell of Baltimore. The dower of the widow has been set apart from this lot, and is entirely independent of it.

The terms of Sale are—One third of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in equal payments, at six and twelve months—said deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with a deed of trust on the premises.

The commissioners are directed by the decree to convey to the purchaser all the right, title, and estate of the heirs of said John R Hayden, deceased. ANDREW HUNTER,
WM. B. THOMPSON,
April 25. *Special Commissioners*

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

UNDER and by authority of a deed of trust and by direction of the Marshal of the United States, for the Western District of Virginia, the undersigned will offer for sale at the residence of the Misses Davis, on *Friday, the 17th day of May next*, the property conveyed by said deed, viz:—

Sheep, Hogs, Cattle, Horses,
1 Wagon, 1 Ox Cart,
1 Carriage.

—ALSO—

1 Negro Man, 1 Negro Woman,
2 or 3 Negro Children, (Boys) all slaves for life.

Terms of sale—Cash

R. WORTHINGTON,
WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
April 18. *Trustees.*

At the same time and place on the same terms the undersigned will offer for sale, *other personal property* conveyed to him by the Misses Davis, by deed, dated July 5, 1843. Such sale to be made for the uses and purposes declared by said deed. R WORTHINGTON,
April 18. *Trustee.*

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by A. S. Allen, on the first day of January, 1841, and of record in the county court of Clarke, to the subscriber as Trustee, to secure the purchase money due Moncure Robinson, on the Tract of Land, situated in the county of Clarke, called

BEMINGTON,

he (the subscriber) will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on *Saturday the 18th day of May next*, that part of said tract of Land called Bemington, mentioned and described in said deed, as containing

275 Acres, 2 Roods and 30 Poles.

This farm lies about 3 miles North of Berryville, on the Main Road leading to Charlestown, and is so well known as one of the finest and best improved farms in the Valley, as to make it unnecessary to give any description of it.—The title is unquestioned, but the subscriber will only convey such title as is vested in him by the Trust Deed.

Terms of Sale.—About $5,000, or enough to pay the balance due Moncure Robinson, with interest to the day of sale, and the [illegible] incident to the execution of the Trust, [illegible] required in hand on the day of sale; the [illegible] of the purchase money in two equal [illegible] payable in one and two years from [illegible] with interest from date to be secured by [illegible] of Trust on the premises. A statement of the exact amount due Moncure Robinson will be furnished on the day of sale [illegible] by any one who may wish [illegible]

C. S. [illegible]
Clarke co., April 11, [illegible]

A VALU[illegible]
FO[illegible]
In Jeffe[illegible]

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Tract of Land, in Jefferson county, Va., being the occupancy of Mr. [illegible]

The Farm [illegible] contains 236 ACRES, of which [illegible] proportion in fine timber, [illegible] land of the very best quality [illegible] is most desirable in point of [illegible] being distant only one mile from [illegible] more and Ohio Rail Road, and within a quarter of a mile of the Shepherdstown and Smithfield turnpike. The Buildings upon the land are comfortable, and in all respects well adapted to the convenience of the purchaser.

The terms of sale can be ascertained by application to ADAM S. DANDRIDGE,
Agent for Dr. A. S. Dandridge.
Kerneysville, Jan 23, 1844—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, the following Tracts of fine Land, in the Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley:—

1. A Tract of 560 Acres, three miles below Martinsburg, now in the tenancy of Dugald Campbell, whose term expires in April.

2. Two Farms of about 500 Acres each in Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, on Opequon, with extensive and very rich low grounds, now in the occupancy of Benjamin Boley.

3. My Woodburn Estate, on which I resided two years ago, in Jefferson County, containing 370 Acres.

4. My Hazlefield Estate, of 600 Acres, to be sold entire or divided.

5. My Sulphur Spring Tract, of 4[illegible] Acres, on Opequon, with a very fine Sulphur Spring, which was for many years known as Menghini's Sulphur Spring.

These Tracts will be sold on the most accommodating terms, and divided where practicable to suit purchasers. Immediate payment of a part of the purchase money will be required, provided interest be paid and good security with mortgages on the premises be given. The terms will be made as easy and accommodating as any purchaser can ask. H. ST. G. TUCKER.
Hazlefield, Sept 3, 1843—tf

The tenants on the lands will show the premises, and give such information as may be desirable.

Wanted,

AT the Old Furnace—
50,000 *Bushels of Corn,*
40,000 *Wheat,*
5,000 *Oats,*

for which the cash will be paid on delivery. Yellow Corn is preferred.

Salt and Plaster always on hand and for sale.

Feb 29, 1844 M H & V W MOORE.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,
Jefferson County, Va.

THIS agreeable and attractive *WATERING PLACE* will be open for company on the first of June. It is five miles South of Charlestown, and only seven hours' travel on the Rail Road from Baltimore and Washington. Its medicinal qualities, and the charming scenery by which it is surrounded, have been for years the theme of admiration, and it is no exaggeration to say they are unsurpassed.

RATES.

For a month	$50 00
Two weeks (per week)	8 00
A single week	9 00
By the day	1 50

Children under 12 years of age, and servants, half price.

The Proprietors have engaged the services of Mr. A. P Firch, a gentleman of some experience in the business, and known to many of the patrons of Taylor's Hotel in Winchester, as a most obliging and attentive host.

☞ A neat and comfortable STAGE will be at the Rail Road Depot every day, to convey passengers to the Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS.

[Continued from the first page.]

is to be preceded by the appropriation to our own use of the territory, the sovereignty of which is in dispute between two nations, one of which we are to join in the struggle? This, sir, is a matter of the very gravest import—one in respect to which no American statesman or citizen can be indifferent. We have a character among the nations of the earth to maintain. All our public functionaries, as well those who advocate this measure as those who oppose it, however much they may differ as to its effects, will, I am sure, be equally solicitous for the performance of this first of duties. It has hitherto been our pride and our boast, that, whilst the lust of power, with fraud and violence in its train, has led other and differently constituted governments to aggression and conquest our movements in those respects have always been regulated by reason and justice. A disposition to detract from our pretensions in this respect, will, in the nature of things, be always prevalent elsewhere, and has, at this very moment, and from special causes, assumed, in some quarters, the most rabid character. Should not every one, then, who sincerely loves his country—who venerates its time-honored and glorious institutions—who dwells with pride and delight on associations connected with our rise, progress, and present condition—on the steady step with which we have advanced to our present eminence, in despite of the hostility, and in contempt of the bitter revilings of the enemies of freedom in all parts of the globe,—consider, and that deeply, whether we would not, by the immediate annexation of Texas, place a weapon in the hands of those who now look upon us and our institutions with distrustful and envious eyes, that would do us more real, lasting injury as a nation, than the acquisition of such a territory, valuable as it undoubtedly is, could possibly repair?"

He expresses the opinion, that "the acquisition of so valuable a territory, by means which are of questionable propriety, would be a departure from those just principles upon which this government has ever acted, and which have excited the admiration and secured the respect of the dispassionate and enlightened friends of freedom throughout the world." He scouts the idea of any European power seeking to colonize Texas, but in such event, deems that it would be the duty of his country to interfere. He is decidedly and emphatically opposed to the present scheme of annexation.

Variety.

TAILORS.

Many eminent men have served their time at tailoring. Thomas Woolman, a native of New Jersey, who first suggested the idea of abolishing the slave trade, was a tailor by trade. He [illegible] much on the [illegible] to con[illegible]g the to[illegible] pox in [illegible] English [illegible] histori[illegible] his needle into [illegible]le into a shield [illegible] Hedding-ham [illegible] attached to his memo[illegible]

Benjamin Ro[illegible] incredler of Anson's voyage at[illegible] say wher[illegible]—if not a tailor by trade, was [illegible] a tailor.

Sir Ralph Blackwell, knighted by Edward III for his bravery, was a tailor by trade. He was the founder of Blackwell Hall.

John Stowe, the antiquarian, who died in London about the year 1600, at the age of 80 years, was also a tailor.

John Speed, the distinguished historian, served his apprenticeship at the same trade

Let our tailors be encouraged. Many an eminent man, besides those we have noticed above, has arisen to usefulness and honor form this trade. No class of men among us are more industrious—and very few are more intelligent.—Who will make us a new coat?

Well directed Enterprise.—[illegible] years since, Mr. Samuel [illegible] East Hampton, Massach[illegible] manufacture of cloth [illegible] grees he expanded th[illegible] larged his wealth. B[illegible] disposition, in addition [illegible] cence among his to[illegible] a warm patron of [illegible] nevolent societies of [illegible] his wealth most amply. About t[illegible] since he endowed an institution for [illegible]cation in that town by a donation of $30,000. It has become highly prosperous, and recently he has added $20,000 to his original bequest. Mr. Williston continues the business of manufacturing cloth buttons, and so extensive are his operations that he not only nearly supplies the whole market, but regulates the trade in the United States.—*New Haven Courier.*

Another Infernal Machine.—In the Sentinelle of Marseilles, we learn that M. Daniel Borme, a navigator, 28 years of age, has invented a machine of such effect, that defended by it, towns can no longer be carried by assault. This machine, of which gunpowder forms no part of its composition, would be capable of destroying by an explosion, without noise, all the enemy's troops, at a distance of 1000 yards from the town to be attacked.

The French army amounts to 344,000 men, including officers, [illegible] horses. Of this will [illegible] 69,520 horses form the [illegible] in France, and 60,000 men and 13,416 horses those in Algeria.

Brickmaking Machine.—Two citizens of Troy, N. Y., have obtained a patent for a machine of their invention, intended for pressing bricks. This machine is simple in construction, easily operated, of great power and capable of pressing from 9000 to 10 000 bricks per day with the services of one man and two boys.—The machine usually employed for the same purposes requires the services of five men, and can turn out but from 1000 to 1500 bricks daily. It will be evident that the new machine is labor-saving to a remarkable degree.

Caspar Hauser.—A New York correspondent writes: "I received a letter the other day from Germany, which states that the fate of the once world talked of Caspar Hauser is about to be unfolded. The letter states that he was the legitimate son of the Dowager Grand Duchess—that he was the last male descendant of that line, and was taken out of the way to make room for another family, and finally murdered.'

BULLSKIN
Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

THE subscriber having removed to Mr. Abraham Haines' place, near the old Parsonage, and lately occupied by Thomas West, is fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in his line, in the best style and at the shortest notice. As my object is to make a living unembarrassed, I shall be able to work for small profits. Those who prefer furnishing their own Leather, can have it made up at low prices.—HIDES taken in exchange for work at Tanner's prices; also, Country Produce of every description.

I will be in Charlestown on Wednesdays and and Saturdays, when old customers, who wish to continue dealing with me, can be accommodated.

A good assortment of

READY MADE WORK

always on hand. JOSHUA L. DEAVER.

April 11, 1844.

Fashionable Tailoring.

THOMAS D. WEBSTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Wm Hicks, Sadler, and directly under the firm of Cowley & Shope, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. He pledges himself to cut and make up to order, all garments that may be entrusted to his care.—He hopes by prompt attention to his business, to receive a liberal share of patronage from a generous public.

He returns thanks to his old customers for past favors, and would ask a continuance of their custom.

☞Country Produce taken in exchange for work at cash prices.

Charlestown, April 18.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
IN THE
Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Charlestown and the adjacent country, that they have entered into a partnership in the TAILORING BUSINESS, and opened a shop at the old Tailoring Stand of Mr. Joseph Brown, (in the room lately occupied by George Wm Rabson, Esq, as a Law Office,) where they will always be prepared to execute in the neatest and most fashionable style, all articles in their line of business.

The *Spring and Summer Fashions* for 1844 have been received, and hereafter the fashions will be regularly received every quarter, thus enabling us to serve our customers with the very latest styles at all times.

Country Produce will be taken at all times in exchange for work.

J. T. COWLEY,
B. F. SHOPE.

Charlestown, April 4, 1844.

LOOK HERE.
Baltimore Store, No. 3.

THE undersigned, dealers in general Merchandize at Harpers-Ferry, have just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening, a splendid assortment of NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, of the most approved style, and at prices nearly, if not quite as low as they have ever sold them. For instance, they will sell

Domestic Goods,

3-4 Brown cottons fair 6 1-4
3-4 do do heavy 8
7-8 do do do 10
4-4 do do from 8 to 12 1-2
6-4 do Sheeting heavy 12 1-2
3-4 Black Cotton 6 1-4 and 8
7-8 do do from 8 to 12 1-2
4-4 do do very fine 12 1-2
7-8 do do do do 16 2-3
6-4 do Sheeting do do 12 1-2

Dry Goods.

Beautiful plain and figured muslins, Cashmere de cos, do balzarine lawns, (real worsted) tazans, British, American and French prints, various patterns, a beautiful assortment of silk goods, great bargains, jaconet, cambric, swiss, mull, plaid and furnitnre muslins, thread lace edging and insertings, ladies cravats, damask curtain muslins, damask table covers, hosiery and gloves assorted, summer cloth, bonnet ribbons, artificial flowers, gimps and fringes, furniture fringe, mouslin, embroidered and silk shawls, bombazines, gambroons, fashionable plaid cassimeres for gentlemen's wear, French, English and domestic cloths, all kinds of vestings, cottonades, Hamilton mixtures, blue and American nankeens, silk and cotton hdk'fs, Irish linens, coat checks, &c., &c., &c.

Hats, Shoes, &c.

50 doz patent hats from 12 1-2 to 75, gents, boy's, and infant's, Leghorn hats, silk, fur, cassimere and beaver hats, oil cloth caps, fine city made boots, only $2 75, gents, ladies, misses and infant's shoes, assorted qualities and prices.

Hardware.

[illegible] and forks, penknives, saws of all [illegible] mill, door, trunk, cupboard and pad [illegible] scissors, spectacles, rasps, files, [illegible] rakes, hoes, spades, shovels, [illegible] steel, traps, two, three, [illegible] axes sythes, drawing [illegible]

Glass, &c.

[illegible] Liverpool and common [illegible] and basins, tubs [illegible] washes, molasses [illegible] and custard [illegible]

Orleans [illegible]
Best [illegible]
Lump [illegible]
Double [illegible]
Orleans [illegible]
Best sugar [illegible]
West India [illegible]
Java coffee 12[illegible]
Rio do 8 and [illegible]
Imperial tea, best 100
Gun Powder do do 100
Black do do 75
Young Hyson do 62 1-2
Spices 12 1-2, &c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

Fancy work, market, key, and other baskets, books and stationary, tin ware, cedar tubs, buckets, measures, bed cords, ropes, &c., &c.

The assortment is full and general, and they feel assurred that they are now prepared to please their friends and customers. Call at the corner of Shenandoah and High streets.

A. & G. W. HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, April 4, 1844.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe *Monuments—Box, Column, and plain*

TOMB SLABS
And Head & Foot STONES
OF EVERY VARIETY.

Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful *White and Variegated MARBLE*, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

☞LETTERING neatly executed.

By application to Mr. Horatio N. Gallaher, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shown the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or, by addressing him, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

☞No imposition need be feared, as his prices are uniform.

January 21 1843—1y.

FRANCIS DUNNINGTON,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give personal attention to all consignments made to him, and will always make prompt settlement of sales.

Liberal advances made on consignments when required.

Kerneysville Depot, Nov'r 2, 1843—tf.

AUCTIONEERS FOR Jefferson County, Virginia.

THE subscribers having taken out Auctioneers License for Jefferson county, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they will receive all kinds of Merchandise, Furniture, and other goods for sale, at their Auction Rooms, at Harpers-Ferry, Va. They will also attend to all public sales throughout the county.

Persons who cry sales without license, would do well to observe this notice, and not infringe on the rights of the subscribers.

Our terms will be moderate—such as will suit the times.

Refer to G. B. Wager and Isaac Fouke, Esq's, Harpers-Ferry; Geo. W. Sappington and Wm. B. Thompson, Esq'rs, Charlestown.

DAVID KOONCE,
WM. CLARK.

Harpers Ferry, Nov 30.—6m.

WHEAT WANTED.

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing a large quantity of Wheat, for which they will pay the highest cash price on delivery at the Old Furnace—or should farmers prefer it, we will haul it from their barns, as we keep a team for that purpose.

We will also transport Flour, Wheat, and other produce, by way of the Canal, to the District, at the lowest possible rates.

On hand and for sale, or exchange for country produce,

Plaster, Salt, Groceries, &c. &c.

Farmers are desired to give us a call before disposing of their Grain, as we will give the highest cash price on delivery.

M. H. & V. W. MOORE.

Old Furnace, July 27, 1843.

THE FLOWING SPRING MILLS.

THIS ancient and well known establishment is now in better repair to manufacture Flour than it has ever been since it was first built, which is almost a century—having one of the best Rubbers to clean Wheat from filth that is in the State of Virginia, made by one of the owners of the Mill, Elisha S. Snyder. Being thus prepared to grind all kinds of Grain, and wishing to be constantly employed, we would solicit all those who have Grain to grind to give us a call and see whether we will not do as well for them as any other Mill in the county. For every hundred bushels of Merchantable Wheat, weighing 60 pounds to the bushel, we will give 20 barrels Superfine Flour, and stand the inspection in Baltimore, or in the District of Columbia. We will also furnish casks if requested by the owners of the Wheat, they paying for the same when they get the return for their Flour. We will also give 1250 pounds of Offall for every hundred bushels of Wheat. We would rather the farmer would grind his Wheat with us for toll, than for us to buy, yet if any prefer selling, we will buy at a fair market price, and pay the cash on delivery.

The public's humble servants,

ABRAHAM SNYDER,
ELISHA S. SNYDER.

Flowing Spring, Aug. 3, 1843.—3m.

☞*Our Saw Mill and Plaster Mill are in good order, and Corn Grinding in the Cob is regularly attended to.*

A. & E. S. SNYDER.

Aug. 3, 1843.

Imported Skylark.

THIS most capital Racer and getter of Race Horses will stand this season (which will end 1st of July) at my stable, 2 1-2 miles east of Berryville, at $40 the season, to be paid on or before the 2d of July next, $60 insurance, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be in foal. Parting with the mare, or irregular attendance at the stand, forfeits the insurance. Groom $1, to be sent with the mare. Part bred mares can come at $25 the season, and $40 insurance, and altogether coarse mares at $10 the season, and $25 insurance, if paid by the 2d of July next for season, or as soon as the mare is known to be in foal for insurance, otherwise there will be no deduction. This is a fine grass country, and pasture will be furnished at 50 cents per week. Good attention will be paid to mares and colts, care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be accountable for either.—Mares to be fed on grain must bring written directions to that effect; it will be furnished as cheap as possible. A gentleman putting 3 mares of his own, will be entitled to one of them gratis. A company putting 6, and each one accountable for all, will be entitled to one of them gratis. Mares must bring with them written directions upon what terms they are to be put. Mares put last year by the season and failing, may be insured this year at season price, if their accounts were settled up by July 2, 1843.—Mares put this year by the season and failing, may be insured next year to any horse then standing at my stable, at season price of such horse, if their accounts for this year shall be settled up by 2d of July next. No mare will be entitled to these privileges and advantages, unless these terms are strictly complied with.

The attention of the public is particularly invited to his game blood, remarkable stoutness and capacity to carry heavy weights, endure great fatigue and run long distances, and the promise and runnings of his get, extracted from the Sporting Journals, and other sources.

PEDIGREE.

"SKYLARK is the best son of Waxy Pope, winner of the Derby, (who was the best son of Waxy,) his dam Skylark, (dam also of Giles, a capital four mile horse) was got by Musician, out of sister to Pirouette, by young Eagle, Partisot by Sir Peter—her dam Deceit, sister to the yellow mare by Tandem—Perdita by Herod—Fair Forester by Sloe—Forester—Partner—Crofts bay Barb—Makeless—Brimmer—Son of Dodsworth—Burton Barb Mare.

Waxy Pope was by Waxy out of the famous old Prunella, who was dam also of Penelope, (dam of Whalebone, Whiskey, &c.) Parasol, Pelisse, Podargus, Pioneer, Pledge, Pope Joan, Piquet and Prudence, all names of distinction.

Musician was got by Worthy, out of Woodbine, (dam also of Mufsie and Minuet, both winners of the Oaks) by Woodpecker; Puzzle by Matchem; Princess by Herod; Julia by Black; Spectator's dam by Partner, &c.

Young Eagle, own brother to Eagle and Spread Eagle, was got by Volunteer, dam by Highflyer, Engineer, Cade, Lass of the Mill, by Traveller, Miss Makeless, &c.

PERFORMANCES AND THOSE OF HIS GET.

"SKYLARK is in splendid health, order and condition, and will no doubt please your country better than any horse they ever had, saw, or can see. He is a rich bay, beautiful, gay, of very superior action and power, strong enough for a Dray, and is today the next horse to Priam, if not fully his equal. Many of our best Judges think Skylark's colts in this country are the finest they have ever seen in size, bone and appearance, except perhaps Fylde's colts; indeed, for size, color, game and stoutness, his colts are nearly all unequaled.—He has had three colts to start in America—all are winners and some of them several times.—Of their runnings and winnings in Ireland and England, I cannot say enough; last year his colts won 9 out of 15 King's Plates in Ireland, more than half of all run for, and against the get of Sir Hercules, Priam, Velocipede, Emilius, Economist, Sire of Harkaway, and all the other stallions nearly of Ireland and England. He has had only three or four mile carried over to England. ALL WERE WINNERS, and some of them many times on the English turf. It will thus be seen they have been successful wherever tried—his colts are very celebrated for the saddle, the chase or as hunters, as well as on the turf. Many of his colts have won at four miles and four mile heats. But observe *his own* performances.

"Skylark WON 42 RACES, heavy weights, long distances, 24 King's Plates, more than any other horse ever won; ☞He won near 30 races of 3 and 4 miles, many of them heats, and sometimes *two races the same day*. In the handicap races, he generally carried heavier weights than any other, often gave 2 or 3 years and great odds in weight—in the *same day, carried* 168 *lbs*, 3 *miles, giving* 37 *lbs., and* 14 *lbs., and won both races*. Frequently for the King's Plates, carried from 150 to 170 lbs. 4 miles, He beat Economist, Sire of Harkaway; he beat Lady Elizabeth 4 miles twice, carrying 168 lbs. and she ran 4 miles in 7 min. 45 sec., with 135 lbs. on her! As a proof of the high estimation in which he stood with turfmen, he was handicapped to carry the *most extraordinary and unheard of weights* of 210 lbs. for the Corinthians. The alterations in the King's Plates HAVE BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO HIS UNPARALELLED PERFORMANCES, WHICH HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED UNRIVALED ON ANY TURF. ☞At eight years old he challenged the world to run four miles under the very heaviest weights. No horse accepting the challenge, he was withdrawn from the turf *unblemished*.

JOSIAH WM. WARE.

Near Berryville, Clarke co. Virginia.

April 11, 1844.

Ladies Shoes.

AT 50, 56, 62, 68, 75, 87, and 100 cents; and the very best article of Kid Shoes for $1.19.

April 11. T. LOCK & CO.

SUN-SHADES.

A LARGE supply, at all prices, from 75 cts. up, just received and for sale by

April 25. T C SIGAFOOSE.

LOOK AT THIS!
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
BOOTS & SHOES.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers that he continues at his Old Stand, next door East of Carter's Hotel, where will be constantly kept on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice, every description of BOOTS and SHOES, manufactured of the best materials, and by experienced workmen.

My prices will in no instance exceed those of any other manufactory in the place—nor indeed those sold in Stores. My Boots shall be manufactured as cheap as the cheapest, and the public may rest assured that the work shall be done in a better manner and at as low prices as the homemade work sold in the stores.

The LADIES are particularly invited to call and examine a super lot of Morocco, Kid, and Calfskin Shoes, which I have had recently manufactured by one of the best workmen in the country, and which I will warrant to be equal in beauty and better made than those manufactured in the cities. I will sell them at reduced prices, as low as they can be had in the stores.

Having just received from Baltimore a lot of Super Extra Morocco, GENTLEMEN would do well to call and leave their measures. The Morocco is of a quality that cannot be had at all times. Call and examine it!

I would embrace this opportunity of tendering my thanks to my friends and customers in Smithfield, and would inform them that I design continuing my visits to that place, for the purpose of taking MEASURES, on every Thursday, and will make a return on the week following. The subscriber trusts that his patronage will be increased, and sufficient encouragement afforded to compensate for the loss of time sustained and the extra expense.

JOHN AVIS, Jr.

Charlestown, April 4, 1844.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has taken the shop, one door East of the Store of Mr. David Humphreys in Charlestown, where he designs carrying on the above business in all its various branches. He has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied from the cities of Baltimore and Frederick, with the best materials, and purchased at the lowest prices. He has just furnished himself with a very extensive assortment of Lasts of the very latest style and fashion, and will at all times have workmen of the first order. Ladies & Gentlemen can be supplied with the best work, at shortest notice and at reduced prices. He will be happy to receive a call.

JAMES McDANIEL.

N B I would avail myself of the opportunity to tender my sincere thanks to my Customers in the neighborhood of Halltown, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, and would here remark that my engagements in Charlestown, will in no wise interfere with my shop in Halltown, and I will be happy to continue to receive their favors.

Mr. John Stephens will, in my absence, attend to all business there. J McDANIEL

Charlestown, Jan 25, 1844—tf

REMOVAL.
BOOTS & SHOES.

WILLIAM AVIS, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by C. W. Aisquith as a Store Room, where he will be happy to serve all his old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to patronize him.

He pledges himself that his work shall be done in as neat and substantial a manner, and at as cheap rates as at any establishment in the place.

He will manufacture such work as he has been in the habit of making, at the same reduced prices which they were sold at, and will also make up such work as is sold in the stores at the same prices.

☞The subjoined is a list of prices:—

For the very best Pegged Boots	$5 00
Do do do Sewed do	6 00
Do Footing best Pegged do	3 50
Ladies' Morocco Slippers from	1,25 to 1 50

better than any work in town, made by one of the best Baltimore hands,

An assortment of Misses and Children's Slippers and Shoes always on hand.

☞N. B. Will be taken in exchange for work, Corn, Bacon, and all kinds of Produce.

Charlestown, April 25, 1844.

REMOVAL.
"HANDS OFF! Touch it Lightly!"
Huzza for Fashion!

J. H. KININGHAM respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his shop to the Old Tailoring Stand of F. S. Bogue, deceased, next door to the Free Press Office, where he will be happy to wait upon those who may be disposed to patronize him.—He begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has been the recipient of, and pledges himself to renewed exertions to merit a continuance.

From long experience in business, and the general satisfaction he has rendered so far, he can with safety insure a neat fit, and perfect satisfaction to those who may be pleased to patronize him.

Having made ample arrangements to be provided with the FASHIONS as they are regularly issued, he can promise the very

"TIP OF THE FASHION!"

☞To those who may desire their garments so made, and is thus enabled to say that the most fastidious will be served to order by giving him a call.

As none but the very best workmen will be employed, the public may rest assured that his work will be both neat and durable.

Charlestown, April 4, 1844.

☞Country Produce will be taken at all times in exchange for work, at cash prices.

Dr. Zollickoffer's Vegetable Purgative and Alterative Pills.

THESE Vegetable Purgative and Alterative Pills are recommended in ALL cases in which purgative medicines are calculated to be beneficial; but not as the most of the popular remedies, *to cure all* the maladies incident to mankind. They are mild in their action, prompt in their operation, and effectual in removing diseased action. For further particulars, see directions accompanying each box, which contain's 30 pills—Price 25 cents.

Dr. Zollickoffer's Worm Remedy.

This Worm Remedy possesses an advantage over most remedies of the kind before the public, in being remarkably pleasant to the taste. Children therefore take it, when prepared according to the directions, *very freely*. It is very prompt and efficacious in destroying and expelling these dreadful animals from the bowels of children and grown persons.—Price 25 cents per paper.

The above Medicines can be had of

JOHN P. BROWN,
Charlestown, Virginia.

☞Country Merchants who may want the above articles, can have them left at any place they may designate in Baltimore, by addressing Dr. Zollickoffer, *post paid*, at Middleburg, Maryland.

Sept. 14, 1843—eow6m.

☞Dr. Zollickoffer is a Doctor of Medicine of the old Regent University of Maryland, a Doctor of Medicine of the Washington University of Baltimore, and a Doctor of Medicine of the Medical Faculty of the Columbia College in Washington City—a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New York—a corresponding member of the *Medico-Botanical Society of London*—a Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Medical and Chirnagical Faculty of Maryland—an honary member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Only Two Dollars and a half

FOR a good PUMP-SOLE KIP BOOT.

T. LOCK & CO.

April 11.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in March, 1844:

Robert McKinney, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
John Stonebraker and Hiram Reiley, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant, John Stonebraker, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 14, 1844.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in March, 1844:

Susannah Kidwiler, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Adam Crim, Benjamin Thompson, Samuel Hess, and Joseph Melvin, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Adam Crim, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 14, 1844.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in March, 1844:

Henry Berry, Executor of John Whomeldorf, dec'd, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
James B. Wager, Executor of Catharine Wager, dec'd, and in his own right, Gerard B. Wager, Noah H. Swayne, and Sarah Ann his wife, late Sarah Ann Wager, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, James B. Wager, Noah H. Swayne, & Sarah Ann his wife, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country; *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 14, 1844.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in March, 1844:

Thomas B. Washington, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Thomas H. Perdue, William Nichols, Chas. Brooke, Leonard Jewell, Bushrod C. Washington, Andrew Hunter, Joshua Nichols, and the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Leonard Jewell, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of the next term, and answer the amended bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 14, 1844.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in March, 1844:

James Brannon and Susan his wife, Mary McSherry, William McSherry, Dennis McSherry, William McGraw and Ann his wife. PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Richard McSherry as Administrator of William McSherry, dec'd, and as Executor of Richard McSherry, dec'd, and also in his own right, Dennis L. McSherry, John Piett and Susan his wife, and the said John Piett as surety for Richard McSherry, Administrator of Richard McSherry, deceased, Lawrence Byrne and Mary his wife, Edward Nicholson and Anastasia his wife, George Doll and Catharine his wife, Cecilia McSherry, James McSherry, and the personal representatives of John Rogan and of William Rogan, if any there be known, Dennis Rogan, Charles Rogan, Darby McMeal and Rose his wife, and the children of Patrick Crangle and Ann his wife, when known, James Clarke, William Clarke, Richard Clarke, William Magreevy and Susan his wife, Patrick Magreevy and Ann his wife, James Starkey and Elizabeth his wife, John McMahon, and John Sharff, who is also an Executor of Richard McSherry, deceased, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, John Piett and Susan his wife, Lawrence Byrne and Mary his wife, Edward Nicholson and Anastasia his wife, Dennis Rogan, Charles Rogan, Darby McMeal and Rose his wife, the children of Patrick Crangle and Ann his wife, James Clarke, William Clarke, Richard Clarke, William Magreevy and Susan his wife, Patrick Magreevy and Ann his wife, James Starkey and Elizabeth his wife, and John McMahon, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the 1st day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste, R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

March 14, 1844.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in March, 1844:

The Mutual Assurance Society against fire on buildings in Virginia, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
George Price, Administrator of John S. Moore, dec'd, —— Moore, the mother of the said dec'd, Wm. Moore, James Moore, and Benjamin T. Towner, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defts, —— Moore, mother of the said John S. Moore, dec'd, Wm. Moore, & Jas. Moore, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 14, 1844.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in March, 1844:

Richard Duffield, and Richard Henry Ranson, George William Ranson, and James Matthew Ranson, Executors of Matthew Ranson, deceased, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Ann Sophia Jefferson, Maria E. Jefferson, Frances Ann Jefferson, and Ann H. Jefferson, heirs of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house, in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 14, 1844.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, March Rules, 1844.

A. B. *Hopkins*, widow of John *Hopkins*, deceased William E. *Hopkins*, an adult son of the said John Hopkins, deceased, and John Page *Hopkins* and St. George L. *Hopkins*, infants of the said John *Hopkins*, deceased, by A. B. *Hopkins*, their guardian and next friend, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Richard Duffield, Sheriff of Jefferson county to whom was committed the administration of the estate of Brockholst Livingston, deceased, and the heirs of the said Livingston when discovered, Charles H. Lee, administrator with the Will annexed of Edmund I. Lee, deceased, and Edmund I. Lee, John Lloyd, and Ann *H* his wife, late Ann H. Lee, Sally Lee, Cassius F. Lee, Kensey Johns Stewart and Hannah his wife, who was Hannah Lee, Charles *H* Lee, in his own right, Richard *H.* Lee, and William F. Lee, and Mary F. Lee, infants of William F. Lee (a deceased son of the said Edmund I. Lee, deceased, of whom Edmund I. Lee is the Testamentary guardian) heirs at Law of the said Edmund I. Lee, deceased DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, the Heirs of Brockholst Livingston, deceased, and John Lloyd, and Ann H. his wife, Sally Lee, Cassius F. Lee, Kensey Johns Stewart and Hannah his wife, Charles H. Lee and William F. Lee and Mary F. Lee, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the sixth day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and be posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 14, 1844.

Interesting to every American Citizen.

Gold seven times purified is much reduced in bulk.

ITS original size, when found connected as it is with its dross and impurities, would be about the average of a week measure to a $5 piece of fine gold—and in such proportion can the medicinal properties of roots and plants be extracted and concentrated from their dross and impurities.

Every body knows that nine grains of sulphate of quinine contains all the medicine to be found in 480 grains of Peruvian bark, from which it is extracted, and those nine grains may be put up in the form of two small pills, so that we have in two pills all the efficacy of one piece of bark stripped of its useless particles. In the same manner are the ingredients which compose Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills stripped of impurity, and nothing enters their composition but the medicinal properties of such plants, roots and barks as have been proved by experience to possess a curative virtue for the various maladies incident to the human frame.

Thus forming nature's true remedy, pure, perfect and original.

Have you Scrofula or King's Evil, producing running tumors on the glands of the neck or in the shoulders? The alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla is powerfully yet minutely contained in Stainburn's Pills, will immediately attack the seat of disease, and gradually, by means of their purgative operation, most surely drive out all disease from the system.

Have you Rheumatism, pains in the elbows, in the shoulder, hip or knee joints? The Vegetable Extract Pills are eminently adapted to alleviate sufferings. That portion of them which has a peculiar tendency to correct the secretions will unloose this crying disease from its hold, while their aperient action will carry off the humors which occasion pain.

Have you the Gout?—severe pains in the small joints, or the larger extremities, attended by swelling and inflammation? The same success ensues from a course of the Vegetable Extract Pills, if taken according to the directions which accompany each box.

Are you afflicted with constitutional or habitual Costiveness?—The Extract will, if taken as aperient and gentle laxative, so strengthen and energize the action of the digestive organs, and at the same time so thoroughly cleanse from all obstruction the intestines, that the most discouraging and vexatious malady must be expelled from the system.

Do you not suffer from an accumulation of wind in the stomach, producing rising in the throat, sick headache, loss of appetite, etc.? If you labor under those symptoms and use no means to relieve your stomach, a bilious fever will surely overtake you.

The Stainburn Vegetable Extract Pills have been proved to by the most effectual of all vegetable medicines to correct the biliary secretions, which is one of the most prominent features in a direct influence on the life of man, giving a virtue never before produced by a purely vegetable medicine; a few doses of these pills will, in numerous instances, totally carry off all superfluous bile, and restore the organ (the liver) to a natural and healthy action.

In all cases of recent sickness, such as sick headache, shivering fits, pain in the limbs or back occasioned by having taken cold, or a sudden change of weather, Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills will be found to give sure and immediate relief, by freeing the various outlets of the system which the cold had shut up.

If you have pain in the stomach, attended with dysentery or relaxed bowels, occasioned by change of climate, or by eating improper and unwholesome food, the Extract Pills will carry off all cause of pain, and restore a healthy regularity.

The Vegetable Extract Pills are sold at [illegible] per box, containing thirty Pills, by

C. W. Aisquith, Charlestown,
A. & G. W. Holland, Harpers Ferry,
T. Lock, Smithfield,
P. T. Stoner & Co. Shepherdstown,
Dunnington, Kerneysville

March 7, 1844.

Jayne's Expectorant.

ASTONISHING & TRUE.

AMONG the thousand medicines advertised as certain cures for pulmonary complaints, Jayne's Expect