



Democratic National Convention.

Mr. BUTLER, of New York, chairman of the committee to prepare an address to the People of the United States, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and on motion leave was granted to the committee to prepare the address at their leisure.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust not in fictitious symbols, nor in displays and appeals insulting to the judgments and subversive of the intellect of the people, but in a clear reliance upon the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American masses.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to rally the will of the constituents, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them, when on a former occasion, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:—

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the powers to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country—that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice "the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

7. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incautious steps in relation thereto, are calculated to tend to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of Liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privileges of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which we have shown against the alien and sedition laws from our state book.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to the law lately adopted, and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified Veto power by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill, whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has thrice saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That our title to the whole of the Territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power; and that the re-occupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas at the earliest practicable period are great American measures, which this Convention recommends to the cordial support of the democracy of the Union.

Resolved, That this Convention hereby presents to the people of the United States JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, as the candidate of the Democratic party, for the office of President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the Democratic party, for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That this Convention hold in the highest estimation and regard their illustrious fellow citizen, MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York,

that we cherish the most grateful and abiding sense of the ability, integrity and firmness with which he discharged the duties of the high office of President of the United States, and especially of the inflexible fidelity with which he maintained the true doctrines of the Constitution and the measures of the Democratic party during his trying and nobly arduous administration; that in the memorable struggle of 1840 he fell a martyr to the great principles of which he was the worthy representative, and revere him as such; and that we hereby tender to him, in his honorable retirement, the assurance of the deeply seated confidence, affection and respect of the American Democracy.

Resolved, That an Address to the people of the United States in support of the principles of the Democratic party and of the candidates presented, as their representatives, by this Convention, be prepared by the committee on resolutions, and be published by them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by its officers and published in the Democratic Republican newspapers of the United States.

REMARKS OF MR. WRIGHT.

Before the adjournment of the Convention, Mr. Wright (President) addressed the Convention in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—

Our labors are now brought to a termination; our work is done. In a few hours we leave this theatre of the last day's action, and enter the great political vineyard of the nation, where it is to be hoped each one of us will severally discharge the important duty he owes to our common country—by the presentation of those immutable principles contained in the great democratic creed—by perseverance and labor in the republican faith, and by the protection of all those sacred rights transmitted to us and our country by our illustrious ancestors, and which are above all price (cheers after cheers). We shall enter the campaign of 1844, under the most auspicious circumstances of success. To our enemy the Democratic League present an undivided and broken front.—[Deafening applause.] The perfect unanimity that has characterized our deliberations—the character and qualifications of our candidates, are arguments that carry conviction to the mind. The East and the West, the North and the South, have joined hands in the ties of a holy brotherhood, and resolved to conquer. [Great, enthusiastic cheering.]

The Democratic flag that has dragged its broad folds in the dust since the disastrous campaign of 1840, is about to be replaced on the battlements. (Cheers.) There may it wave till the enemy is routed, and the country redeemed. (Rounds of applause.) Who can assail our candidates? Who can charge upon them a want of ability? Who can deny their truth—their intelligence or their virtue? We can present them to the country and say of them as the Roman mothers did of their children and say of them in her language, "These are our jewels." [Deafening shouts of applause.] These are our standard-bearers in the noblest contest the Democracy of the nation ever encountered, and if with them we cannot triumph, Democracy is but a by-word, and the name and memory of Jefferson should be stricken from the catalogue of the benefactors of the human race—the founder of the grandest theory of Republican Government ever presented to the world! Let his memory be obliterated and his deeds be forgotten, when the principles of the great charter he presented to the nation are trampled upon and disregarded. Gentlemen, I cannot take leave of you, without expressions of intense pain, and the most agreeable emotions of pleasure. My voice filters under the thought that we part forever. This body, composed of the most distinguished men of this great mighty nation, assembled here from all parts of the Union—each State delegating to her most distinguished sons, the most solemn trust ever reposed in any body of men, since that day, when, in the halls of the Continental Congress, the great character of human liberty was born. (Great cheering.) If the Eastern conqueror swept over the millions of human beings passing in review before him, under the influence of the thought that in a short time not one of them should be left, how much more reason have I to weep at the thought that this moment of mind before me must pass away in the change of all things. It cannot be—it will last and be fresh on the page of our country's history, when the pyramids of the Nile shall have crumbled, stone by stone to atoms. (Immense applause.) The man may die, but the fruits of his mind are the grove of eternity. (Loud and long continued cheering, and cries of hear, hear.) To you has been entrusted the important charge of preserving the second charter of liberty—the principles contained in Mr. Jefferson's inaugural Address. The duty has been most faithfully performed. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, I leave you with feelings of pleasure, because religiously believe we have accomplished a work this day that shall stand recorded to the honor and glory of our country; (loud cheering;) and that work is the laying the corner stone of the restoration of the Democratic ascendancy. Without this, the country cannot flourish; with it she is the Hercules of nations. (Loud applause.) I leave you, gentlemen, and in retiring from this distinguished post which in your partiality, you unanimously assigned to me, I leave the solace that the same body unanimously approved the manner in which I had discharged its important duties. Pardon me for another word—enter into the approaching contest with vigor, with energy, and a determination to triumph, and the result is certain. "Union is strength," and "truth is mighty." Our principles are our shield; justice our sword, and our battlements are the hearts of our people. (Loud, enthusiastic and long continued cheering.)

The question was then taken on the motion to adjourn and agreed to.

HARK FROM THE TOMBS.—[Graves, 25] who shot Colley in the duel instigated, as is alleged by Mr. Clay himself, is stamping it on behalf of the whig nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The friends of the latter must feel particularly honored by the association.

The editor of the N. Y. Sunday Mercury appears to hold young pigs in very high esteem having dedicated a piece of poetry entirely to juvenile porkers. He intimates, however, that he should like them better if they didn't make hog of themselves when they grew up.

Of the Captains in the Navy, 68 in number, two were born abroad; out of 328 Lieutenants, there is but one of foreign birth; out of 300 Midshipmen, there are none of foreign birth; and among the Passed Midshipmen, only two were born abroad. Most, son of the celebrated preacher, and a Greek, by the name of Colvocoressi. Only one Purser in the Navy, Dr. Rice, was born abroad. These facts show that the United States Navy is officered almost entirely by men of American birth.

The Boston Post says that the name of Frelinghuysen answers "a sort of chloride of lime-purpose" on the Clay ticket.

JAMES K. POLK.

Interesting Biographical Sketch.

We copy from the Baltimore Republican and Argus, the following interesting sketch of the life and character of Col. Polk, the Democratic nominee for President of the United States. It won't do for the federal whigs to say that Mr. Polk is a stranger. They know him full well—they will know him much better before the Presidential Election—and they will know him better still, on the Fourth of March next, when, if he is living, he will be inaugurated as President of this glorious Republic!

JAMES K. POLK was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on the second day of November, 1795, and is now in the 49th year of his age. The original name of his ancestors was Pellock;—they emigrated from Ireland more than a century ago, and first settled themselves in Maryland, where several branches of the family still remain. That branch from which our candidate more immediately sprung, removed first to the vicinity of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and thence to the western frontier of North Carolina, some time before the Revolutionary war. Thomas Polk, well known as one of the signers if not the prime mover, of the celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was the grand uncle of our nominee. Indeed the whole family were noted for their uncompromising democratic principles, and to this day are characterized for that sternness of independence which led Col. Thomas Polk with others to absolve themselves under their signatures from all allegiance to Great Britain more than a twelvemonth before the Declaration of Congress in 1776. Of the people of Mr. Polk's native country, it has often been said, as an evidence of their bold and ready patriotism, that "at the last war they took up arms six months before, and did not lay them down till twelve months after the government."

A man born from such ancestors, with his infancy nurtured in the atmosphere of such a region, can be nothing but a Democrat—an unyielding, uncompromising Democrat; and such a man is Jas. K. Polk.

Mr. Polk's father was an unassuming but enterprising farmer. He was the maker of his own fortune, and a warm supporter of Mr. Jefferson. In 1806, he became one of the first pioneers of what is now the most flourishing and populous portion of Tennessee. In our wilderness times, the opportunities of education, of course are very scanty. Notwithstanding this difficulty, however, our candidate managed to acquire the elements of an English education. And so earnest were his desires for improvement, and so ardent his appeals, that although on account of his feeble health, was placed for a few weeks in a store, with the intent of making him a commercial man, yet the resistance of his father was overcome, and after due preparation at an academy, he entered in 1815 the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated in 1818, carrying off the highest distinction in his class, and with the reputation of being the best scholar, both in the classics and mathematics.

Early in 1819, Mr. Polk commenced the study of Law with the late Senator Grundy, and late in 1820 was admitted to the bar.

In 1823, then in his 28th year he was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he remained for two successive years, and with pride he looks back to the opportunity this position gave him to aid with others in calling ANDREW JACKSON from his retirement, by electing him to the United States Senate. To this venerable and venerated man, he entertained an early personal and political friendship—a friendship which to this moment, has never known a "shadow of turning."

In 1825, then in his 30th year, Mr. Polk was elected as a member of Congress. Bringing with him the soundest principles of the Democratic school, he soon became known as a republican of the "straightest sect." With only one or two exceptions, he was the youngest member of the House of Representatives, and an opportunity was not long wanted to give evidence of his capacity as well as of his principles. The foul corruption which gave issue to the election of John Q. Adams to the Presidency by the House through the fraudulent bargain with Clay, led to a proposition to amend the Constitution in such manner as to give the choice of President and Vice President directly to the People. This was what ought to be the case—the whole system of voting through electors is wrong, and needs repeal. In favor of this proposition, Mr. Polk made his first speech in Congress, which we are told "at once attracted the attention of the country by the force of its reasoning, the copiousness of research and the spirit of honest indignation by which it was animated. It was at once seen, that his ambition was to distinguish himself by substantial merit, rather than rhetorical display, "the rock upon which most young orators split."

At the same session, the notorious scheme of old federalism, known as the "Panama Mission," was broached. Against this attempted subversion of the rights and powers of the House, Mr. Polk took a bold stand, embodying his views in a series of resolutions, based upon the doctrines of the Republican party of '98.

In December, 1827, Mr. Polk was placed on the important Committee of Foreign Affairs.—He was also Chairman of the Select Committee to which was referred that portion of Jackson's Message in reference to the probable accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury after the anticipated extinguishment of the public debt. The report made by him from this committee is filed with the soundest doctrines, ably and lucidly enforced.

The session of 1830, is noted for the death given by Jackson to the unconstitutional system of Internal Improvements by the General Government. Mr. Polk stood out foremost in this contest in sustaining the President; vindicating the man against the personal abuse heaped upon him, and his veto by which the monster was strangled.

In 1832, Mr. Polk was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. It was at this session he so distinguished himself in this Committee, in the contest with the United States Bank. His minority report brought against him the whole power of the Bank. How nobly he sustained himself against the profligate misrepresentations and unscrupulous efforts of that power, can never be forgotten by the country. His enemies still bear in mind his unyielding efforts and tireless energy—his friends are now to reward him for his unshaken patriotism and iron decision, which in the whole of that fearful contest, never gave way a hair's breadth, nor shrunk from the deadliest blows, aimed as they were, by arms mighty in power, and nerved with the merciless energy of hellish desperation.

In 1833, the corruption and open defiance of the United States Bank, determined the President to the removal of the public deposits from its vaults. A man of boldness to suggest and courage to act, was needed as Chairman of the Ways and Means.—JAMES K. POLK was such a man. The shock was to be a formidable one. The contest was to be fiercer than ever. But he

proved himself equal to all that the crisis demanded. This short sketch cannot do justice to the man who stood foremost in this fearful conflict. Who does not remember the session of 1833? Who has forgotten the hopes and fears—the denunciations of opponents—the defection of friends the wavering of the timid—and the stern defiance of the sound hearted, who stood by the "old man of iron will?"—who can forget that contest? Who was the man that then led our ranks in the House of Representatives, until in the triumphant victory, the Bank yielded in despair, and the righteous cause of the People was again in the ascendant? That man was JAS. K. POLK! And now, when the whole country turns with sickening disgust from the carcass of the monster, sowing with corruption and cursed with the tears and sufferings of the widow and the orphan who will hesitate to do honor to him, who in the conflict stood out so manfully and did battle in the very foremost rank, until the victory was won and the enemy lay expiring at his feet?

In December 1835, Mr. Polk was elected Speaker of the House, and he was chosen again to the same high station in 1837. In the performance of his arduous duties, he was noted for his dignity, promptitude and impartiality. "His calmness and good temper allayed the violence of opposition in a station for which his quickness coolness and sagacity eminently qualified him." He is said never to have missed a division, his name being found upon every list of yeas and nays. His manner as a Speaker was distinguished by great courtesy, never having been known to indulge in offensive personal. In one word, his popularity is owing to the firmness and consistency of his course, his conscientious performance of his duties as a representative, his unwavering patriotism, his gentlemanly bearing, and unspiced private character. Calm, sagacious, active, decided and endowed with great practical capabilities, few men could have been selected upon which the party without a dissenting voice could be better united at the ballot box.

Since Mr. Polk left Congress, his history is well known. His election as Governor of Tennessee, against an opposition to which no ordinary man could have succeeded, from the strong hold he has upon the people of that State. It is true, that in 1841 and in 1843 he was defeated, but in the first, Jones his competitor, obtained a majority of only 3,224, when Harrison had 12,102, and in '43 Mr. Polk received about 4,000 votes more than in '41. In the coming contest, Clay cannot hope to come off with the palm of victory in Tennessee. That State will do justice to one who has served her so faithfully and who is so deserving of her sincerest devotion. She cannot—she will not give the votes of her sons to him, who through one of the most nefarious schemes of "bargain and corruption," defrauded ANDREW JACKSON of the Presidency; in behalf of one who never at any time had a feeling in common with Tennessee or any southern or south western State.

GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS.

The Harrisburgh Democratic Union gives the following short, but highly interesting biographical sketch of the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, for Vice President of the United States:

"MR. DALLAS is a native of Philadelphia, and the elder son of Alexander James Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Madison. As early as 1813, Mr. Dallas accompanied Albert Gallatin, minister to St. Petersburg, as his confidential secretary, under the appointment of Mr. Madison. In August, 1814, Mr. Dallas returned to the United States, bearing the despatches from the American commissioners then holding their sessions at Ghent. In 1817 he was appointed deputy Attorney General for the city of Philadelphia, and soon gave evidence of all those legal adornments that have since won their way to enviable renown. Having been among the first in Pennsylvania to espouse the cause of General JACKSON, that illustrious Patriot, on his election to the Presidency, appointed him District Attorney of the United States. In the year 1828, he was chosen to the Majority of the city of Philadelphia. In the year 1831, Mr. Dallas was elected to the United States Senate, in which enlightened body he ranked as one of its ablest and most accomplished debaters. At the close of his Senatorial term, he was appointed by Governor Wolfe Attorney General for Pennsylvania, which he occupied until Mr. Ritner's election in 1835, when he, of course, withdrew. On the elevation of Mr. Van Buren, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, in which country he remained until 1839. In his politics he has always been thoroughly and consistently Democratic, and on the new issue of the re-annexation of Texas, he has declared himself most warmly in a letter to Senator Walker, in favor of immediate annexation. The name of Mr. Dallas gives the Democratic ticket, great strength in Pennsylvania, and we confidently predict its success by from 15 to 20,000 majority.

The Columbian Magazine.

The publisher of this work, (the prospectus of which appears in our columns) has politely forwarded us six copies, from January to June, inclusive. In typography it is decidedly one of the neatest monthlies in the world. Three splendid engravings accompany each number, which of themselves, are more than worth the price of subscription. As for the character of the articles, it is only necessary for us to say, that they are the productions of such writers as Irving, Cooper, Paulding, Bryant, Halleck, Fay, Cox, Weld, Tuckerman, Inman, Arthur, Herbert, Sigourney, Osgood, Embury, Stephens, and a host of other "bright particular stars." The Columbian is under the exclusive editorial supervision of JOHN LINNAX, one of the best writers in Gotham. There is a mixture of gaiety and gravity, philosophy and poetry, in the effusions of the Editor that pleases us infinitely. We consider the Columbian the Blackwood of American periodicals. It is published by Israel Post, No. 3, Astor House, New York.

NED BENTLEY'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the June number of this new candidate for public favor, published in Pittsburgh. It contains some fine readings, among which we may instance the Biography of Richard Stockton, by L. C. Judson, Esq., and Robrushi, or the Young Mingo Chief, by H. C. Beeler, Esq. The little poem by Miss Margaret Courtney, entitled "Munings on Mortality," is a beautiful, shining gem. We predict that this young lady is destined to occupy a conspicuous place among the female writers of our country. She has a fine imagination, and clothes her sentences in rich and appropriate words.

With JAMES K. POLK and GEORGE M. DALLAS, We'll send the whiggies to the gallows!

GOOD—VERY GOOD!

ACCEPTANCE OF GEORGE M. DALLAS.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times of the 1st inst., gives the following truly interesting incident. It is good of itself, and is very well told. Read it.

The news of the nomination of Geo. M. Dallas was conveyed to that gentleman in a singular manner, and merits a notice. It was arranged to be announced to him by the Eastern delegation on their way home from the Convention. Accompanied by Senator Walker, of Mississippi, a personal friend of Mr. Dallas, the delegates, 60 in number, arrived in this city, on Friday morning, about 5 o'clock. Of course almost every body was yet asleep. The party soon reached Mr. D's house in Walnut below Tenth street, and Mr. Walker, ascending the steps, rang the bell. After a pause, Mrs. D. put her head out of the window, and seeing Mr. Walker, conjectured that some misfortune had happened to her daughter, resident in Washington. Mr. Walker's remark, "I wish to see Mr. Dallas immediately," confirmed her suspicions, and she hastily awakened her husband, communicating the sad conjectures.—He ran down stairs half dressed and bare-footed—opened the door—when to his utter amazement, in walked sixty or more gentlemen, two by two, with the tread of soldiers passing him by and entering his front parlor as though to make him a captive. Not having the slightest conception of their object he stood thunder struck at the scene. Mr. Walker led him into the back parlor. "My dear Walker," said he in amazement, "what is the matter? Wait one moment, if you please, Dallas—wait one moment if you please."

The folding doors were then thrown open, and the whole delegation stepping forward, gave three deafening cheers for "POLK and DALLAS!" Mr. D. stood paralyzed. Mr. Walker enjoyed his discomfiture. Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, then stepped forward, and in the name of the delegation, solved the mystery in the following brief speech:

Mr. Dallas, I have the honor to inform you that the National Convention of Democrats assembled at Baltimore, having entire confidence in the purity of your private character, and the distinguished services you have rendered to the Democratic party, have unanimously conferred upon you the nomination of Vice President of the United States.

Unsolicited on your part and unexpected as it no doubt is, we are authorized to announce to you that the people of the United States in Democratic Convention assembled, have thus selected one whom the Democracy of the Keystone State have ever cherished as a faithful and true son. The name of Dallas is the only pledge which the democracy of the Union need require for the uprightness of your course, the purity of your principles and your faithful adherence to the cause of Democracy.

Mr. Dallas having by this time collected himself made a very short speech. He said—

I feel honored on behalf of the Keystone State in this nomination. If the party ask it, I must yield all private and personal considerations to their wishes—especially as it was unsolicited and unsuspected.

Mr. Walker and several of the delegates then spoke, after which they gave 26 cheers for Polk, Dallas, Muhlenberg and Texas.

Cheer after cheer were then given for the nomination, which effectually weakened not only the family, but all the neighborhood, the street being by that time alive with a crowd of anxious inquirers. The facts were soon known, and when the delegation departed, three cheers from the crowd greeted them as they went.

NEW VOLUME OF GRAHAM'S—The July No. commences a new volume of Graham's Magazine. The publisher promises to give his most popular magazine, \$3 per year, and will be delivered without charge of postage, by June 5.

MAGAZINES FOR JUNE!—National, Graham's, and Lady's Book, can be had at the subscription price by the single number at June 5.

ILLUSTRATED Shakespeare No. 6, Scatchell No. 4; Mysteries of London No. 4; False Prince, and a host of other cheap readings at June 5.

WRITING SAND—An excellent article, by the dozen or single paper at June 5.

QUINCE'S Physiology—A new edition, (1844)—a much enlarged and improved, at June 5.

SPECIAL ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY—by Dr. Wm. E. Homer, with superior plates; a new work at June 5.

FAMILY, Tack and School Bibles and Testaments, Blank books, all sorts, for sale low, at June 5.

ELECTIC series, Kirkham's & Smith's Grammars, &c. all cheap, at June 5.

WHITE Gums, Gum arabic and Balsam of Myrror, at June 5.

A new style Fluted Tea ware, in complete sets and cheaper than ever offered in this market, at June 5.

PRIME article of Loaf and Orleans sugar, at June 5.

TRIMMINGS, A very general assortment of the very best trimmings for all articles of ladies wear, at June 5.

TEA Pouching, Young Hyson, Black and other Teas from 50 cts. to \$1.50 per lb. at June 5.

BONNET Lawns, do Silks and Satins a beautiful new style, also a splendid article white watered silk, at June 5.

BONNET Trimmings, acknowledged very pretty, very good and very cheap at the new store of June 5.

GROCERIES—A general supply of all kinds of Groceries, just received and for sale low by June 5.

OLEANS Molasses, Window glass, Beaver Buckets, Tubs, &c., by June 5.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's gloves, hats, hosiery &c. &c. at the cheap store of June 5.

LOGWOOD, Lampblack, Shoe blanching, Castile, White and Rosin soap for sale at the cheap store of June 5.

A most beautiful stock of entirely new style of prints Gingham, Delaines, and Bombazines, at the new and cheap store of June 5.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets, Summer vestings, &c. a new and splendid article at the new cheap store of June 5.

HEM-stitched, cambric, & linen hdkcs, cheap and good, at June 5.

STUART'S victoria cotton, also H. North's new Britian hoods and eyes, at June 5.

BOOKS, an excellent selection of choice school and Library books, and on an average half 25 per cent. cheaper than ever before offered, at June 5.

QUEENSWARE—All kinds of Queensware, a most beautiful selection, and Queensware, just received and for sale low by June 5.

HARDWARE—Of every description, just received and for sale low by June 5.

20 Kegs nails assorted sizes, just received and for sale low by June 5.

4 doz. moving and cradling saws, just received and for sale low by June 5.

SICKLES—A full supply of sickles just received and for sale low by June 5.

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

Come farmers far, come neighbors near, Pray call and see what you can buy.

J. P. WOOD

Is now receiving and opening, (in the room formerly occupied by J. Stewart), direct from the Eastern Cities, a large and well selected assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, including a variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at reduced prices. His stock consists in part of the following articles:

- Bleached & bro. muslins, Holland, Black muslin, Irish Linen, Linen handkerchiefs, Lawns, Calicoes, Furniture prints, Silks and Satins, Bonnet silk; superior articles.
- Blouses and prices, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweed cloth, Jeans, Summer cloths, Lawn drills, cotton drills, Bedtickings, Alpaccas, Blankets, Mouselines, M. croises, Leghorn, bird & straw bonnets, Braze de Laines, Gingham, Gloves, Mitts & Hosiery, Flannels, white and red, Blue drillings, Apron Check, Cambric Mullins, Umbrellas, Parasols, etc.
- Leaves, Edgings, etc.

And in fact almost every article that can be found in any Dry Good store west of the mountains. Persons wishing to purchase a great many goods for a small amount of cash, are requested to call at the store of J. P. Wood, where he will ever be found ready and willing to accommodate all who may see proper to favor him with a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods and groceries, may 22.

LET it be universally known, that J. P. Wood has the only entire new stock of Goods now in Cadiz, also that these goods were all purchased very late in the season and after the late fall in goods, that they were purchased on the very best terms, and are offered at 15 per cent. lower than the same quality of goods ever before offered in this market. This is true and all persons interested are earnestly desired to call and see the stock at the corner of Main and Market streets, lately occupied by J. Stewart. J. P. WOOD, may 22.

Latest Arrival—New Style of Goods.



S. & H. McFADDEN

ARE just receiving a splendid stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, purchased within the last twenty days in the Eastern cities, at from 10 to 15 per cent. lower than those who made their purchases early, consequently they are enabled to offer to the public late styles and cheaper goods. The public and the friends are solicited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, may 8.

The latest Arrival and Cheapest Goods at the STORE OF MAHOOD & GRUBBS.

Call and see for yourselves, where they have just received a most splendid and extensive assortment of Spring and Summer goods, which they offer to the public on the most accommodating terms, may 22.

Probate Administrator's & Guardian's Notice.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss: Harrison County, ss: Clerk's Office May 23d, A. D. 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts and vouchers on the following estates for settlement and allowance, were presented at and previous to the last Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and suspended under the Statute in such cases made and provided to wit:

- Nathan Johnson, Administrator of the estate of Adam Catheral dec'd.
- David Thompson, Guardian of Harrison Cox.
- George Shambaugh, Guardian of Catharine Hendricks and others.
- Thomas Fisher, Executor of the last will and Testament of George Fisher, dec'd.
- Jacob Parkinson, and James Leech, Executors of the last will and Testament of Thomas Parkinson dec'd.
- George Cook, Administrator with the will annexed of Eleanor Davis, dec'd.
- Thomas P. Larkin, Guardian of Daniel W. Richison, Rebecca Grimes, Guardian of William and Martha Jane Grimes.
- James Brown, Administrator of the estate of John Brown dec'd.
- Martin E. Grimes, Executor of the last will and Testament of Joseph Grimes, dec'd.

Said accounts and vouchers are on file in the Clerks office of said county of Harrison, and state aforesaid, subject to the examination of all persons interested, which will be allowed and approved at the next term of said Court unless exception thereto be filed.

THOMAS C. VINCENT, Clerk.

Frazier's Bulletin of cheap Books!—Major Jones' Courtship, illustrated; Cecilia Howard, or the young lady who had