

TEXAS.

President Burnet has issued a proclamation, calling upon every able-bodied man in Texas, between 18 and 30, to report himself for active duty against the Mexicans, who are entering Texas in great force.

Colonel Lamar, the Secretary of War, has been appointed to the command of the Texan forces. The following letters will be read with interest:

MATAMORAS, State of Tamaulipas, June 29, 1836.

Dear Friend—I am sorry to inform you of our situation. We are detained here for nothing but to keep you ignorant of the enemy's intention. They will be down on you in great numbers: four thousand will have here in four or eight days for La Bahia—it is supposed via Nueces or San Patricio—and as many more by water, in 15 or 20 days, from Vera Cruz, to land at Copano or Brazos, not yet ascertained at which place. They make a war of extermination, and allow no quarters. My dear friends, you see what treating with a prisoner is, but you must make the best of it. You can fall back to the Colorado, and call all the men to the field; for if you do not, Texas is gone. They have heard that the President is at Velasco, with a very small guard, and say they will have him in less than two weeks; and I think you ought to send all the prisoners through to San Augustine, for safe keeping.

You will have from 7 to 10,000 troops to contend with, many of them cavalry, to be well mounted, to murder women and children. Now, soldiers, you must not spare any pains for the sake of saving us—we are willing to be lost to save Texas. Dear soldiers, march to the field, and there defend your rights. They say that you are rebels, but you must show them that you are soldiers, and know how to defend your rights. Send all the prisoners to the east. We are not in jail yet, but to-morrow demand our passports; as soon as that is done, we shall have quarters in the Calaboose. We have good friends, which prudence at present forbids us to name, for fear of detection.

Urrea is commander in chief of the Mexican army, and says he will not stop short of the Sabine River.

You must now work head work as well as fight. Blow up Goliad and Bexar. You must have a sufficient force in the field at once, and we will whip them again. Be united—let the people of the United States know what kind of a war they make of it, and they will certainly come to our assistance. I do not consider our lives in danger, if in close quarters. To give you as much information as possible, my letter is in this small hand.

I bid you adieu, in haste,

Our cause forever your friend,

HENRY TAYLOR.

I concur with all that has been stated above and foregoing. Your obedient servant, (Signed) H. W. KARNES.

Copy of a letter addressed to Gen. Dunlap, handed us by Capt. Mather, of steamboat Privateer, dated,

MIAMI BEACH, July 2, 1836.

To Gen. Dunlap:—Sir, your favor of the 1st of June, reached me this evening. I regret so long delay will necessarily result before you can reach

the enemy in large forces is estimated at from 8 to 13,000. It is impossible to ascertain, but I think it somewhat exaggerated. We can meet and beat them with one third the number. The army with which they first entered Texas is broken up, and dispersed by desertion and other causes. If they get another army of the extent proposed, it must be composed of new recruits, and men pressed into service. They will not possess the mechanical efficiency of discipline which gives the Mexican troops the only advantage they have; they will be easily routed by a very inferior force; for a portion of that force we shall be obliged to look to the United States. It cannot reach us too soon, there is but one feeling in Texas, in my opinion, and that is to establish the Independence of Texas, and to be attached to the United States. The war has assumed a most deplorable aspect. Priestcraft and fanaticism has been united against all liberal principles; to establish and maintain this, it is necessary that despotism should be created. The God of Liberty will crush it, liberal principles will triumph, and Texas must be free.

March as speedily as possible with all the aid you can bring, and I doubt not but you will be gratified with your reception and situation. Come by the most expeditious route, and do not encumber yourself with baggage. Bring with you arms, and forward such aid to Texas as you can. The troops who were driven from Texas, I understand, refused to return under any circumstances. They returned home, miserable, naked and disheartened. For minute particulars of our situation, and much important information, I refer you to the Rev. S. Bacon, the bearer of this, who has been actively engaged in the cause of Texas. The path to honor and wealth in Texas, is open to the patriotic and chivalrous.

I am your obedient friend,

(Signed) SAMUEL HOUSTON.

Gen. R. G. DUNLAP, Nashville, Tennessee.

We have received New Orleans papers to the 9th inst., but they contain no further intelligence from Texas, except the subjoined Address of Gen. LAMAR, upon taking command of the Army.—If Gen. L. wields his sword with as much facility as he flourishes his pen, the Mexicans will find him a formidable antagonist.

SOLDIERS OF TEXAS!—On assuming the glorious responsibility of leading you to the field of battle, I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the trust reposed in me, and feel most vividly, that to command an army of heroes in the cause of freedom is the highest of all privileges; and to conduct it to victory is the most enduring and exalted honor.

The enemy who so recently retired, terrified, from our borders, are about to reënter our country, as with reinforcements formidable in number, but feeble in spirit and valour. They

Confident of numbers, they hope to gain by overwhelming force, that which they cannot achieve by valor. They boast that they will repulse the late invaders, and that they will drive us beyond the Sabine, or give us a grave this side. You, soldiers, know the futility of their vainglorious boasts, as well as the ferocious character of their warfare.

Their cruelty and perfidy were sufficiently exemplified in their horrid massacre at Bexar and in the late impudent attempt to destroy the Sabine, or give us a grave this side. You, soldiers, know the futility of their vainglorious boasts, as well as the ferocious character of their warfare.

Another opportunity is afforded to vindicate our rights and avenge our wrongs. The greater the number of our warriors, the more certain is the success of our arms. The brave and patriotic spirits of our country, who have been scattered to the winds, will be gathered together, and will be ready to fall for the cause of Liberty and Independence.

Soldiers!—Your country calls you to her defence. Your homes, your families—the scenes of your former joys, and future anticipations—all the endowments of domestic happiness, and all the hopes of a peaceful and happy old age, are now in your hands. You are summoned, not by the spirit of Travis and Fannin, and their gallant companions, whose blood has cemented the foundations of our freedom. They have been scattered to the winds, and their bones have been scattered to the winds.

Let every patriot soldier, every worthy citizen, who abhors the name of traitor, and contemns the vile epithet of coward, rally to the call promptly, and defend the sacred soil of freedom. Let every patriot soldier, every worthy citizen, who abhors the name of traitor, and contemns the vile epithet of coward, rally to the call promptly, and defend the sacred soil of freedom.

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relinquished by Judge Leigh, is estimated by the Whig at 100,000 dollars. An appeal has, however, been taken to the Court of Appeals; and as that tribunal reversed the decision of the General Court, admitting the will of 1832 to probate, it may readily happen, as the Richmond Whig remarks, that the decision of the last named court may also be reversed. In that case, according to the Whig, the general intestacy will be established, and the whole estate will be distributed under the statute of descents, to the heirs at law.—[Balt. Pol.]

The parties were represented by the following counsel: For the plaintiffs, William Meade and others (trustees for the slaves), Messrs. Taylor, Robertson and Walter Jones; for the defendant, Frederick Hobson, (committee for St. George Randolph, a person of insane mind), Mr. John R. Cooke; and for the defendants, Henry St. George Tucker, and John R. Bryan and wife, Messrs. Stannard and Johnson.

The disinterested conduct of Judge William Leigh, of Virginia, in voluntarily relinquishing his large interest in the will of Mr. Randolph, in order to qualify himself as a witness in the case, has again been brought before the public, and is deservedly praised as an exhibition of virtue not often found in those degenerate days. The example, however, of Judge Leigh, is important, and the knowledge of this fact in the history of his life, will be a more valuable inheritance to his descendants than the possession of the wealth he might have obtained and left behind him, by pursuing a different course.

How precious, hereafter, will be the name and fame of such an ancestor! And how vividly does all this show the error of seeking merely riches to transmit to posterity, to the exclusion of those high attributes of mind and character which ought to be considered by our children and their children worth all the gold that could be accumulated by the labors of a long and prosperous career. This is not the mere poetry of life—it is a real and substantial truth—founded upon the actual condition of human nature, bad and depraved as it is considered to have become.

The Richmond Courier continues the publication of the testimony of John Randolph's Will. It is all interesting, and some of it extremely curious. One of the witnesses testified that Mr. Randolph told him, when he first read the proclamation, he was at home, and it seemed to him that his house was on fire, and he made his servants take him to the Court House.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh was one of the witnesses. In reference to a conversation between him and Mr. R. in regard to the Russian Mission, Mr. Leigh says: "Mr. R. asked witness his opinion of the propriety of his acceptance of the appointment. Witness endeavored to avoid expressing his opinion; but Mr. R. insisted upon hearing it—and witness gave it in strong terms. Questions whether this conversation indicated that Mr. R. was not right—says no—it was his going about and exhibiting the correspondence between the Department of State and himself on the subject of the mission. It was not strange that he should show it to his friends; but it was strange that he should show it to persons with whom he had little or no intercourse, and in whom he had no confidence.

Witness believed that his mind was highly excited on the question of the propriety of his acceptance of the mission, and that the conversation with witness served to aggravate that excitement. Witness, therefore, regretted that Mr. R. had forced him to express his opinion. Mr. R. gave as the reason for exhibiting the correspondence, that he wished to place himself *rectus in curia*; and that he had not solicited the mission, but that it had been forced upon him. This was his object in shewing it to others; but he demanded from witness his opinion of the propriety of his course, insisting that he had a right to know it. Questioned whether Mr. R. was not remarkable all his life for irritability. Answer: He was—he seemed, sometimes like a man without a skin—but this sensitiveness varied with the state of his health, and his health was bad all his life. When in pain, he was irritable to the extreme. It was difficult to describe the effects of passion upon him. When in a public body, he would sometimes be highly irritated, but he appeared perfectly cool—and it was this control over his feelings that enabled him to make those severe retorts for which he was distinguished. When he was angry, he was very angry—he was quick to take offence, and he never proportioned the measure of retaliation to the degree of the offence. The slightest was as severely punished as one of the greatest importance."

Anecdote of the late John Randolph.—A southern gentleman told us "with a good 'un" the other day of Randolph and the proprietor of one of our principal hotels, and here it is. While Mr. Randolph was engaged in earnest conversation with several gentlemen during his last session in Congress, Mr. ————of the hotel, Broadway, walked up and interrupted him with "How are you, Mr. Randolph?" "How do ye do, Sir," was the reply. "Fine day, Mr. Randolph?" "Sir!" answered Randolph sharply, hoping to get rid of his pertinacious acquaintance. "Fine day, Sir," repeated the man of the hotel, upon which the descendant of Pocahontas turned round and looking the man full in the face, fiercely asked, "You keep a victualing establishment in New York, I believe? I recollect staying there once, and when I came away I paid you, did't I?" "Certainly, Sir," "Good morning, Sir!" The way the hotel keeper said was his business."

The Boston Galaxy says, that on some of the land on which the speculators have been operating, the lumberbees have laid down on their knees to get at the clover, and the grasshoppers get

LATER FROM ENGLAND. London and Liverpool papers to the 11th June have been received at New York by the ships Ontario and Shakspeare.

The Ontario has on board one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, in gold, besides a valuable cargo. The Shakspeare has on board, it is said, the largest and most valuable cargo ever brought from Liverpool. Melancholy accounts are received of the famine prevailing in the north-west counties of Ireland. In the Highlands, also, great distress is said to exist. A person from the Isle of Skye has reported that the state of the country was such that there was reason to expect before August, more than one hundred people would die in the parish of State alone.

Steamboats across the Atlantic.—By the Liverpool Chronicle, we learn that there are already three companies being formed for the establishment of lines of steamboats from Great Britain to New York and the Canadas, viz: from Liverpool, Bristol and London.

TEXAS CELEBRATION.—On Monday the 10th inst. a dinner was given at the Zealand Hotel, New York, to certain zealous friends of Texas, then in that city. Samuel Swartwout, Esq., the Collector of the port of New York, presided. Among the guests were Col. William C. Preston, a Senator in Congress from South Carolina, Gen. James Hamilton, recently Governor of the same State, Messrs. Peyton and Forester, members of Congress from Tennessee, Col. Lewis and Major Norton, Texian Commissioners, &c. &c. The first toast drunk was complimentary to Mr. Preston, for his advocacy of the Texian cause on the floor of the Senate—to which he responded in an eloquent speech, and concluded with the following sentiment: "By Col. Preston.—The Western and Pacific progress of our language and our liberty."

The N. Y. Star, in speaking of Col. Preston's address, says: "A deep stillness reigned throughout this compactly crowded audience during the whole time that they were listening to, or more properly speaking, devoting with ecstasy the silver-tongued and all-absorbing beauties which glittered and dazzled like the course of a meteor thro' the heavens before those who had the incomparable happiness to be present on this occasion."

Speeches were also successively delivered by Gen. Ripley, Gov. Hamilton, the Hon. Mr. Peyton, the Hon. Mr. Forester, Col. Lewis, &c. &c. General Houston's health was drunk with great enthusiasm.—[Niles' Reg.]

The Knoxville Convention adjourned on the 8th inst. after having resolved that the great Western and Atlantic Rail-Road shall pass through the heart of South Carolina. A compromise with Georgia allows the Georgians, with their own exclusive funds, to construct a Road from any point in that State, and unite with the main Road at or near Knoxville. The people of Knoxville treated the Convention with great hospitality and gave them a barbecue, at which General HAYNE made a very excellent and much applauded speech, giving at the close the following toast: "The South and the West.—We have published the banns—if any one know aught why these two should not be joined together, let him speak now, or forever after hold his peace."

Among the most interesting of the assemblies which the present Age of Conventions has witnessed, few, if any, have been more interesting than that which met at Knoxville, in Tennessee, on the 4th of the month, (and at our latest dates was yet in session,) to take measures for the construction of a Rail-road from the Southern to the Western country. At the first meeting, Col. John Williams, of Tennessee, being called to the chair, and Pryor Lea appointed Secretary, the Delegates were the imposing number of three hundred and fifty, of whom 78 were from South Carolina, 53 from Kentucky, the same number from Georgia, 112 from Tennessee, 28 from North Carolina, 11 from Virginia, 6 from Alabama, 2 from Ohio, 2 from Indiana. Many of the most distinguished citizens of the South were present. Among them, Messrs. Robert Y. Hayne and Poinsett, of S. C., Governor Swain of N. C., Mr. Justice Wayne and Judge Clayton, of Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., Gen. Hayne was chosen President of the Convention.—[Nat. Intel.]

The cost of the projected Rail-road from Charleston to Louisville and Cincinnati, according to data laid before the Knoxville Convention, is estimated at about \$11,000,000. The distance will be upwards of 600 miles.

A letter before us, published in the New Orleans Bee, says that about nine thousand Americans, in all, take the field against the Mexicans.—[Niles' Reg.]

On Wednesday morning the 20th inst. the printing office of the American Bible Society, a five story building, situated in Nassau street, New York, was discovered to be on fire, and before it could be extinguished, the contents, consisting of a vast quantity of type, eighteen or nineteen power presses, an edition of the Testament in Modern Greek, of a Bible in German, &c. were destroyed.—[Niles' Reg.]

General Harrison is on his way to the Hot Springs of Virginia. A hope is expressed by the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal, that he will visit the Empire State on his return to Ohio.

The President visited Mr. Rives on his way to the Hermitage.

The prize of one hundred thousand dollars, drawn on Thursday last in the

WHEELING, July 16. An almost successful escape.—The two prisoners in our jail, LONG and WINTKINGER, under sentence of death, for the murder of CHRISTMAN, yesterday about 4 o'clock, P. M. effected their escape from their confinement in the following manner: They had obtained means to saw their irons asunder, so that they could disengage themselves at any moment.—At the time mentioned yesterday, the jailer and his assistant went to their apartment to admit the barber to shave them. On the opening of the door, they knocked down their keepers with the legs of a table, and made their escape to the street. The jailer and his assistant, though armed, and severely cut on the head, raised the hue and cry, and put out on the pursuit. LONG was overtaken and secured a few hundred yards from the jail, a few moments before his sister arrived with a horse to aid his escape. WINTKINGER had taken refuge from the pursuit in the garret of a house in the upper part of Maine Street.—They were both brought back to jail and safely secured with new irons. Great praise is due to the intrepidity of Mr. Thompson, the jailer, and his assistant, Mr. John Bowyer, in securing the prisoners in the situation they were. The sisters of the two prisoners had been in the habit, as we learn, of visiting their brothers in jail, and were there yesterday in the forenoon—and we further learn that each had a horse in the upper part of the town, as is supposed to aid their escape.—Times.

A crazy man, named Samuel Bridge, from Philadelphia, arrived in Washington last week, and with all dignity drove up to the President's House, alighted, walked in, and demanded possession. Subsequently, he called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the keys, and then proceeded to the house of the Secretary of the Senate, for the purpose of making arrangements for calling an extra session of the Senate! He says it is the wish of the people of Philadelphia that he should assume the duties of President of the U. States.—He was taken up and committed for safe keeping.—[Alexandria Gazette.]

TEMPERANCE.—It is stated in a Pennsylvania paper, that twelve hundred and forty-three paupers were admitted into the Philadelphia Almshouse during the last year, and that of the adults comprised in this large number, eight out of ten were intemperate. It is also given as the result of close observation that nine-tenths of the whole number of children admitted into the institution were the offspring of intemperate parents. What argument could be conceived more eloquent and effective, than these simple facts, against the vice of intemperance? Who that possesses the power, by example or otherwise, of contributing to the cause and spread of Temperance, can feel "a mind conscious of rectitude," while he refrains from its exercise?

Ploughing by Steam.—An English paper states, that some experiments have been made near Bolton, with a steam plough, constructed by Mr. WOOD, a member of Parliament, and agriculturist, and with complete success. About six acres were turned up, in a few hours, in a most extraordinary style. Soda eight inches in breadth and nine in thickness were cut from the furrow, and reversed in position,—the upper surface of the sod being placed at the bottom. Will not the steam plough be one day used on the great prairies of the West?

WILLIAM D. GRAY, the former companion of ROBINSON, convicted of grand larceny, in stealing a coat and cap from Mr. Brower, 112 Broadway, was placed at the bar for sentence, when he rose and read a most eloquent and pathetic address to the court, in which he declared his history, parentage, course of life, descent into vice, &c. and declared his innocence of the crime charged, which he imputed to another, and ended by invoking the mercy of the court, and soliciting a suspension of his sentence.

This address was written in a most masterly style, evinced great talent, an excellent education, and greatly affected the auditors, and astonished the court. His honor, the Recorder then, after a very able and instructive address, in which he contended for the importance of vindicating the law, and enforcing its penalties against offenders, sentenced the prisoner to the State prison for five years.—[N. Y. Com.]

SUICIDE.—Miss Roby Austin, of Scioto, in this State, who resided at Wootsoket Falls Village, committed suicide last Saturday evening by taking arsenic. She procured an ounce of arsenic, and took it at intervals during an hour on a lemon.—After she had swallowed the whole, she informed the people of the house where she boarded what she had done, and although medical assistance was called, she resisted every effort to induce her to take medicine, declaring her wish and object was to die. In fact, she did not give the information until it was too late to apply any antidote with any prospect of success. She had acted with great deliberation, having the week previous prepared all her grave clothes. She was about eighteen years of age, and had sustained a fair character in the village. We have heard no cause assigned for this rash and inconsiderate act.—[Providence Courier.]

Fourth of July salutes annually destroy many lives. The National Intelligencer of yesterday says:—"We are satisfied from the information which has already reached us, that the number of killed and wounded, from want of care or want of skill in firing salutes on the late anniversary of Independence, has not been less than fifty."

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN. THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1836.

THE CREEK WAR.

All the accounts lately received from the South, concur in the opinion that the troubles with the Creeks have terminated. The hostilities have all been captured, 80 alone excepted, and this small party surrounded in a swamp by 900 soldiers. The Volunteers are returning to their homes—and the contractors for the removal of the Indians, are actively engaged in the execution of their duties. Sixteen hundred in a body, left Fort Mitchell, a few days since, for Arkansas—the hostile warriors hand-cuffed, marching in double file, and a long train of wagons, conveying the children and such of the old women as were unable to walk, following in the wake. "Their departure for the West (says the Columbus Sentinel) presented a scene on one side, pleasing and gratifying, on the other, solemn and sad. Necessity, the dictates of humanity, and the preservation of their future national existence, have all conspired to force from them a long and last farewell to the homes of their youth. Surrounded by a white population, broken up in their nationality, wretched, and every way undone, this miserable remnant of a once powerful people, have at last yielded to the force of circumstances, and with a bitter cry upon the heads of their enemy, they have left us, for what we hope, a better country and a happier condition. On the march, the contractors will gather a considerable reinforcement from Echo Harjo's camp, near Tuskegee."

The Governor of Georgia has ordered such Indians as are known to have committed murders and depredations on the whites in that State, to be detained, (from removal to the West) to answer to the criminal justice of the country—and the Governor of Alabama has done the same, to whose order the celebrated Jim Henry has been delivered over.

The regular troops, it is stated, will remain on the frontier during the summer.

THE TEXIAN WAR.

The intelligence from Texas and Mexico, leaves no room to doubt that a sanguinary contest is rapidly approaching. By the last accounts, we learn that the Mexican army of about 7,000 men, in its march against Texas, had advanced as far as Nueces, commanded by Generals Urea and Bravo. The Texian army, amounting to about 2,000 men, under General Lamar, were stationed near Victoria, but having discovered the approach and fearful numbers of the Mexicans, had retreated, in order to select a favorable position, in which to receive the blood-thirsty enemy in a manner compatible with their "honor and dignity."

The people were returning from their farms and cotton plantations in great numbers, flocking to their country's standard, with the zeal of patriots determined upon the expulsion of their invaders, or death in the conflict.

Volunteers are pouring in to the aid of the Texans. Five hundred, we see it stated, are on their march from Kentucky—between 60 and 70 left Newcastle, Delaware, a few days since—and the New-Orleans papers notice frequent arrivals at that place, of companies, bound for Texas.

General SANTA ANNA has been taken to Columbia, and put in irons, with a strong guard over him. He is confined in the left bank of the Sabine, with all the disposable force of the army, at that quarter.

The Wheeling Times states, that Colonel Wm. F. Duvall has published a letter in the Louisville Journal, in which he announces his determination to devote his life to the task of avenging the blood of his son. He declares that he is making more than ten thousand dollars, by his profession, in Florida, but he will give up every thing for the command of 1000 or 1600 mounted men from Kentucky.

For further particulars, see extracts in preceding columns.

THE RAINS.

Mr. R. L. Cooke, Principal of the Female Seminary at Staunton, in a communication to the Editor of the Spectator, upon the subject of the Wet spell, states that "The quantity of water that fell during the months of May and June was fifteen and three-eighths inches. The average annual fall of water in Staunton, as ascertained by accurate observation for three successive years, is about thirty inches, so that one half of our usual annual allowance of water has fallen during the past two months. If we add to this the amount that fell previous to the first of May, which is twelve and a quarter inches, we find that we have already received twenty-seven and five-eighths inches during the present year; and if the principle is correct that the annual average of water is about the same year by year, we may suffer exceedingly from drought before the summer is ended."

THE SPRINGS.

A letter to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, states that there were nearly four hundred guests at the White Sulphur, on the 15th July, and that the great press was looked for towards the end of the month.

The Saratoga Sentinel of Tuesday week, says, "We have seldom seen this village so much crowded with strangers so early in the season as at present. The number of arrivals during the last week, could not have been less than 1000 to 1500; and the whole number of visitants now in the village will probably exceed 3000. Among the gentlemen of distinction who arrived last week, were the Hon. Silas Wright, Jun. Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, J. M. Robinson, Mr. King, of Alabama, Mr. King, of Georgia, U. S. Senators, and Mr. Cave Johnson, Member of Congress from Tennessee. The Hon. Martin Van Buren, Hon. R. M. Johnson, and Gen. Ripley, late of the U. S. Army, are expected here in the course of the week."

LOCAL MEMORANDA.

Sale of Personal Property by James Vedler, on Monday next, 1st August.

Sale of Personal Property, including Negroes, by George Eldenour, executor of the late Christopher Eldenour, on Tuesday next, 2d August.

Sale of valuable Factory Property at Harpers Ferry, by F. Price, on Tuesday next, 2d August.

FOR THE VIRGINIA FREE PRESS. LIBRARY SOCIETIES.

Among the most beneficial institutions in our country, are the Social Library Societies formed by voluntary associations in our small towns! They furnish the means of diffusing the information contained in valuable and costly books to many who would otherwise be unable to obtain it.—They induce many to employ, usefully, that time, which, but for the easy access to good books, might be spent either in idleness or in vicious indulgence in short, they gradually, but surely, improve whatever community they exist in, and enhance its respectability. Among the first enquiries made by visitors of intelligence, on their arrival in a village, are those that relate to the Social Library Society of the place.

We have a good one at Harpers-Ferry. It originated in 1819, and was incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia in 1820. Since which period it has advanced in respectability, and usefulness to the present moment. Its books, now amount to several hundred volumes, and its most modern publications. The establishment of such a Library is creditable to all who are immediately concerned in it, and to the village in which it exists: But it seems that its pecuniary value has excited the avarice of some of its members, and that there are individuals who are desirous of having its valuable property, in books, sold, that they may divide its amount among them and the other members of the Society, and thereby put a few dollars and cents into their pockets. Although such a disposition may exist in a few individuals, yet it is hoped and believed, that it is confined to but few, and that not many members of the Society are possessed by such motives, or that they can view such an institution as of no other value in a community than its worth or cost in dollars and cents. Nor is it believed that many can be found who would willingly expose themselves, by advocating a course that would disgrace our community. A proposition to sell a Social Library! and thereby break up the institution, for the purpose of pocketing money by its destruction!

We have reason to be proud of our Library. And it is hoped, that if the attempt is made, to should be made, the friends to the preservation of such a useful institution among us, would exert themselves to defend it, and save it from such a disgraceful fate—and our country from its loss.

To furnish an opportunity to public spirited individuals, to become members of the Society, and to give their aid most effectually for its preservation, in case it should become necessary, it is understood that in a short period, all the unbound shares of the Society will be offered for sale. HARPERS-FERRY.

The Hon. Richard Rush.—The Pennsylvanian of Friday, confirms the report that the Hon. RICHARD RUSH has been selected by the President, to attend to the bequest of Mrs. Smithson, of England; made to the United States for the purpose of establishing a University "for the diffusion of knowledge among men." The amount of the legacy is large; its object is of much prospective importance; and the matter is every way worthy of immediate attention. Mr. RUSH will proceed to England in the course of the next month.

The University of Virginia.—We are gratified to learn from the Charlottesville Advocate that this extensively endowed and excellent institution is in a highly flourishing condition. The recent commencement, which, as it should be in every American University, was held on the anniversary of our national birth day, the 4th of July. A large collection of persons were present at the ceremonies, and an unusual number of degrees conferred. There are more applicants for admission than there are dormitories to accommodate. The Advocate recommends a portion of the two millions, which will be Virginia's share of the surplus, to go to the enlargement of the buildings.

Gen. SCOTT arrived in Washington on Wednesday the 20th inst., and had a lengthened audience that day with the acting Secretary of War. He left the same evening for New York, with the hope, it is said, of overtaking the Secretary of War, in which we are sorry he will

VARIETY.
UNHAPPINESS.
"Every soul knows its own bitterness."
There's many a brow that wears a smile
Above a lachrymose eye
And every lachrymose eye
The withering of despair
We would not that the world should see
The beam of dark recess
We would not that the world should know
Its inner loneliness
The crowded hall, the joyous scene,
Cannot dispel our grief
In pleasure's gaily glittering train
In vain we seek relief
There licks a sorrow in the heart
A deep corroding care
We turn, and from the world's life throng
To view the desert there
In vain we smile to light
The ruins of the soul
And worse than rain, the maddening drought,
The wine cup and the host
No pleasure, like the fitful breeze
Within the silent tomb,
Whose flitting light shows more clear
It's sad, sepulchral gloom
In vain we seek in solitude
The witness of our grief
In vain we court the stilly grove
Neglectful of our woes
Grief still will hover 'round the soul,
Misfortune that no charm can heal,
No human art may cure.

HAPPINESS.
If we would only
Mourn our dearest, and content with
The things that we have, how infinitely
happier would we be. We should not
cease to labor for worldly goods—but
our hearts should not be fixed upon
their possession. We make ourselves
miserable in anticipating wealth, or
something desirable. And, after we
have toiled on our weary anxious eyes
to grasp the dear desire, it eludes our
hand or poisons our heart in the pos-
session. If we would know real enjoy-
ment, it must be now; the future will
not give it, if we cannot find it in
the present. Happiness is a condition
of the mind, not the result of wished-for
possession.

MARRIAGE.—The marriage ceremony
is the most interesting spectacle
social life exhibits. To see two rational
beings, in the glow of youth and hope,
which invests life with the halo of hap-
piness, appear together, and openly ac-
knowledge their preference for each
other, voluntarily enter into a league
of perpetual friendship, and call Heav-
en and Earth to witness the sincerity
of their solemn vows—to think of the
endearing connection, the important
consequences, the final separation—the
smiles that kindle to ecstasy at their
union, must at length be quenched in
the tears of the mourning survivor—but
while life continues, they are to
participate in the same joys, to endue
the like sorrows, to rejoice and weep in
unison. Be constant, man!—be con-
siderate, woman!—and what can earth
offer, so pure as your friendship, so
deep as your affection!

WIFE.—There is no combination of
letters in the English language which
excite more pleasing and interesting as-
sociations in the mind of man, than
the word WIFE. It presents to the
mind's eye a cheerful companion; a
disinterested adviser; a nurse in sick-
ness, a comforter in misfortune, and an
ever affectionate companion. It con-
jures up the image of a lovely, confi-
ding woman, who cheerfully undertakes
to contribute to your happiness, to par-
take with you the cup, whether of
wealth or woe, which the world offers
her. The word wife is synonymous with
the greatest earthly blessing; and we
pity the unfortunate wight, who is
compelled by fate's severe decree, to
trudge along through life's dull pilgrimage
without one.

A FACT.—The Philadelphia Ledger,
in commenting upon the extraordinary
trial of Robinson, the alleged murderer
of Helen Jewett, makes the following
remarks:—"Unfortunately for virtuous
woman, while they hunt down the frail
of their own sex, and with the ferocity
of tigers, barring forever against them
the door to amendment, and driving them
to perpetual sin, through the torture of
personal dishonor, they regard with an
eye of tender forgiveness, and too often
of secret exultation, the abominable
perfidies, the blasting, withering, soul-
destroying treacheries of men."

OURS vs. MY.—Mr. Slang used al-
ways to say, "my horses, my boys,"
&c. Mr. Slang now invariably says,
"our horses, our boys, our farm."
This substitution of "our" for "my"
by Mr. Slang, was brought about thus:
Mr. Slang had just married a second
wife. On the day after the wedding,
Mr. Slang casually remarked, "I now
intend, Mrs. Slang, to enlarge my dai-
ry."
You mean our dairy, my dear, replied
Mrs. Slang.
No, no, Mr. Slang, I say I will
enlarge my dairy.
Say our dairy, Mr. Slang.
No, my dairy.
Say our dairy, say our, screamed
Mrs. S., seizing the poker.
My dairy! my dairy! my dairy! vocifer-
ated the husband.
Our dairy! our dairy! our dairy! re-
echoed the wife, emphasizing each "our"
with a blow of the poker upon the back
of her cringing spouse.
Mr. Slang retreated under the bed.
In passing under the bed clothes, Mr.
Slang's hat was brushed off. Mr. Slang
remained under cover several minutes,
waiting for a calm. At length his wife
saw him thrusting his head out at the
foot of the bed, much like a turtle from
its shell.
What are you looking for, Mr. Slang?
says she. I am looking, my dear, un-
willingly, to see if I can see any thing
of our hat. The struggle was over—
The next Sunday morning, Mr. Slang
cleaned Mrs. Slang, if he might wear our
clean linen breeches to church? And,
in short, ever since the above-mentio-
ned occurrence, Mr. Slang has studious-
ly avoided the use of that corre-
sponding pronoun. He stands correct-
ed. Forsooth, he considers Mrs. Slang
the better grammarian.

Happiness has many friends. All
men court the intercourse of the pros-

A clergyman who had a considera-
ble of a farm, was generally the case
of our forefathers' days, went out to
see one of his laborers, who was ploughing
in the field, and found him sitting upon
his plough, and resting his team—
"John," said he, "would it not be a
good plan for you to have a stub cythe
here, and be hubbing a few bushes
while the oxen are resting?" John,
with a countenance which might well
have become the divine himself, instan-
tly returned—"Would it not be well,
sir, for you to have a swinging board
up in the pulpit, and when they
are singing, to swing a little flax?"
The Reverend turned on his heel,
laughing heartily, and said no more
about hubbing bushes.—[Hamp. Gaz.]

A young Jonathan took it into his
head one day to get a wife. He ac-
cordingly looked out for him, and very
soon made such selection as suited
him, and was not long in striking a bar-
gain and settling the preliminaries. He
then applied to a clergyman, to per-
form the ceremony. "But you are pre-
pared for such an important change in
life?" said the reverend gentleman—
"I guess I be," said Jonathan, "for I
have got my land just paid for, and
own a yoke of steers and a cow."
"Very well," said the holy man, with a
long breath and a sober face, "all these
worldly things may be proper in their
place, to be sure; but have you ever
thought of salvation?" This was a
puzzler. "Sall Valion!" says Jonathan,
"who in the thunder is she?"



FARMER'S PANACEA.
Prepared solely from vegetable mat-
ter by JACOB HOUCK, Baltimore, which
may be taken with perfect safety by all ages
and in all diseases. It cures, or relieves, the
following: Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Indiges-
tion, Inflammation of the Stomach, Heart Burn,
Dyspepsia, Dysentery or Flux, Piles, Flatu-
lence, Mucous, Ague and Fever, Bilious
Colic, Cholera Morbus, Consumption, Influen-
za, Small Pox, Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's
Fire, Asthma, Pleurisy, Measles, Yellow
Fever, Contusions, Wind on the Stomach or
Bowels, Cholera Morbus, Consumption, Influen-
za, Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Chest,
Palsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Inflammatory
Throat, Croup, Inflammation of the Heart,
Dropsy, Dropsy of the Liver, Jaundice,
Difficulty of Making Urine, Gleet, Hysterics,
Nervous and Serofulous Affections of the
Members and Ligaments, Mercurial and Venereal
Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Affections of the Skin,
and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, &c.
Price per Bottle \$1.50—For sale by
JOSEPH G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry.
HAYS & HIGGINS, Shepherdstown,
July 21, 1836.

James Brown,
At the Charlestown Apothecary and
Book Store,
Informs the public that his assortment of
**Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
&c. &c.**
is now very complete, and will enable him
to meet every demand during the present
season. Call on him at his Store, Harpers-Ferry,
July 21, 1836.

Farmers, Take Notice!
HAVING located ourselves permanently
at Brucetown, Frederick County, to
carry on the WOOLLEN Business, in all its
various branches, we are now prepared to re-
ceive and manufacture Wool into Cloth, Lin-
ens, Casimires, Flannels, and Blanketing, at the
lowest possible rates. We will at all times
exchange the above articles for Wool. Country
Carding and Pulling done to order, at the
usual prices. This is no puff—we have pledged
ourselves to do so, and we mean to do it.
Wanted to purchase immediately, 5,000
pounds of Wool.
J. T. COYLE,
July 14, 1836—31

Seasonable Summer Goods
Which I am disposed to sell as cheap as I rea-
sonably can, considering that the high heat
materially injured the crops of wheat in the sur-
rounding country. Persons desirous of testing
the truth, are respectfully invited to call, bring
"the one thing needful," and examine the
Goods for themselves.
GEO. HUMPHREYS,
Opposite the Valley Bank,
P. S. Oranges, Lemons, and a few barrels
of Tea and No. 1 Herring, &c. &c.
Charlestown, July 14, 1836.

**American Hotel and Vir-
ginia House.**
THE subscriber has taken the large and
convenient HOTEL on Pratt Street,
(lately occupied by Mr. Peacock), and is
now ready to receive his friends and the pub-
lic generally. He is determined to spare
no efforts to please all those who may
prefer to favor him with a call. He thinks
he can render his house agreeable to travel-
ers from any part of the Union. From his
proximity to the Depot of the Rail Road,
and the Steam Boat Landing, he offers in-
viting accommodations to Travellers, to
put up at his houses.
D. BRYARLY,
Formerly of Virginia,
Baltimore, May 19, 1836.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers, at private sale, a
FARM in the vicinity of Lestown, Jeffer-
son county, Va., containing about 300
ACRES—one third of which is in good
wood Land. The improvements consist of
a comfortable Dwelling House, and all other
things necessary for farming operations.—
Persons desirous to purchase, are invited to
view the premises.
GILES F. COOKE,
July 21, 1836.

Stray Cow.
STRAVED from the subscriber, in Char-
lestown, about the last of April, a black
cow, with a white and red milky COW. No
one's mark recollected. Any information con-
cerning said Cow will be thankfully received.
July 21, 1836.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and
Chancery for Jefferson county, June 16th,
1836.
William Lucas, administrator de bonis non
with the will annexed of Edward Lucas,
deceased, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Lewis Lucas, administrator of Merys Wager,
decd, late widow and administratrix of
John Wager, Sr, decd, John Wager, Jr,
administrator de bonis non of John Wager,
Jr, decd, who was one of the children
and heirs and the administrator of the
said John Wager, Sr, decd, and the said
John Wager, Sr, decd, and the said
Sally Ann his wife, late Sally Ann Wager,
and Gerard B. Wager, the said John Wager,
Sally Ann, and Gerard B. being children
and heirs of the said John Wager, Jr,
decd, Mary Seelig, late Mary Wager,
Basil Williamson, and Margaret his wife,
late Margaret Wager, Hannah Humphreys,
widow of John Wager, decd, John Wager,
Hannah Wager, and Gerard B. Wager,
administrator of Philip Wager, decd, the
said Mary Seelig, Margaret Williamson,
Hannah Humphreys and Philip Wager,
being children and heirs of the said John
Wager, Sr, decd, Joseph Hoffman, Ellen
A. Hoffman, and George Hoffman, the
said Joseph being the husband, and the
said Ellen A. and George being the chil-
dren and heirs of Elizabeth Hoffman, de-
ceased, late Elizabeth Wager, a daughter
of the said John Wager, Sr, decd, Han-
nah Wager, widow and administratrix of
John Wager, decd, Edward Lee, and
James F. Wager, infant children and heirs
of Edward Wager, decd, who was a son
and one of the heirs of said John Wager,
decd, Carver Willis, late Sheriff of Jeffer-
son county, to whom was committed the
estate of Charles Wager, decd, another
son and heir of said John Wager, Sr,
decd, (as administrator de bonis non), and
George W. Humphreys, administrator of
Roger Humphreys, decd, late husband of
the said Hannah Humphreys, decd, and
Wager, DEPENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendants in this suit having al-
ready been regularly summoned by subpoena
served, or order of publication executed as
required by law, and the said Lewis Lucas
voluntarily made himself a party defendant
as the administrator of Merys Wager, decd,
more than four months, and no answers
having been filed, except the joint answer of
John Wager, Mary Seelig, late Mary Wager,
Basil Williamson and Margaret his wife,
late Margaret Wager, decd, John Wager,
Hannah Wager, and Gerard B. Wager, the
said John Wager, Sr, decd, which were filed
in July, 1836, and the answers of the in-
fant defendants, by their guardian ad litem,
and the answer of Joseph Hoffman, the
plaintiff's motion the bill is taken for con-
fessed, as to those who have not answered.
And this cause coming on now to be heard
upon the bill, and amended bill exhibits, an-
swers, and other papers heretofore read in
the cause, by the said Lewis Lucas, as ad-
ministrator of the said Merys Wager, decd,
1836, decreed and ordered, that Master Com-
missioner Worthington do examine, state and
settle the accounts between the parties, stat-
ing all such matters specially deemed per-
tinent by him, or required by the parties to
be specially stated, and make report there-
of to the court.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, CLK.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, July 13th, 1836.
The parties interested in the above-
mentioned suit will please take notice, that
I have appointed Thursday the 18th day of
next month, (August), on which day I shall
attend at my office, (over the Market
House), in Charlestown, at 9 o'clock, A. M.,
to enter upon the duties required of me
by the above recited decree of the court,
and shall adjourn from day to day until my
report shall be completed—when and where
they are requested to attend with the neces-
sary papers, evidence, and vouchers, con-
nected with said suit.
R. WORTHINGTON, Mas. Com.
July 14, 1836.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and
Chancery for Jefferson county, June 21st,
1836.
Henry Boteler, Adm' of the will annexed of
Ann F. Boteler, and in his own PLAINTIFF,
AND
Andrew Kennedy, administrator of Thomas C.
Lane, decd, DEPENDANTS,
AGAINST
Joseph E. Lane, PLAINTIFF,
Henry Boteler, in his capacity of administrator
of Ann F. Boteler, who was the adminis-
tratrix of James L. Lane, decd, and as the ad-
ministrator de bonis non of the said James L.
Lane, decd, Andrew Kennedy, administra-
tor of Thomas C. Lane, decd, John W. Hough-
ton, Wm. Lane, John Lane, Elliot Lane,
George S. Lane, Isaac N. Carter, John Mar-
tin, Jr, and Mary P. his wife, George Webb,
and George W. Lane, decd, John S. Hough-
ton, and John S. Webb, William Ritchie and
Clarissa N. his wife, late Clarissa N. Baker,
Mary Ann Lane, George G. T. Lane, Alice
Lane, Lane, Lane, Lane, Lane, Lane, Lane,
&c. &c. DEPENDANTS.

CONSOLIDATED CASE—IN CHANCERY.
COMMISSIONER WORTHINGTON hav-
ing, in obedience to an order made in the
above cause, made a report, by consent
of the parties, by their counsel, it is order-
ed, that the said report be read to the court,
and be recommitted generally to the said
Commissioner, for him to consider and re-
port thereupon: And, at the instance of
Plaintiff, by his counsel, the said Commis-
sioner is to state an account, showing the
distribution of the estate of James S. Lane,
deceased, among the distributees of said es-
tate, so far as distribution has been made,
and to make such special statements relative
to the administration and distribution of the
estate of said deceased, as he may deem
pertinent, or which either party may require
to be stated, and that he report his proceed-
ings to the court. And leave given to the
defendant, Henry Boteler, to file his an-
swer in this cause within ninety days after
the raising of the court.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, CLK.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, July 11th, 1836.
The parties interested in the above-
mentioned suit, will please take notice, that
I shall attend at my office, (over the Market
House), in Charlestown, on Wednesday the 17th
day of next month, (August), at 9 o'clock, A. M.,
to enter upon the duties required of me
by the above order of court, and shall adjourn
from day to day until my report shall be com-
pleted, when and where they are requested
to attend, with the necessary papers, evi-
dence and vouchers, connected with the
aforesaid suits.
R. WORTHINGTON,
Mas. Com.,
July 14, 1836.

For Rent.
WHAT commodious STORE-HOUSE in
Charlestown, formerly owned and oc-
cupied by the late Hamilton Jefferson.
JOSEPH T. DAUGHTERY,
Attorney for creditors of H. Jefferson.

Click For Sale.
FOR sale, a first-rate Eight-Day Clock,
with brass works, and a handsome mahog-
any case. Inquire of the
June 6, 1836. PRINTER.

Stray Cow.
STRAVED from the subscriber, in Char-
lestown, about the last of April, a black
cow, with a white and red milky COW. No
one's mark recollected. Any information con-
cerning said Cow will be thankfully received.
July 21, 1836.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, July 11th, 1836.
The parties interested in the above-
mentioned decree, as well as those having
claims against the estate of Samuel Engle,
decd, (who are requested to exhibit them
before me, supported by lawful evidence),
will please take notice, that I shall attend
at my office aforesaid (over the Market House)
in Charlestown, on Saturday the 13th day
of next month, (August), for the purpose
of settling the accounts of the said Samuel
Engle, decd, and of settling the claims of the
parties or their counsel, and that he make
report of his proceedings to this Court.
And leave is given to the said Susan Engle,
widow and relict of said Samuel Engle, to
file her answer at any time before the next
term of this court.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBT. T. BROWN, CLK.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, July 11th, 1836.
The parties interested in the above-
mentioned decree, as well as those having
claims against the estate of Samuel Engle,
decd, (who are requested to exhibit them
before me, supported by lawful evidence),
will please take notice, that I shall attend
at my office aforesaid (over the Market House)
in Charlestown, on Saturday the 13th day
of next month, (August), for the purpose
of settling the accounts of the said Samuel
Engle, decd, and of settling the claims of the
parties or their counsel, and that he make
report of his proceedings to this Court.
And leave is given to the said Susan Engle,
widow and relict of said Samuel Engle, to
file her answer at any time before the next
term of this court.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBT. T. BROWN, CLK.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and
Chancery for Jefferson county, 23d June,
1836.
Griffin Taylor in his own right, and also as
administrator of his deceased wife, for-
merly Elizabeth Beall, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Margaret Beall, widow and executrix of
Hezekiah Beall, decd, John Rowe, execu-
trix of the same, Margaret Dixon, execu-
trix of John Dixon, decd, Robert Lee,
decd, John T. A. Washington, Sheriff,
administrator de bonis non of Thomas S.
Bennell, decd, Maud H. Page, John R.
Beall, Anne M. Ball, administrator of
George B. Ball, decd, and John Shuff-
sures in the official bonds of Margaret
Beall, and John Rose, Alexander Adams,
and Mary A. his wife, Anna M. Balch,
Matilda B. Dunn, George B. Beall, Mann
R. Page, and Helen M. his wife, John R.
Beall, Thomas B. Beall, Robert Burke, and
Hezekiah Beall, decd, PLAINTIFFS,
VERSUS
George B. Beall, decd, and John T. A. Wash-
ington, Sheriff of Jefferson county, adminis-
trator of Archibald Ritchie, decd, for-
merly husband of Mary A. Adams, child-
ren and legatees of said Hezekiah Beall,
deceased, IN CHANCERY.

ON CONSIDERATION whereof, the Court
doth adjudge and order that this cause
be referred to a Master Commissioner of
this Court who is directed to ascertain, state,
and settle the several Executorial accounts
of Margaret Beall and John Rose, with the
estate of Hezekiah Beall, decd, showing what
personally came into their hands respec-
tively the debts, if any paid and collect-
ed, and what remained unpaid, and the
residue of the personal property, includ-
ing the slaves and their increase—not tak-
ing into account any advancements made
by them or either of them to children of
the testator.
And also to come of the whole
estate, real and personal, from the death of
the testator until the coming of age of the
youngest child, deducting the amount ex-
pended for the support of the widow and
the support and education of the children,
showing the clear surplus, if any, at the end
of each year, and the amount of the same,
what appropriation of the same has been
made by the Executors or either of them.
And an account of the money and property
advanced, given to, or put in the posses-
sion of the children respectively, by the
Executors, and from any intermediate ad-
vances, showing the kind of property, the price af-
fixed, if any; its true value at the time; at
what time, in what manner, and by whom
given.
And in order to the due execution of this
order of reference, the said Master is au-
thorized to summon all or any of the parties
to appear before him, to produce any
books and papers, and answer upon oath
all proper interrogatories touching the mat-
ters and accounts aforesaid. And upon failure
of any party to comply, he is directed
to report the circumstances to the court
in order that the court may take pro-
ceedings against them; and in such event,
the Commissioner will proceed, at the re-
quest of the complainant, to report upon
the failure of any party to comply with
him. And the said Commissioner is further
directed to report all such matters specially
as he may deem pertinent, or as either party
may require to be specially stated, and
make report to this court in order to its fur-
ther action.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, July 14th, 1836.
The parties interested in the above-
mentioned suit, will please take notice, that
I have appointed Thursday the 18th day of
next month, (August), on which day I shall
attend at my office, (over the Market
House), in Charlestown, at 9 o'clock, A. M.,
to enter upon the duties required of me
by the above recited decree of the court,
and shall adjourn from day to day until my
report shall be completed—when and where
they are requested to attend with the neces-
sary papers, evidence, and vouchers, con-
nected with said suit.
R. WORTHINGTON, Mas. Com.
July 14, 1836.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and
Chancery for Jefferson county, June 21st,
1836.
The Washington County Bank, and Joseph
Shewalter, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Wm. Lucas, administrator of Samuel Engle,
decd, widow and executrix of the same,
George Engle, Joseph Engle, William Engle,
Susan Ann Engle, Benjamin F. Engle,
George W. Engle, and Samuel Engle, child-
ren and heirs of the said Samuel Engle,
decd, DEPENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.
ON the motion of the plaintiff, Robert
T. Brown is appointed guardian ad litem
for the infant defendants, and the same
causes came on to be heard this 21st day of
June, 1836, upon the bill, answers of the
defendants by the said guardian ad litem, and
exhibits, and was argued by counsel,
whereupon the court, by consent of the parties,
by their counsel represented, doth ad-
judge, order and decree, that Master Com-
missioner Worthington, one of the Commis-
sioners of this Court, do take an account of
what is due to the plaintiffs, and to all other
creditors of the said Samuel Engle, de-
ceased, and that the said Commissioner do
cause an advertisement to be inserted in
some public print in Jefferson county, and
name therein a day or days on which the creditors
of said deceased may convene before him
the said Commissioner, for the purpose of
proving their claims against the estate of
said deceased, or as he may be required to
do, and that he make report of his proceed-
ings to the court.
And leave is given to the said Susan Engle,
widow and relict of said Samuel Engle, to
file her answer at any time before the next
term of this court.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBT. T. BROWN, CLK.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, July 11th, 1836.
The parties interested in the above-
mentioned suit, will please take notice, that
I shall attend at my office, (over the Market
House), in Charlestown, on Wednesday the 17th
day of next month, (August), at 9 o'clock, A. M.,
to enter upon the duties required of me
by the above order of court, and shall adjourn
from day to day until my report shall be com-
pleted, when and where they are requested
to attend, with the necessary papers, evi-
dence and vouchers, connected with the
aforesaid suits.
R. WORTHINGTON,
Mas. Com.,
July 14, 1836.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, July 11th, 1836.
The parties interested in the above-
mentioned decree, as well as those having
claims against the estate of Samuel Engle,
decd, (who are requested to exhibit them
before me, supported by lawful evidence),
will please take notice, that I shall attend
at my office aforesaid (over the Market House)
in Charlestown, on Saturday the 13th day
of next month, (August), for the purpose
of settling the accounts of the said Samuel
Engle, decd, and of settling the claims of the
parties or their counsel, and that he make
report of his proceedings to this Court.
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TRAVELLING
ON THE
WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC
RAIL ROAD.
THE DEPARTURE FROM THE DEPOT AT WINCHESTER
AT 7 O'CLOCK, A. M., MORNING.
Will pass Stephenson's at half past 7, where
passengers can be taken up or set down—
Thompson's depot at 15 min past 8—
Cameron's do, at half past 8—
Charlestown about 9 o'clock—
Hilltown half past 9.
Arriving at Harpers-Ferry in time for passen-
gers to take the morning cars to Baltimore.
RETURNING.
They leave Harpers-Ferry at 4 o'clock in the
morning for Hilltown at half past 4—
At Charlestown about 5—
Cameron's 15 minutes past 5—
Thompson's about half past 5—
Stephenson's about 6 o'clock—and
Reach Winchester about 7 o'clock in the
evening and JOHN BRUCE,
Winchester, March 31, 1836—4f

TRANSPORTATION
ON THE
WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC
RAIL ROAD.
THE President and Directors of the Com-
pany have established the following
rates of freight transportation between
Winchester and Harpers-Ferry, to wit:
Rates through, with a reasonable allow-
ance of baggage for passengers set down or ta-
ken up at the Depot, or at the island of
Virginia, near the Potomac, \$1.50
For any intermediate distance per mile, 6
CENTS.
Toll for transportation from the Depot at
Winchester, and delivery at the end of
Wager's Bridge on the Maryland side of
the Potomac, for Flour per bbl, 18
Wheat per bushel, 5
Corn and Corn-meal, Rye and Rye-meal, per
bushel, 44
Oats, 18
Bar Iron, Blooms, Pig Iron and Castings, per
ton 1.80
All other commodities, per ton per mile, 8
CENTS.
Transportation and from any intermediate
Depots, the same proportional rates with
the above.
ASCENDING TRADE.
Transportation from the place on the Mary-
land side of the Potomac above mentioned
to Winchester, per ton, \$1.75
Said per barrel, 8
Salt, per barrel, 30
Merchandise, and all other commodities, per
hundred pounds, 11
And to and from any intermediate Depots,
the above proportional rates.
The above rates include all charges in-
cident to transportation, and from other
companies. There will be a small addition-
al charge made to the distant Depots, for
receipting and forwarding—about 2 cents on
a barrel of Flour, and a similar rate for other
commodities.
By order of the Board,
JOHN BRUCE, President,
Winchester, March 3, 1836—4f

The Passenger Cars
LEAVE Harpers-Ferry, every day, for
Frederick City and Baltimore, at 11
o'clock, A. M.; returning, arrive at Harpers-
Ferry, every day, between 3 and 4 o'clock,
P. M. Feb. 25, 1836.

Rail-Road Notice.
UNTIL further notice, the PASSENGER
CARS will leave Winchester at half
past 7 o'clock, A. M.
June 9, 1836.

**Winchester and Potomac
RAIL ROAD COMPANY.**
THE WINCHESTER and Potomac Rail-
road Company will contract for a large
quantity of PINE WOOD, to be
delivered at their Depots at Cameron's Spring and
Harpers-Ferry; the delivery to commence by
the 1st of September next, or earlier if
practicable. The wood is to be cut in
logs of 4 feet, and to be corded up at the
expense of the contractor.
Any person wishing to contract, will please
furnish the subscriber with his proposition,
on or before the 10th of August next, stating
the whole amount he will furnish, the price
per cord, and the quantity he proposes to
furnish. For further information apply either
personally to the subscriber on the line of the
Railroad, or by letter addressed to him at
Winchester.
W. H. MORELL,
Engineer W. & P. R. R.
July 30, 1835—4f

MY HORSE LEOPARD.
BY the distinguished Horse, Dr. Thor-
nton's Distiller, will stand at my stable
the fall season, and be let to mares on the
following terms, viz: six dollars by the sea-
son, eight dollars insurance. The season
has commenced, and will expire on the last
day of September, 1836. All persons that
put mares to my horse Leopard, the spring
season, that did not stand, are welcome to
send their mares the fall season free of
charge. Leopard is a double chestnut sorrel
sandy bay's one inch in height, finely pro-
portioned, of great power, and commanding
appearance.
WM. S. SINCLAIR,
July 7, 1836—4f

Dissolution.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing
under the firm of Richard & Joseph
Johnson in the day dissolved by mutual con-
sent. All persons indebted will see the ne-
cessity of making immediate settlement, in
order to a final adjustment of the firm. Set-
tlement may be made with either of the
subscribers.
RICHARD JOHNSON,
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
May 3, 1836.

Spring Goods