

PUBLISHED BY GALE & SEATON, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1854.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

The Governors of the States of Kentucky and Louisiana have issued their Proclamations calling for Mounted Volunteers...

The article which we copy to-day from the Cleveland Herald is of a character to surprise even those who have formed the highest estimate of the growth and productiveness of the Western country.

A great deal is said by the enemies of General Harrison, about his bravery, &c. during the late war. Let them read the following, and then say whether there is anything like cowardice evinced in his language.

The following conversation took place between Maj. Chambers and Gen. Proctor, on a demand for the surrender of Fort Meigs.

Maj. CHAMBERS.—Gen. Proctor, I have directed me to demand the surrender of this post. He wishes to spare the effusion of blood.

Gen. HARRISON.—The demand, under present circumstances, is a most extraordinary one. As Gen. Proctor did not send me a summons to surrender on his first arrival, I had supposed that he believed me determined to do my duty.

Maj. CHAMBERS.—Gen. Proctor could never think of saying anything to wound your feelings, sir. The character of Gen. Harrison as an officer is well known.

Examination of Southern Harbors.—Under a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 24th May last, requesting the Executive to cause to be made the necessary examination and surveys of the several harbors south of the mouth of Chesapeake bay...

PRINCETON COLLEGE.—This old established literary institution is said to have never been in a more flourishing state than it is at present.

One man in a thousand.—The Bangor Advertiser states that on Saturday the stock of flour in that city was not large enough to meet the demand...

OURTEN L. DAVIS, one of the most wealthy and substantial citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, committed suicide on Wednesday last by cutting his throat.

Mrs. GRAY, an elderly widow, lately from Sutherlandshire, England, fell overboard from the steamer St. George, on its way from Quebec to Montreal, and was drowned.

A Courageous Boy.—The iron strong box, which went down in the Sampson steamer, lately burnt near the mouth of the Ohio, was recovered by the cabin boy, who dived down, according to the Louisville Journal, sixteen feet, and tied a rope to it.

The Niagara Falls Journal of the 18th instant says there had been two thousand visitors there during the two preceding weeks.

Smokers' Strike.—The editor of the Kennebec Journal says that his attention was directed, last week, to the movements of a number of French Canadians, who, it seems, had been employed to work on the dam, and had quit in a body, because they were not permitted to smoke their pipes when at work.

Kentucky Hemp.—A farmer in Fayette county received, a few weeks ago, \$5,948 for his last year's crop of hemp.

Ticket 23, 30, 36, a prize of \$25,000, in the Alexandria Lottery, drawn on Thursday last, was sold at Green's office, in this place, to three of our citizens.

MARRIAGES. At Tunis, on the 12th April, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS TULIN, Esq. Consul General of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, to Miss MARGARET PORTER HEAP, eldest daughter of S. D. HEAP, United States Consul.

On Tuesday evening last, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. JOHN BRANNAN, of this city, to Miss ELIZA KELLY, of Georgetown, D. C.

DEATH. In Tallahassee, Florida, on the 29th ult. Captain WILLIAM CARTER, a native of North Carolina, and formerly of the U. S. Navy.

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SPEECH OF Mr. BELL.—CONTINUED.

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We find the following interesting publication in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Friday last:

Washington and Madison.—We are happy in being able to lay before our readers, so opportunely, the following documents, in anticipation of their appearance among the very important and interesting historical papers never before published, with which Mr. Sparks's most valuable work abounds. These papers show the extent of the agency of Mr. Madison in the production of the Farewell Address, which was written four years after the date of the draught here given, at which time it is known the relations between General Washington and Mr. Madison were materially changed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY ADVERTISER:

Sir: In several of the public journals, remarks have been made respecting the agency of Mr. Madison in preparing Washington's Farewell Address, which have a tendency to produce an erroneous impression. It has been said that this Address was originally drawn up by Mr. Madison, and that his draught, "with very slight alterations," was ultimately published.

As the papers relating to this subject will be contained in one of the volumes of "Washington's Writings," there seems no impropriety in anticipating their appearance in that publication, so far, at least, as to correct the mistake implied in the above statement. For that purpose, General Washington's letter and Mr. Madison's draught are herewith communicated.

It will be perceived, that the letter was written towards the close of the first presidential term, before Washington had made up his mind to be a candidate for another election; and, also, that he had held a previous conversation with Mr. Madison on the subject.

LETTER TO MR. MADISON.

My Dear Sir: As there is a possibility, if not a probability, that I shall not return home; or, if I should see you, it may be on the road, and under circumstances which may prevent my speaking to you on the subject we last conversed upon, I take the liberty of committing to paper the following thoughts and requests:

I have not been un mindful of the sentiments expressed by you in the conversations just alluded to. On the contrary, I have agreed to do my utmost to discharge the duties of a longer continuation in the office I have now the honor to hold. I therefore still look forward to my fondest and most ardent wishes to spend the remainder of my days, which I cannot expect to be long, in ease and tranquility.

Nothing but a conviction that my declining the chair of government, if it should be desired by the people to continue me in it, would involve the country in the disagreeable consequences which might result therefrom in the floating and divided opinions which seem to prevail at present, could, in anywise, induce me to relinquish the determination I have formed; and of this I do not see how any evidence can be obtained previous to the election. My vanity, I am sure, is not the cause of that eagerness to view the subject in this light.

Under these impressions, then, permit me to reiterate the request I made to you at the last meeting, namely, to think of the proper time and the best mode of announcing the intention, and that you would prepare the latter. In resolving this subject myself, my judgment has always been embarrassed by the consideration, that previous declarations to retire not only carries with it the appearance of vanity and self-importance, but it may be construed into a maneuver to be invited to remain; and, on the other hand, to say nothing, implies consent, or, at any rate, would leave the matter in doubt; and to decline afterwards might be deemed as bad, and unkind.

I am, therefore, desirous to see you further than is asked above, although I am sensible that you are busy, and with it must add to your trouble. But, as the recess may afford you leisure, and I flatter myself you have dispositions to oblige me, I will, without apology, desire, if the measure in itself should strike you as proper, or likely to produce good or private honor, that you would turn your thoughts to a Farewell Address, in which you might, by expressing in plain and modest terms, that, having been honored with the presidential chair, and to the best of my abilities contributed to the organization and administration of the Government; that, having arrived at a period of life when the private walks of it in the shades of retirement become necessary, and will be most pleasing to me; and in the spirit of the retirement may render a rotation in the elective offices of it more congenial with the appearance of liberty and safety, that I take my leave of them as a public man; and, in bidding them adieu, retaining no other concern than such as will arise from fervent wishes for the prosperity of my country, I take the liberty of my departure from civil, as I formerly did at my military exit, to invoke a continuation of the blessings of Providence upon it, and upon all those who are engaged in its concerns, and the promoters of harmony, order, and good government.

That, to impress these things, it might, among other topics, be observed that we are all the children of the same country—a country great and rich in itself, capable, and promising to be as prosperous and happy as any which the annals of history have ever brought to our view; that our interests, however different, are in smaller matters, is the same in all the great and essential concerns of the nation; that the extent of our country, the diversity of our climate and soil, and the various productions of the States consequent of both are such as to make one part not only convenient, but perhaps indispensably necessary to the other part, and may render the whole, at no distant period, of the most independent (nations) in the world; that the established Government which ought to be continued in our hands, with the seeds of amendment engrained in the Constitution, may, by wisdom, good dispositions, and mutual allowances, aided by experience, bring it as near to perfection as any human institution ever approximated, and therefore the only strife among us ought to be, who should be foremost in facilitating and finally accomplishing such great and desirable objects, and in supporting the support and cement to the Union; that, however necessary it may be to keep a watchful eye over public servants and public measures, yet there ought to be limits to it, for suspicions unfounded and jealousies too lively are irritating to honest feelings, and oftentimes are productive of more evil than good.

To endeavor to the various subjects which might be introduced into such an address, would require too much thought, to mention them to you would be unnecessary, as you will judge from what I have said, that I will be proper. Whether to touch specifically any of the exceptional parts of the Constitution, may be doubted. All I shall add, therefore, at present, is, to beg the favor of you to consider, first, the propriety of such an address; secondly, if approved, the several matters which ought to be contained in it; thirdly, the time it should appear, that is, whether at the declaration of my intention to withdraw from the service of the Public, or to let it be the closing act of my administration, which will end with the next session of Congress—the probability being that that body will continue sitting until the arch, when the House of Representatives will also dissolve.

Though I do not wish to hurry you (the case not pressing) in the execution of either of the publications before mentioned, yet I should be glad to hear from you generally on both, and to receive them in time, if you should not come to Philadelphia before the session commences, in the form they are finally to take. I beg leave to draw your attention also to the subject of the Farewell Address, in the subjects for communication on that occasion, and to mention as they occur, that you would be so good as to furnish me with them in time to be prepared, and engraved with others for the opening of the session.

With very sincere and affectionate regards, I am ever yours, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

At the time of receiving this letter, Mr. Madison was at his residence in Virginia. In compliance with the request contained in it, he drew up the following paper, carried it with him when he returned to Congress, and gave it into the hands of the President.

MR. MADISON'S DRAUGHT.

"The period which will close the appointment with which my fellow-citizens have honored me, being very distant, and the time actually arrived at which they thought must be designating the citizen who is to administer the Executive Government of the United States during the ensuing term, it may be requisite to a more distinct expression

of the public voice, that I should apprise such of my fellow-citizens as may retain their partiality towards me, that I am not to be numbered among those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg them to be assured that the resolution which dictates this intimation has not been taken without the strictest regard to the relation which as a dutiful citizen, I bear to my country; and that in withdrawing that tender of my service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am not influenced by the smallest deficiency of zeal for its future interests, or of grateful respect for its past kindred; but by the fullest persuasion that such a step is compatible with duty.

The impressions under which I entered on the present arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In discharge of this trust, I can only say that I contributed, towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. For any errors which may have flowed from this source I feel all the regret which an anxiety for the public good can excite; not without the double consolation, however, arising from a consciousness of their being involuntary, and an experience of the candor which will interpret them.

If there were any circumstances which could give value to my inferior qualifications for the trust, these circumstances must have been temporary. In this light was the undertaking viewed when I ventured upon it. Being carried so far, I have advanced in the decline of life, I am every day more sensible that the increasing weight of years renders the private walks of it, in the shade of retirement, as necessary as they will be acceptable to me.

May I be allowed to add, that it will be among the highest as well as purest enjoyments that can sweeten the remnant of my days, to partake in a private station, in the society of my fellow-citizens, of that benign influence of equal laws under the form of a free government, the following are the names of the twenty-six vessels to which I confide as the happy reward of our cares and labors? May I be allowed further to add, as a consideration far more important, that an early example of rotation in an office of so high and delicate a nature may equally accord with the republican spirit of our Constitution, and the ideas of liberty and safety entertained by the People.

If a farewell address is to be added at the expiration of the term, the following paragraph may conclude the present:

Under these circumstances, a return to my private station, according to the purpose with which I quitted it, is the part which duty as well as inclination assigns me. In executing it, I shall carry with me every tender recollection which gratitude to my fellow-citizens can awaken; and a sensibility to the permanent happiness of my country, which will render it the object of my increasing vows and most fervent supplications.

[Should no further address be intended, the preceding clause may be omitted, and the present address proceed as follows:]

In contemplating the moment at which the curtain is to drop forever on the public scenes of my life, my sensations anticipate, and do not permit me to suspend, the deep acknowledgments required by that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me, and the distinguished confidence it has reposed in me, and the many and honorable services which I have performed, and which I have the honor to testify my inviolable attachment to the most steadfast services which my faculties could render.

All the returns I have now to make will be in those vows, which I shall carry with me to my retirement and to my grave, that Heaven may continue to favor the People of the United States with the choicest tokens of its beneficent favors, and that the principles which are the basis of our free Constitution, which is the work of their own hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and with virtue; and that this character may be insured to it, by that watchfulness over public servants and public measures, which on one hand, will be necessary to prevent the corruption of a democracy; and that forbearance, on the other, which will guard against the insatiable jealousies, which would deprive the Public of the best services, by depriving a conscious integrity of one of the noblest incitements to perform them; that, in fine, the happiness of the People of America, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire them the glorious appellation of an enlightened people, which is yet a stranger to it.

And may we not dwell with well-grounded hopes on this flattering prospect, when we reflect on the many ties by which the People of America are bound together, and the many proofs that are given, that an enlightened judgment and a magnanimous patriotism? We may all be considered as the children of one common country. We have all been embarked in one common cause. We have all had our share in common sufferings and common successes. The portion of the earth allotted for the theatre of our fortunes fulfills our most sanguine desires. All its essential interests are the same, whilst the diversities arising from climate, from soil, and from other local and lesser peculiarities, will naturally form a mutual relation of the parts, that they may give to the whole a more entire independence than has, perhaps, fallen to the lot of any other nation.

To confirm these motives to an affectionate and permanent union, and to secure the great object of it, we have established a common government, which, being founded on its principles, being founded in our own choice, being intended as the guardian of our common rights, and the patron of our common interests, and wisely containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, as experience may point out its errors, seems to promise every thing that can be expected from such an institution; and if supported by the wisdom and integrity of its officers, and by the friendly allowances, most approach to perfection as any human work can aspire, and nearer than any which the annals of mankind have recorded.

With these wishes and hopes I shall make my exit from civil life; and I have taken the same liberty of expressing them, which I formerly used in offering the sentiments which were suggested by my exit from military life. I ought, in either situation, to have been more than I ought, on the indulgence of my fellow-citizens, they ought to be too generous to ascribe it to any other cause than the extreme solicitude which I am bound to feel, and which I can never cease to feel, for their liberty, their prosperity, and their happiness.

Such is Mr. Madison's draught, which was evidently consulted in preparing the final Farewell Address; but on a comparison of the two, it will be found that there is but little resemblance between them. In a conversation on the subject, Mr. Madison said to me, that he aimed chiefly to express the ideas contained in Washington's letter, with such additions only as were required to complete the form of an address. He spoke in high praise of the letter, as touching on the most essential topics in a condensed and pointed manner. The draught met Washington's entire approbation at the time. And, indeed, there was no man, whom he consulted for many years more freely than Mr. Madison, or in whose talents, judgment, and fidelity, he had a stronger confidence, which is abundantly proved by the written correspondence that passed between them.

Messrs. Editors: The Washington City and Virginia Volunteers, commanded by Edward B. Robinson, Lieut. Maddox and Irwin, passed through this place on yesterday. This is one among the finest looking companies we have seen. They were all in good health and spirits, and they thought it would give me great pleasure to see them whenever occasion shall offer. They are destined for the Creek war, and from thence to Florida.

This is the first company of the 12 months' volunteers, we think, that has been organized—it is the first, at least, that has presented itself on the theatre of war. In behalf of the citizens of the place, who had assembled to them, Dr. Delony, in a very appropriate manner, tendered to them a sum of money, which he has just distributed in the form of a dinner was prepared for them at the Franklin Hotel, and in the evening the ladies assembled to welcome the Washington City and Virginia Volunteers.

Captain Robinson, on his departure, and in behalf of his gallant command, very politely returned his thanks to the ladies for the honors conferred upon him, and to the citizens for their kind and hospitable reception. They were then escorted by the citizens some distance from town, accompanied by our village band of music.

In parting, three cheers were given by the citizens, which were returned by them, with the addition of a round of musketry. Go, generous volunteers, to the protection of your suffering fellow-citizens, and to fight the battles of your common country; that last arm, which guides and directs the virtuous and the brave, will shield and protect you in the hour of danger!

A case of juvenile depravity, very seldom equalled, was exhibited last Friday afternoon in India street, Boston. The little girl, the eldest not more than four years, were seen playing together. The eldest child advances toward the wharf, and finally seated herself upon the side timber, and the other girl soon followed her example. In a few minutes the elder girl deliberately seized her little playmate, and in spite of her cries and entreaties, threw her overboard. Capt. Whitney, of Nantucket, who was passing at the time, jumped over, and succeeded in saving the child from drowning.

COMMERCE OF THE WEST.

FROM THE CLEVELAND (OHIO) HERALD, JULY 18.

In giving some account, the other day, of the amount of business transacted at this place, we mentioned that there were then in port thirty vessels taking in and discharging cargoes, exclusive of steamboats. Yesterday our harbor presented an appearance, the like of which we do not recollect to have witnessed before this season. From the pier to the distance of half a mile or more up the river, the shore was lined with vessels of all classes, from the sloop to the splendidly rigged ship of three hundred tons burden. An individual who took the trouble to count, informs us that there were forty-eight in port exclusive of steamboats. These vessels were not driven in by distress of weather; but all came in the natural course of business. These facts speak volumes in favor of the commercial importance of the place. No description that we can give will serve to furnish our readers with any thing like an adequate idea of the imposing scene which such a formidable array of vessels presented. To be properly appreciated it must be witnessed.

This morning the scene was somewhat changed, but not less interesting to the view. Twenty-six of these vessels were under way side by side, as if drawn up in battle array, with their broad canvases extended and streamers flying, bearing away the rich products of the country with which our warehouses have been overflowing. The scene was grand beyond description. The stranger who had suddenly been cast upon our pleasant shores might well have conceived the idea that he was in one of the great commercial marts of the world, the name of the twenty-six vessels to which we refer. The greatest number yet perceived, are bound for Buffalo:

Table listing ship names and destinations: Schr. Henry Ross, Buffalo; J. G. King, Stillman, do; M. Antoinette, Baxter, do; C. Beason, Hunt, do; Wyandott, Allen, do; Aurora Borealis, Allen, do; Benj. Barton, Ludlow, do; Detroit, Cobb, do; Loring, Kehler, do; Benj. Rush, Lawton, do; Toledo, Milkin, do; New Connecticut, Clark, do; Telegraph, Clark, do; J. D. Deane, Stone, do; Navigator, Burgess, do; Atlantic, Chapman, do; America, McKee, do; Warren, Blair, do; W. Jenkins, Wood, do; Minerva, Marsh, do; Chief Justice Marshall, Eads, do; Orleans, Crouch, do; Lady Washington, Page, do; Congress, Thiers, do; W. J. Pardee, Warner, do.

These vessels were principally laden with flour, wheat, pork, tobacco, beef, whiskey, &c. The number of barrels of flour is estimated at twenty thousand; and the quantity of wheat at twenty thousand bushels; other grain at ten thousand bushels; and pork at five hundred barrels; hogshead tobacco, two hundred and fifty. The whole value of the produce shipped this morning cannot be much less than two hundred thousand dollars. This produce, or the principal part of it, is destined for the New York market. Here is a fact that is well worthy the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. They do not fully appreciate the value of the commerce of this trade, or they would lose no time or spare no exertions in furtherance of the contemplated railroad to connect this place with Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and eventually with Baltimore. Our citizens do not want this improvement constructed for their own particular benefit—for the sake of a market. They have already a market, and an excellent one too, for their produce. They do not enjoy the facilities of a water communication with New Orleans, New York, and the Canadas; and these commercial marts, one or the other, always furnish them with a ready market for their produce. We repeat, therefore, that it is not our interest particularly that will be consulted in the construction of this road, but the interests of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, that will be affected by this important communication. The benefit to be derived to the citizens of these places will be benefited fifty or a hundred.

THE LATE JOHN RANDOLPH.

In Mr. B. W. Leigh's examination as a witness in the Randolph Will case, before the General Court, we notice the following evidence: Questioned as to Mr. R.'s attachment to a young lady who was married about 1806; says he thinks the lady's marriage was a mistake. Witness thinks Mr. R.'s attachment to her was very unduly and highly pronounced, and the effect upon his feelings was very obvious, but it had a strong impression upon him. It was well known to witness that he had been attached to her, and that he felt the disappointment deeply; but he never spoke upon the subject rationally. He never attributed the defeat of his matrimonial connexion to the intrigues of others. He had said that if he had made the mistake alone, he believed their union would not have been prevented. There were interferences, he said, neither intended to break off the match, nor to urge it on, which had an inauspicious effect. He never spoke disrespectfully of the lady's relations, and one of them (Maj. Eggleston) he always mentioned with respect and kindness. Major E. was one of the persons of whom Mr. Randolph spoke so much. He did not ascribe his disappointment to the interference of any other relations. Witness is sure he did not attribute it to the relative to whom he has heard others ascribe it. Witness thought the attachment a strong one; that Mr. R. retained it after the lady's marriage, and dwelt upon it more than he should have done. Mr. R. spoke often to witness on the subject; but witness never said any thing in relation to it, as he thought it would give him no pleasure to do so. Witness has heard of his speaking often upon the subject to a number of persons. Q. Did Mr. R. survive the lady? A. Yes. Q. What impression did her death make upon him? A. It was a painful one. The lady was remarkable for the charms of her person and manners.

COLUMBUS, (Geo.) JULY 15.

Capt. ROBINSON'S company, to which the annexed communication has reference, passed through Columbus on Sunday last, and appeared all that our Talbot correspondent speaks them. They are a gallant looking corps, and will no doubt do effective service, should they come in contact with the enemy.

Talbotton, (Geo.) JULY 8, 1836. Messrs. Editors: The Washington City and Virginia Volunteers, commanded by Edward B. Robinson, Lieut. Maddox and Irwin, passed through this place on yesterday. This is one among the finest looking companies we have seen. They were all in good health and spirits, and they thought it would give me great pleasure to see them whenever occasion shall offer. They are destined for the Creek war, and from thence to Florida.

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LATEST FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, JULY 26.

By the ship Mexico we have received Vera Cruz papers to the 1st of July, and the Diario del Gobierno of the city of Mexico of the 26th of June.

The Diario del Gobierno of the 26th June contains an official despatch from Gen. FILASOLA, detailing the proceedings of the Mexican army in Texas, until SANTA ANA'S capture, the subsequent proceedings under the convention for the evacuation of Texas, concluded between SANTA ANA and President BURNETT, the admission given by FILASOLA to this convention, and an account of his retreat from the positions he occupied in compliance with its articles.

Under date of the 25th June, the Mexican Secretary of War writes to Gen. FILASOLA, that he had communicated his despatches to the President of Mexico *ad interim*, and that their contents had excited his profound indignation. That he would be called before a court martial to account for not having remained in positions which he had been ordered to retain at every hazard, and for having obeyed the orders of the commanding General, though he was a prisoner. That the President *ad interim* will not recognize the convention concluded at Velasco on the 14th May, 1836, (that between SANTA ANA and President BURNETT), the General who signed it having no power to do so. That he expressly disapproves, as an attack on the rights of the nation, the title of Republic, given to an insurgent department of Mexico, and that of President to the chief of the insurgents. In conclusion, the Secretary orders Gen. FILASOLA to surrender the command to Gen. JOSE URREA, and to repair to the city of Mexico, there to answer for his conduct.

There does not appear as yet to have been any serious disturbance in any part of the Mexican Republic, though, from various editorial remarks, the public mind is very unsettled.—*Jour. of Com.*

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 13.

By the arrival from Texas yesterday morning, it appears that there is but little likelihood of an engagement between the contending parties. The advance guard of either army, it is believed, are not within one hundred and fifty miles of one another, and there was scarcely any probability of the Mexican army advancing, as they were short of provisions and every necessary munition of war; it will be recollect that their supplies were cut off by the interception and capture by the Texan armed cruisers.

Our informant states that a few days before he left Texas, there was much indignation expressed among the soldiery against SANTA ANA, and that they had made an attempt to shoot him, but were prevented, by the timely interference of his guards. A pistol shot was fired at Santa Ana, but did him no injury. The excitement arose from the fact of the return of the Mexican army into Texas. To prevent any harm reaching him from the enraged soldiery, his guard has been doubled.

From the Courier of last evening we glean some further particulars. Last evening the Texan force is estimated at 3,000 men, but from the number of volunteers flocking in, particularly from the Western and Southern States, it was presumed that, in a few weeks, it would be augmented to 6,000 men. Cos. and other officers, with about 400 prisoners, are at Galveston island. It is said to be the intention of the Texans, in case the Mexicans attack them, to put all their prisoners to the sword.

The company of the 12 months' volunteers, under the command of Gen. GARRERO, were at the Nueces, waiting reinforcement. It is rumored that SANTA ANA had written to President JACKSON, asking him, or the Government, to be his security for any treaty that he may enter into with the Texans. He is said to have informed them that they have no reason to apprehend an attack from his countrymen, as he would issue a proclamation that would induce them to evacuate the territory, and he would be satisfied to see them ever, appear to place but little confidence in his word, and are preparing for every exigency. They are well supplied with provisions and munitions of war, and we are informed would rather fight than not.

General HOLSTON had not arrived when the Shenandoah was appointed commander-in-chief in his absence, it is supposed would resign on his return.

A few days previous to the departure of the Shenandoah, an individual by the name of Barts died at Columbia. The general presumption was that his real name was Barlow, the cashier of the Albany Bank, who absconded some time since in consequence of the depositions which he committed, with respect to a single blow, which he had given to Dr. ARCHER is confidently spoken of as the next President of Texas, to succeed BURNETT, who is becoming daily more unpopular.

The American scabs, Fanny Butler, Cumanche, and Watchman had been seized by the Texans, as having Mexican property on board, their cargoes confiscated, and the crews released, with the exception of the Watchman.—*See.*

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE NEWS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS ADVERTISER, JULY 13.

By a gentleman from Velasco, yesterday, we learn that the Mexican forces are considerably increased, and are at present amount to 7,000 men; the entire of the heretofore retreating army are said to have again returned, under the command of Gen. FILASOLA. An arrival of 7,000 men was also looked for at Velasco from Vera Cruz.

Capt. Carnes, somewhat distinguished for his enterprise, and whose endeavor to effect an exchange of prisoners at Monterey was so very praiseworthy, has found means, through a close confidant, to appear. Gen. Rusk of the above, and other items equally important.

From the same source, it is ascertained that the Mexicans are rising, almost en masse, and forming into military bodies for the purpose of proceeding to Texas. An unparalleled excitement prevailed throughout the country on the subject of the war.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for the repairs of the Upper Marlborough Assembly Rooms, will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, until the 15th day of August next. Persons disposed to apply for the contract, will make known their terms to either of the subscribers on or before that day. Contractors are invited to call on the undersigned prior to the 15th inst.

JOHN BROOKES, JOHN B. BROOKE, THOMAS F. BOWIE, Commissioners.

NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern.—This being the last year of my Sheriffalty, I am determined, without any further delay, to complete my collections, and have a great number of claims to settle, and have any claim against me. My many and heavy liabilities on account of officers' fees, &c., urgently demand a prompt application of all the means in my power, that I may fully and speedily be enabled to meet them. I therefore take this method of notifying all persons who are indebted to me to be prepared for settlement at an early day, that my public business, so far as regards the collection and payment of money, may be settled by the 1st day of October next. Most earnestly request those individuals in the county to whom this notice is particularly addressed, not to disregard it, and delay the payment of their several accounts when called on, otherwise I shall be obliged, and certainly will proceed to collect by execution, without respect to persons.

J. D. STORKE, Sheriff of Prince George's Co.

P. S. The following persons are authorized to collect and receive for me: S. S. Smith, of St. Paul; J. S. Taylor, of Nottingham; J. M. Richard L. Humphreys, of Piscataway, and Mr. William Thomas, of Bladensburg. THOMAS BALDWIN, Commissioners.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, living near Allen's Fresh, Charles county, Maryland, on the 11th ultimo, a negro man, named HISKIAH, aged 27 or 28 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, complexion quick black, and form rather slender, and he is very likely that otherwise. He has no other mark about him that I can recollect; he is a thin negro, and when closely interrogated, will soon confound himself. He took with him a roundabout and pantaloons of drab cloth, also a pair of new burp pantaloons, and other articles of clothing, which I do not recollect. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of the limits of Maryland, or if he is taken out of the District of Columbia and within the limits of Maryland, Charles county excepted; if taken in Charles county, twenty-five dollars; in either case he must be lodged in jail, so that I get him again, or brought home to me, in which event I will pay all reasonable expenses. J. D. STORKE.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, JULY 22.

The schooner George and Mary, Captain WILLEY, arrived here this forenoon from Jacksonville, East Florida, having made her passage in the extraordinary time of 24 hours from that place, and 18 hours from the bar. We are indebted to Captain Willey for the following interesting information, which was copied from the log-book of the United States steamer *Essex*, Captain PECK, coasting along the St. John's.

Captain PECK reports that on the morning of the 10th of June, while in the St. John's river, he discovered a boat coming from Col. HALLOW'S plantation, on the west side of the St. John's, with him on board, wounded; also, Dr. Simmons, unhurt, with a few negroes. In a short time after, the dwellings of Colonel HALLOW and Dr. SIMMONS were perceived to be in flames. Captain PECK then ran over to George and Lewis Flemming's plantation, on the other side of the river, took off their families and negroes, and proceeded on to Picolata. On arriving there, he reported the above occurrences to the commanding officer at that place, who despatched twenty men up Six Mile creek, to intercept the Indians if they attempted to cross. In the evening, about eight o'clock, Captain P. returned to Colonel Hallow's plantation, and found Mr. Colt's buildings adjoining those of Colonel H. in flames. While off the landing, one of Colonel Hallow's negro fellows, who had been captured by, and had escaped from the Indians, made his appearance, and reported that they were in number thirty strong, then back of the negro houses; that a body of them had taken down both the east and west side of the St. John's, and meant to destroy all the settlements on said river. Lieutenant J. L'Engle's buildings were also burnt.

In addition to the above, Captain W. states that Mr. Bullman was shot at his plantation by the Indians, about four miles from Whiteville, and stated they were in places with a knife; his wife and children made their escape.

On the return of Capt. CURRY'S detachment from protecting the baggage wagons, 20th inst, they saw a number of Indian trails proceeding towards Jacksonville. The Indians encamped within three miles of the detachment. The scab Motion, Willey, was loading at Jacksonville, with the inhabitants and their baggage, for St. Mary's.

FROM THE PENNSCOLOA GAZETTE, JULY 9.

The United States Cutter WASHINGTON, E. JONES, Esq. Commander, arrived here on the 4th instant from Tampa Bay. The expedition to Tallahassee under the command of Capt. J. and Lieut. ADAMS, of the Navy, returned to Tampa on the 23d ult. The cutter brings no news from Florida. The hostile Indians are occasionally seen and heard of there. Two weeks ago, a piece of them were found indulging their curiosity by looking into the camp made from a neighboring tree-top. Two of artillery was immediately brought to bear upon the tree, but the Indians were no longer there. A party was sent out in pursuit of them, but, as usual, returned without finding them. Capt. JONES thinks there is a large party of hostile Indians at Wyllacoochee, another at the river Mayaca, which empties into Charlotte Harbor or Bay, and a third is on Sinebar river.

The United States steamer Lieut. Izard, Geo. M. BACIE, Lieut. Commanding, started on Thursday last for Appalachicola, and is to run up the Chattahoochee, and to co-operate with the army. It is supposed that the forces now employed against the Greeks will shortly be transferred to the southern coast of Florida, in which case this boat will be very serviceable in carrying out two and a half feet of light. She is armed with two six pounders and a complement of forty men.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 14. Melancholy Accident.—As Mr. JACOB LEBRIA, attorney at law, was going on board the steamer *Glenn*, on Monday, the 11th instant, and in the act of crossing from the steambot to the ship, his foot slipped, and he fell between the steambot and the vessel; in consequence of which he was drowned, all efforts to save him proving ineffectual. Mr. Luria was a native of Louisiana, and had a wife and two children, his wife and one child, a son, whom he has left to deplore his loss; also, a mother and two sisters, to whom he was much endeared.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Maryland, the personal estate of Wm. Rowland, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit them, with their proper vouchers, to Mr. Thomas J. Marshall, before the first day of August next, or they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the same. Given under my hand this 6th day of July, 1836.

WANTED TO HIRE any number of able-bodied Men, for one, two, or three years.—The Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Railroad Company, engaged in the location and construction of a railroad from Pensacola, in West Florida, to Columbus, in Georgia, (a distance of two hundred miles) are desirous of hiring for one, two, or three years, as may be preferred by proprietors, as many as 400 or 500 able-bodied negro men, from 18 to 40 or 45 years of age, to be employed in felling, cutting, and hewing timber, and in forming the excavations and embankments upon the route of said railroad. The company offer the very high wages of \$200 a year here, for each and every able-bodied and healthy negro man of the ages above specified, and will furnish them with ample food and clothing, as well as medical attendance and medicines, in case of sickness, at the company's expense, and free of charge to the workers, and their families, and they will be hired. The terms last expressed are offered the more cheerfully, because the route of this railroad is confined throughout to a perfectly healthy region of country, of a dry soil, covered by forests of the most valuable pine timber.

The work is progressing upon the southern division of the road, or that which is adjacent to Pensacola. Its remoteness from the city of London, of which place it was a native, will be preferred by proprietors, as many as 400 or 500 able-bodied negro men, from 18 to 40 or 45 years of age, to be employed in felling, cutting, and hewing timber, and in forming the excavations and embankments upon the route of said railroad. The company offer the very high wages of \$200 a year here, for each and every able-bodied and healthy negro man of the ages above specified, and will furnish them with ample food and clothing, as well as medical attendance and medicines, in case of sickness, at the company's expense, and free of charge to the workers, and their families, and they will be hired. The terms last expressed are offered the more cheerfully, because the route of this railroad is confined throughout to a perfectly healthy region of country, of a dry soil, covered by forests of the most valuable pine timber.

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