MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.—The documents published below will inform the reader of the official steps taken by the Executive with regard to the military and naval movements in the South West.

We publish with the Message of the President two documents marked "*confidential*"—one addressed to Gen. Taylor at Fort Jessup, the other to Com. Conner commanding the Home Squadron. The remaining portion of papers submitted to the Senate consists of orders to Army and Naval officers directing them to particular points, and have no especial bearing on the subject except as matters of detail:

MESSAGE *from the President of the United States to the Senate.*

TO THE SENATE OF THE U. STATES:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed "whether, since the commencement of the negotiations which resulted in the treaty now before the Senate for the annexation of Texas to the United States, any military preparation has been made or ordered by the President, for or in anticipation of war; and if so, for what cause, and with whom was such war apprehended, and what are the preparations that have been made or ordered? Has any movement or assemblage or disposition of any of the military or naval forces of the United States been made or ordered with a view to such hostilities? And to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders or directions given for any such preparation, or for any such movement or disposition, or for the future conduct of such military or naval forces:" I have to inform the Senate that, in consequence of the declaration of Mexico communicated to this Government, and by me laid before Congress at the opening of its present session, announcing the determination of Mexico to regard as a declaration of war against her by the United States the definite ratification of any treaty with Texas annexing the territory of that Republic to the United States, and the hope and belief entertained by the Executive that the treaty with Texas for that purpose would be speedily approved and ratified by the Senate, it was regarded by the Executive to have become emphatically its duty to concentrate in the Gulph of Mexico and its vicinity, as a precautionary measure, as large a portion of the home squadron under the command of Captain Conner as could well be drawn together; and at the same time, to assemble at Fort Jesup, on the borders of Texas, as large a military force as the demands of the service at other encampments would authorize to be detached. For the number of ships already in the Gulf and the waters contiguous thereto, and such as are placed under orders for that destination, and of troops now assembled upon the frontier, I refer you to the accompanying reports from the Secretaries of the War and Navy Department. It will also be perceived by the Senate, by referring to the orders of the Navy Department which are herewith transmitted, that the naval officer in command of the fleet is directed to cause his ships to perform all the duties of a fleet of observation and to apprize the Executive of any indication of a hostile design upon Texas, on the part of any nation, pending the deliberations of the Senate upon the treaty, with a view that the same should promptly be submitted to Congress for its mature deliberation.

At the same time, it is due to myself that I should declare it as my opinion, that the United States having by the treaty of annexation acquired a title to Texas, which requires only the action of the Senate to perfect it, no other Power could be permitted to invade, and by force of arms to possess itself of any portion the of territory of Texas, pending your deliberations upon the treaty, without placing itself in a hostile attitude to the United States, and justifying the employment of any military means at our disposal to drive back the invasion. At the same time, it is my opinion that Mexico or any other power will find in your approval of the treaty no just cause of war against the United States nor do I believe that there is any serious hazard of war to be found in the fact of such approval. Nevertheless, every proper measures will be resorted to by the Executive to preserve upon an honorable and just basis the public peace, by reconciling Mexico, through a liberal course of policy, to the treaty.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1844.

[Confidential.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, April, 27, 1844.

SIR: On your arrival at Natchitoches you will consider yourself not merely as the immediate commander of the 1st military department, but also the commander of a corps of observation, to be reinforced by orders from this place if deemed necessary.

In the first instance, that corps will consist of the seven companies of the 2d dragoons, long in garrison at Fort Jessup, together with eight companies of the 3d infantry and eight of the 4th recently ordered thither.

With a view to the convenience of the receipt of supplies by water, the 4th infantry (and the 3d also, at your discretion) may for the present, be held encamped near Natchitoches. It is supposed that a healthy position may be found in the pine woods in the neighborhood of that city; if not, health being of the highest importance, both regiments of foot may be encamped on the ridge near Fort Jessup.

Your headquarters may be established at either place or you will shift from one to the other as may be found necessary.

The three corps will be held in readiness for service at any moment.

Cavalry arms and horse equipments have been ordered from Baton Rouge for the seven companies of dragoons.—Measures will also be taken to cause them to be remounted as soon as an appropriation shall be made for that object. In the mean time, they will be rendered effective on foot.

You will continue to receive instructions direct from this place. Your ordinary military communications will be made as indicated in the third paragraph of the orders of the War Department, dated the 16th instant; but in other matters confided to your judgment and discretion (and the confidence is great,) your correspondence will be direct to the Adjutant General, for the information of the General-in-chief and the higher authorities.

You will take prompt measures in the first instance by a confidential officer, and subsequently by the ordinary mail or special expresses, as you may deem necessary, to put yourself in communication with the President of Texas in order to inform him of your present position and force, and to learn and to transmit to this office (all confidentially) whether any and what external dangers may threaten that Government or its people. Should such danger be found to exist and appear to be imminent you will collect and march the force above indicated to the Sabine river but not proceed beyond the frontier without further instructions, keeping in readiness in the case supposed all necessary means of transportation, as well as ample stores of subsistence and ammunition.

By these instructions it is not meant to impress upon your mind the belief that the Government apprehend hostility with any foreign Power. They are given to you for the purpose of enjoining circumspection and attention to the condition of your force. I repeat the injunction of confidence, and the full reliance reposed in your judgment and prudence by the Government.

I write under the instructions of the War Department, in consultation with the General-in-chief.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Brevet Brig Gen. Z. TAYLOR.
Com. 1st Mil. Dep, Fort Jesup, La.

[Confidential.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1844.

SIR: A treaty of annexation has been negotiated between the United States and the Republic of Texas, and will be immediately submitted to the Senate of the the United States now in session, for its advice and consent.

During the interval which will necessarily occur before the treaty is ratified or rejected, it is the part of prudence to guard against any aggressions on our commerce or the rights of our citizens, which may be attempted by any foreign Government or by persons claiming to act under its authority. You will therefore concentrate the vessels under your command. The Vandalia, commanded by Commander Chauncey, and the Falmouth, Commander Sands, will without delay be ordered to join you, touching at Pensacola, and you will leave at that place the necessary orders. They will sail from Norfolk so soon as some small repairs can be made.

You will in your discretion, employ the vessels composing your squadron in cruising in the Gulf of Mexico so as to communicate frequently with Galveston; and occasionally show yourself at or before Vera Cruz, with such deviations to other parts of your cruising grounds as in your judgment may be best calculated to effect the objects of your general and special instructions.

You will be cautious in committing no violation of the rights of others but resist and punish aggressions on ours. If while the question of ratification is pending, an armed force shall threaten an invasion of Texas you will remonstrate with the commanding officer, and you will accompany your remonstrance with the assurance that the President of the United States will regard the execution of such a hostile purpose towards Texas, under such circumstances, as evincing a most unfriendly spirit towards the U. States, and which, in the event of the treaty ratification, must lead to actual hostilities with this country.

If you observe any preparations for such an invasion, you will without delay communicate the information to this Department that the President may submit the same to Congress.

You will communicate so often as occasion may present itself, with the charge'd Affairs of the United States at Texas and make your despatches to the department as frequent as opportunities may offer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. Y. MYSON.

Commodore DAVID CONNER,
Commanding Home Squadron, Pa.

The New Haven Courier contains a particular account of the destruction of the Waterbury factory. It seems that the pin factory might have been saved by the one engine belonging to the town, but unfortunately the hose burst. The loss in buildings, machinery and stock was $25,000. Insurance $15 000. The Courier add-:

'In addition to Messrs. Brown & Eller's own large pin works, they supplied almost if not all the various pin manufactories in the country with the wire that is used, and the effects of the fire will therefore be felt by all who make, and consequently, in a slight degree, by all who use pins, as the American manufacture of this article has completely driven the English pin out of the market. The whole establishment was running night & day, and even with this outlay, the orders which came thick and fast could not be supplied. The loss, therefore, cannot at present be estimated by dollars and cents.

The whole will, doubtless, be rebuilt as fast as brick and mortar can be laid, but many months must elapse before the ravages of a few short hours, can be repaired or their effects forgotten.

LATE FROM TEXAS.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Galveston to the 11th instant.

The U. S. steamship Poinsett, Capt. Semmes, touched at Galveston on the 11th inst. on her way to Vera Cruz with Mr. Thompson, the confidential agent of our Department of State to the Government of Mexico, on Board. The P. put in for fuel, and was to sail again next day.

The U. S. frigate Potomac, Com. Conner, was off Galveston on the 10th inst. One of her launches was sent ashore, but with what object could not be learned.

The U. S. schooner Flirt, Captain Davis, was at Galveston.

The Galveston Civilian of the 1st inst., professes to possess a pretty correct knowledge of the nature of the recent advices received by the government of Texas from the United States. That paper says —'Our Ministers are not sanguine of the ratification of the Senate; though President Tyler and Mr. Calhoun appear to be so!' It then goes on to make the following statements which corroberate the suspicions heretofore entertained that the recent Naval and Military movements towards Texas directed by President Tyler were in fulfilment of conditions required by Texas before she would consent to negotiate for annexation:

'The United States government, we understand, at length, though reluctantly complied with all the conditions required by that of Texas, preliminary to entering into negotiations for annexation' The head quarters of Gen. Gaines are to be made Fort Jessup on the frontier of Texas, where three regiments of Infantry and the 2d regiment of Dragoons are to be stationed, and the remaining disposable force under his command is to be distributed at various points along the line while a fleet of ten sail is to occupy the Gulf, and notice is to be given to Mexico that any demonstration against Texas, during the pendency of negotiations, will be considered as against the United States and treated accordingly. This is very pleasant while it lasts, as the Scotchman said when midway on his fall from the fourteen story house, but how long is to last, and what is to be the result, we are not prepared to predict.'

The Civilian published a copy of the Commander in Chief's order, dated April 11th, directing the 3d Regiment of Infantry, then at Jefferson Barracks, to proceed to Fort Jessup, and says that it manifests a readiness on the part of the U. S. Government to comply with what are understood to be obligations recently entered into with this country.'

The Civilian furnishes the following information relative to the special mission to Mexico, recently despatches from Washington:

It is stated that Mr. Tompson, who has gone to Mexico upon the steamer Poinsett, is charged with important negotiations from the United States. Two millions of the indemnity due and acknowledged to the United States remain unpaid, while four millions more of claims the justice of which is said to be undoubted, remain unadjusted, for the payment of all of which, in some way, the American Government is said to be unwilling longer to wait, as justice to her citizens has long since demanded that they should be satisfied. It is reported that the United States Government is no longer willing to admit the claim of Mexico to Texas, yet a very liberal allowance (to be paid by the assumption on the part of the United States of debt due her citizens from Mexico) would be made for the relinquishment, by Mexico of her title to the territory in dispute between her and Texas including all ever claimed by this Government.

THE TROUBLE IN ST. DOMINGO.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

AUX CAYES, April 29 1844.

This island is again suffering the horrors of civil war. The Spanish part of the Island, so called have raised the standard of revolt, and the President left Port Au Prince six weeks since, with an army to quell the insurrection. They had a battle at Atwar, two days' march from the city of San Domingo. They took passession of the town, which was given up to the soldiers for pillage, and the inhabitants, men, woman and children to massacre. I saw a letter after the battle stating that the President did not think that the women and children would be murdered, but he could not restrain the soldiers.

The French Commodore, at San Domingo, hearing this, went to Atwar, if possible, to settle the difficulties, and remonstrated with the President about the horrid massacre, and stated to him that such cruelties would not be permitted by civilized nations. The President promised that it should not again be permitted The army of the President consisted of about fifteen thousand men, with two pieces of cannon. The Commodore then visited the Spanish army so called. He could make no arrangements with them. They were determined to fight until the whole army was sacrificed, if they were not victorious. Their army consisted of about six thousand infantry, a large body of cavalry, and six pieces of cannon.—The army was incamped six miles without the walls of the city. A battle has undoubtedly been fought, but the result we have not yet learned.

The blacks in the plains of Aux Cayes, taking advantage of the absence of the President, with his army collected a large force and took possession of the city. A battle was fought between the blacks and the national guard on the 3d inst. and the city surrendered on the 4th. The two Generals who commanded the National Guards, Augustine and Colen, were black men. They led their troops into an ambush, and there deserted with the black troops they had with them, leaving but a bout two hundred mulattoes to withstand an army of four thousand or five thousand blacks. About thirty of the Guards were killed, and some wounded. Very few of the blancks were killed. A Great part of the colored population fled on board the shipping in the harbor and a great part of them went to Jamaica: The consternation of the colored population was great beyond description, and indeed no foreigner felt himself secure at the time the city was taken, until he was on board some vessel in the outer harbor. No one was willing to risk his life among an infuriated company of half drunken blacks. The army of the blacks are now at St. Louis, opposed by an army under Gen. Zeffrar, at Aquin.

May 1—I have just heard that a battle has been fought at Aquin and a great many of the blacks were killed. But the blacks having a much larger army, took possession of the town, and commenced a general massacre of mulatto women and children. Yesterday they commenced taking most or the mulatto men and women who had not fled, and committed them to prison. I fear the result I fear there will eventually be a general massacre.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—The National Intelligencer of the 16th inst. says:—Late last evening after an Executive session of several hours the Senate removed the injunction of secresy from the Treaty, and Documents accompanying it, for the annexation of Texas. We have not, of course, had any opportunity of examining these papers, but we learn orally that, by a communication from the President yesterday, the Senate was informed that he had ordered a military force to repair to the frontier of Texas, to open a communication with the President of that Republic and act as circumstances might require; and had also ordered a naval force to Vera Cruez, to remain off that port, and prevent any naval expedition of Mexico, if any such should be attempted, from proceeding against Texas!

Thus are the rumored "stipulations" with Texas, referred, to in the following remarks, confirmed and the extraordinary fact rendered certain, that the President has, on his sole authority taken a step equivalent to waging sudden and open war on a friendly and unoffending nation.

The Intelligencer also contains a long and able article on this subject from which we take the following account of this most extraordinary and exceptionable proceeding on the part of the President:

We come now to the particular purpose for which, observing the pertinacity with which this project of 'annexation' with all its exceptionable features, is still persisted in, we invite the reader's attention anew to the consideration of additionable circumstances connected with it, as follows:

It came to our knowledge, rather indistinctly, some time ago, that, even after the sort of defiance to war which the President, in his message to Congress, delivered to the world in answer to the remonstrances of the Government of Mexico, the President of Texas could not be induced to yield his assent to the conclusion of the Treaty of 'annexation' until this Government entered into certain stipulations with him, to protect him and his countrymen from the consequences which *he* very well knew would be likely to follow his conclusion of a Treaty of annexation to the United States, whilst he had at the same moment, Commissioners employed in negotiating for an armistice with Mexico Recently it has come more particularly to our knowledge, through a channel entirely private but confided in that there was entered into, between the authorities of the United States and the authorities of Texas, previous to the signing of the Treaty; *an understanding*, which, though not embodied in the Treaty, is as much of the essence, if not of equal consequence, as any provision of that Treaty and was, with the President of Texas, *sine qua non* No. 2 if not No. 1, in the negotiation By this understanding, if we are not misinformed, the Executive of the United States bound this Government to station on or near the Texas boundary line a force of something like a thousand infantry and several hundred cavalry, and to maintain in the Gulf of Mexico a naval force superior to any naval force that Mexico has at her disposition.

That President Houston should require such a disposition of the United States military and naval forces, whilst that requirement indicated any thing but consciousness of such national independence as qualified Texas to become a party to a Treaty of annexation to the United States, was with him doubtless a measure of wise precaution. But what shall we say of the conduct of our Executive, if it shall appear that he entered into such secret stipulations, and executed them too, without condescending to consult the treaty-making power, and still less the war-making power? We say the war-making power; for, if the President agreed to place the land and naval forces of the United States on the land and naval frontiers of Texas it would be for no purpose but of offence or of defence; for no purpose but to fight the battles of Texas, a foreign Power.

Be that as it may, without waiting for the ratification of the written Treaty, and even before transmitting it to the Senate, the President is putting in execution his understanding with the President of Texas. The troops of the United States are already in motion. On the 27th of last month the 3d Regiment of United States Infantry left Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, for Fort Jesup, on the Texian line; and on the first day of this month the 4th Regiment of Infantry received orders also to depart for Fort Jesup; the two regiments numbering eight hundred or a thousand men. Of the Cavalry, several companies (late Rifle) are already on the Ground, (at Fort Jesup.) The stipulated amount of naval force is also under orders The amount of force thus ordered to 'rendezvous in the Gulf of Mexico' is stated in the New Orleans Bulletin of the third of this month at *seventeen sail*, to be under the command of Commodore CONNER. These movements all corroborate the information which we have received of the stipulations into which the Executive of the U. States entered with President Houston preliminary to or contemporaneously with the Treaty.

The knowledge of the existence of such stipulation is, however, not needed to give interest to the movements of these troops and ships of war in the direction which they are taking. In the absence of any such stipulations, these movements would yet serve to prove that the President and his advisers are aware that they have taken a step, without the least necessity, or justification, or excuse; for no better purpose, if for any other than that proclaimed the other day by the Tyler Committee, of presenting 'new issues' to the People at the Presidential Election—which they *know* must, if they are borne out in it, bring about a war with Mexico unless they can succeed in overawing her by a show of force, or appeasing her wounded feelings by apologies and bribes of money, such as are said to have been in advance tendered to her.

We trust that among our readers there is not one who is capable of regarding with unconcern the deliberate violation by his Government of the existing treaty of amity, of boundary, and of commerce between the United States and Mexico; nor one who does not shudder at the thought of wantonly involving the nation in a war for an object not only not essential to the national honor or welfare, but actually in itself or expediency so doubtful that many of the wisest and best of our citizens are opposed to it under any circumstances. If there be one such, however, we earnestly recommend to him to ponder well the suggestions contained in the following brief but comprehensive 'communication,' which caught our eye in the last number of a leading political paper in the State of N. York, the weight of whose influence, ordinarily opposed to us, we are happy to have for once, out our side of the question:

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1844.

J. R. Chandler, Esq—We have had almost as many reports as to the individual to be nominated as Secretary of the Treasury, during the last week as there are days in the week. First, it was to be Mr. Green; then, Alexander H. Everet; then, Richard Rush; then, some body else, I have forgot who, and last, Albert H. Tracey. Who will be nominated, we shall know when the Senate are officially informed of the fact. Mr. Spence, it was said, left the office in a huff, and manifested a disposition of following in the footsteps of others; but I learn he is hand and glove with the occupant of the White House again, and has hopes of being re-nominated to the vacant seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, in case Mr. Walworth shall be rejected, as I presume he will be. But the sayings and doings at the White House are far less interesting, at this time, than those of the harmonious party,' in the Globe and Richmond Enquirer. In the latter paper of Friday, will be found an address of Mr Calhoun's friends in Virginia, in which they use extremly tart language towards the Globe; charges it with making "a wanton and unjust assault" upon Mr. Calhoun, and of 'resorting to degrading means' to injure him. 'It has made us,' they say 'feel bitter scorn and contempt' for Mr. Blair. We owe the Globe and its associates no allegiance.—We acknowledge in them no superiority We contemn their mad and miserable attempts at denunciation, and shall fearlessly perform our duty. * * * * It [the Globe] is yet to learn, that coarse reproach or bitter invective, gives no more evidence of good taste than of good sense, whether it comes from the editorial chair or from the invisible dictator who writes from behind the curtain'

The Spectator, Mr. Calhoun's organ of Thursday evening [Friday morning] says: 'Never, in the history of our government, has such an attack been made upon any public man, as that now going on in the columns of the Globe. An attack so unmanly, so unjust vindictive & malicious—so uncalled for by any act of its victim past or present—that the whole public, without distinction of party, are struck with amazement at its ferocity, & disgust at its authors. Every body involuntary asks, what has Mr. Calhoun done to call down upon him the concentrated wrath of Mr. Benton & the Globe.

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"Yet in the face of these facts Mr. Benton and the Globe, lashed into fury at the announcement from ten thousand sources, that Mr. Van Buren could not succeed against Mr Clay, immediately turn upon Mr. Calhoun, seize him by the throat, and in the desperate extremity of rage and disappointed hope, pour upon him a torrent of abuse and vilification, unexampled in the columns of that unspairing print'

Per contra, the Globe is somewhat deprecatory under the lashing it gets, but now and then gives a kind of spasmodic stab at its assailants. In the leading editorial of last evening, I find the following language: 'This subject [the proposed annexation of Texas] presents the only & the last chance of defeating his [Mr. Van Buren's] nomination for the Presidency, which has been willed by the acclamation of his party. His letter, therefore, must be seized upon, and schism wrought out of it in some way. It is the last card of his desperate competitor, [Mr. Calhoun] who has been playing for twenty-five years for the Presidency with the phrensy of a gamester. It cannot win.

From these brief extracts from articles, cards, addresses, &c., &c., you have an inkling of the feeling that pervades the two sections of the democracy, northern and southern, Calhoun and Van Buren immediate annexation and anti-immediate annexation; and you will understand it far better from them than any description or account I could give of it.

The great object of the southern section now is, to drop all old issues, and form a new party on the basis of the acquisition of Texas. Of this Mr. Calhoun would naturally become the head, and would thus supplant his rival, Mr. Van Buren. This Mr. Benton & the phalanx he leads, oppose, as he cannot abide Mr. Calhoun, and would were this scheme to succeed, be left powerless. Hence we see the warfare between the two sections. For my own part, I believe that the Texan party care very little whether they bring about a disruption of the Union in the accomplishment of their scheme of annexation or not; I sometimes think they would be glad to separate, and form a Southern Confederacy,' as Mr. McDuffie expressed it, provided South Carolina could become the dominant member. I may do Mr. Calhoun and his followers injustice, but if I do, they have allowed appearances to belie their wishes. The fault, therefore, is with them, not me.

I learn that the locos held a caucus last evening and agreed to vote to adjourn on the 17th of June; nevertheless, enough of them may join the Whigs to pass the Senate's resolution to adjourn on the 27th instant, provided the Whigs of the House determine to vote for the resolution. The caucus was thinly attended and may not speak the wishes of the whole party.—I mean of those who lately constituted the party. Hereafter, in order to understand when speaking of the opponents of the Whigs, I shall designate them as the Van Buren party and the Calhoun party, for they are as distinct as Whigs and Democrats. OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

THE WOMEN ALL FOR CLAY.

DR. FRANCIS BACON, in his eloquent oration, before the whigs of New York, thus beautifully alludes to the predilections of the American Fair.

It is almost universally conceded that for some reason the vast majority of American woman are Whigs. The reason may never have been given; but it is worth seeking and easily found. It is in the very nature of women. They act from feeling, impulse and sentiment, where men attempt to act from calculation, reason and argument, and on all moral subjects—all questions of principle, their feelings and preceptions of what is true and pure and noble and beautiful are more just and certain, as they are more prompt than the ambitious reasonings of men. The God of Nature has thus endowed them above us, for the holiest of purposes. The mother waits not to reason of her duties. Her high instinct is divine wisdom, most wisely given. Women too have a strong natural taste for the heroic in principle, for the noble, the bold and gallant, and an equally strong distaste for the mean, the crafty the cold and calculating. We owe much of that female influence no doubt, to the personal qualities of our leader. His high toned feeling, his fervour, frankness and courage are the traits they most seek and admire in men. Still, it is to our principles and action also that their preferances are rendered. So was it with the mothers and wives and daughters of the Revolution. So must it be with those of our time. We welcome them then with all our hearts. We honor their high perception of the moral sublime in our cause. We give them praise. Our enterprise would not be complete in its beauty and success without their aid, their gentle winning influences here, and in the dominion of the home and the fireside—just as our proud choral anthems would lack perfect harmony without the softening melody of their voices.

And therefore wives, and mothers and daughters of enlightened freemen! we rejoice in your presence as an evidence of your appreciation of 'whatsoever things are honest, pure & of good report,' as a touching manifestation of that moral sense diviner than cold reason, by which you look to the hopes and joys of that coming age which is committed to your care. That holy maternal love which bears that object of its creation in such a continual anxious watchfulness, and will not leave it when its infancy ceases, but clings to it unchanging through life and to death and beyond death; follows it over the Earth and up to Heaven, and bears it near to God—that same love instinctively abhors the public evils of the age, and instinctively promotes the influences which will avert those evils from that offspring. Although the father may forget this duty, the mother will not; and she may make the father remember it.

Therefore, lovely and true and faithful! we are glad in the light of your countenances; and from full hearts we send you our shouts of welcome.

RACE BETWEEN FASHION AND COLONEL.

The race between these two crack nags—4 miles and repeat, for a purse of $700—came 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.—Balt. Pat.

DOUBLE MISTAKE.—An Englishman, travelling a few weeks since in one of the northern mails, in company with an Irishman, charged the latter with having taken his handkerchief; but, on, afterwards finding it in his own hat, where he himself had placed it he stammered out an apology, and expressed a hope that no offence would be taken at what he had said The Irishman answered, quite gaily—'Faith, an' as to that, you may keep your mind aisy. I, sur, was as far wrong as yourself; for you, you know, took me for a rogue, and I botheration, took you for a gentleman.'



The May term of Ta
adjourned on Friday, to T
June.

TRIBUTE OF
DEATH OF HON. JOH
LATE SENATOR IN
MARYLAND.

The death of this d
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May 1844, by T. R.
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adjournment of the co

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. On motion, the Hon
was appointed Chairma
Goldsborough, Secretary

The object of the m
briefly stated by T. R.
moved the appointment
three members of the ba
solutions, expressive of t
meeting whereupon the
the following gentlemen
this committee, T. R
Hambleton Jr and P F

The committee after
reported the following
were unanimously adopt

Resolved. That the
Court and Bar of Talbot
ly lament the death of
J. Leeds Kerr, by which
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enjoying a large share
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Resolved, That they
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Resolved, That the
Court and Bar of Talbot
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by his death.

Resolved, That the pr
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On motion P. F. Thom

Resolved, That T. R
Esq. be requested to mo
order, the proceedings of
be placed on the Records
Which resolution was
dopted. E. F. CH

HENRY H. GOLDSBORO

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have accordingly been d
Governor of Van Daman'
liberation of the prisoner
are contained in the anne
usual condition of good b
their residence there:

LIST.—Hiram Sharp,
Ira Polly, Orrin W. Smit
berry, George T. Brown,
Robert Q. Collins, John
Edward A. Wilson.

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