On the 16th, the latest intelligence received, Bustamente was given his liberty; and the Centralists were collecting their forces to make a desperate resistance.

Upon the occurrence of these important events, Santa Anna left Nera Cruz immediately in la diligencia for the Capital.

Generals Wall, Condea, and Canalizo have left here for the city of Mexico. There is a very small force here, under the command of Empuedo, and Matamoras, I assure you, is in a very defenceless state. Arista, who is expected here, is reported to have left Tampico for the capital.

All this is glorious news for Texas. I hope they will not attack this place; for her independence is now upon the eve of being acknowledged, and it is necessary that she act with great caution at this moment.

August 1, 1840.

The express arrived night before last from Tampico, and I have dates from the Capital up to the 23d ult. Urrea still had possession of the palace, and los casos publicos that command the great square of the city, and appearances this time are of rather a gloomy feature for him.

Santa Anna, it appears, was eager in his proffers of assistance to the Government, but was informed that the revolutionists could be subdued without his aid. He is at Puebla.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, August 13.

The Mexican Revolt.

Great Carnage---Ten Days' Continued Fighting in the Capital.

By the arrival of the fine schr. Doric, from Tampico, we have received later advices from Mexico. Our dates now come down to 27th July. We give below translations of the letter of President Bustamente, and the proclamation of Gen. Valencia, showing that there was continued fighting in the City of Mexico to the latest dates.

Our readers should bear in mind that the papers from which we extract are all Central Journals, mostly established by the usurpers in office. No communication has yet reached us from the Republican or Federal party, though the Central papers mention the Documents that are issued by the revolutionists.

The Mexican Government Diario of the 25th July, officially announces that the Proclamation of the Federal leader Farias, issued the day previous, is not true in its statement that the Central troops are not willing to fight for the Government. Farias states that "they merely intend to maintain their position in the line, and are averse and cannot be forced to storm the advocates of the Constitution of '24."—This the Government paper denies, and avers that the regular troops are not only brave, but are ready for the conflict.

According to the Central prints every section of the Republic is preparing to pour in troops for the rescue of the capital from the hands of the insurgents.

Peubla sent a detachment—another had arrived from Tabuca—all the troops at Michoacan were proceeding with forced marches; Guadaloupe Victoria was proceeding with all his disposable force from Vera Cruz. Col. Cortazar with 400 infantry and 200 horse, was pressing on from Leon; Santa Anna was using all his influence and means to enlist two regiments near Peubla, and was to push for the capital as soon as he could embody his men.

We gather from all the accounts we have had, that the utmost enthusiasm prevails among the patriotic insurgents who are within the walls of Mexico. One of the papers states that they use the papers in the deposite archives to make cartridges, and then fire them at the usurpers themselves. The civic militia appear to side with them almost unanimously. And such are the fears of Bustamente and his brother usurpers, that secret orders have already been issued to commandants of detachments coming in from the country, in case they should be attacked by a force out of the city, to fall back upon certain points indicated to them.

The Governor of the Department of Mexico, on the 20th July, issued a notice to all persons coming to the city with provisions, &c. that while the Federalists held possession of the strong places, they need not pay the accustomed duty.

The Government Bulletin of the 21st July, has the following postscript: "After our form was made up, we learned from an undoubted source, that the insurgents have demanded the furniture and gold and silver plate of the Holy Cathedral, with a threat that they would take it by force, unless their demand was civilly complied with in two hours."

ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER—EXTRA. } *Sunday, 4 o'clock P. M.* }

AWFUL CATASTROPHE!

Our city was the scene of an accident on Saturday afternoon, entirely unforeseen and attended with fearful loss of life. A few minutes before 5 o'clock, the hour when steamboats leave this city for New York, a lunatic [James Caveno,] in charge of two gentlemen from Oneida county, came upon the State street bridge, just as they reached the draw (made in the centre of the bridge for the passage of canal boats and other vessels) the lunatic, who had hitherto remained perfectly quiet, suddenly became furious and attempted to break away from the persons who had him in charge. They immediately endeavored to handcuff him, and succeeded indeed in the effort, but during the struggle a large crowd collected around the party, and the draw, unable to bear the unusual weight, suddenly gave way and precipitated nearly all the persons on it, besides two carts and a baggage wagon, with the horses attached, into the water beneath.

The draw is composed of two pieces, the one letting down upon the other, forming a flat arch, and raised when necessary by means of chains attached to a high frame work fixed on the permanent part of the bridge. It is supposed that the great weight caused the parts of the bridge against which the draw abutted, to give way gradually until the draw itself settled to a level and finally broke through. The eastern-most half of the draw fell first, and as the persons who had fallen into the water were struggling to the surface, the other half of the draw fell upon them, killing instantly several, and carrying others to the bottom with it. This perhaps will explain the otherwise unnacountable fact that of all who were drawn lifeless from the water not one was resuscitated, although every assistance in the power of our citizens and physicians was promptly rendered.

As to the precise number who lost their lives by this sad calamity, there is yet perhaps some uncertainty. It is supposed that there were from sixty to seventy persons on the draw at the moment of the accident. Twenty-one bodies have been found, and, with one exception, identified. But there are several caps and hats at the City Hall still unclaimed, some of which however, doubtless belong to persons who effected their escape.

Political.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

First fruits of a Standing Army.

Martial Law in Tallahasse, Florida.

The Tallahasse Star of the 11th, gives the details of a most extraordinary proceeding which came off in that town during the present month, to wit: the assembling, by the Governor, of a large number of hired soldiery in the streets of Tallahasse, to overawe the citizens, under the pretext of preserving the public peace. The details are too voluminous; but we subjoin the material points.

At a locofoco meeting in the vicinity of Tallahasse, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Whigs of Florida had formed a union with the Abolitionists of the North. Some two or three Whigs called on the editor of the paper in which the resolution was published, to know the author of the resolution, or at least upon whose authority the resolution was made. The editor promised to give the name the next day. Next day the gentlemen called again; but the editor was not visible. In his stead was a letter declining to give the desired information. This created some feeling, and the whig population were indignant at the foul aspersion cast upon them. In the course of the day a whig met a locofoco with whom he had quarrelled some months past, and some angry words passed between them, and some of the by-standers think that the whig made an attempt to pull the locofoco's nose. This was the sum total of the breach of the peace, and it did not allay the popular feeling. Night came on, the citizens went to bed as usual, determined to await the appearance of the editor on the morrow, as he was confined to his room on the plea of indisposition. The next morning came, and with it *a large number of the United States troops*, who took up their quarters around the Governor's house, and established sentinels all over the town, and subjected the whole to martial law. The surprise of the citizens at this extraordinary movement was not greater than their indignation. It was soon ascertained that the troops had been ordered during the night, from the frontiers, by the Governor, to overawe the citizens. A large meeting was held in the evening, at which a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and respectfully inquire his reasons for withdrawing the troops from the defence of the frontier, and quartering them in the capital. The committee, after many delays, obtained an audience of his Excellency. They delivered their message. The Governor replied, that he was responsible to the President, and not to the people of Florida, for his measures—and making a bow to the committee, turned upon his heel, and retired to his private apartments.—After this cavalier treatment, the committee wrote a note to his Excellency, with the view of obtaining his reasons in writing.

To this note of the committee, the Governor made a reply, in which he says, he does not admit the right of the citizens to question him "about the employment of militia;" but that his "*republican principles*" induces him to answer them on the subject. And he goes on to state as a reason for the parade of federal troops in the streets of the town, and the establishment of martial law therein, that the public peace had on the previous day been violated.—But of the character or extent of that alleged violation, he is altogether silent. On the fact of such violation of the public peace, we may state, that the Governor and the citizens of Tallahasse, are at direct issue. There was, as the latter say, in point of fact, no violation or interruption of the peace—far less any which could by any possibility justify the calling out of the U. States troops, and the virtual establishment of martial law in the town.

The reply of Governor Reid produced great dissatisfaction among the citizens.—And there was, for a moment, some ground of apprehension that, through the irritation produced by the uncalled for presence of the soldiery, with the insufficient reasons assigned for that high handed measure, the public peace might indeed be interrupted.

But, fortunately, the excitement of the citizens was calmed down, and a committee of leading men (at the head of which was Ex-Governor Duvall) was appointed, to take order in the case. This committee was instructed to call on Governor Reid, and insist upon the instant removal of the troops. To that end they addressed a remonstrance to the Governor next day, (the 4th instant) in which they repudiate the idea that "the public peace had been violated," as stated by the Chief Magistrate, and call for the proof. The committee of citizens declare that they know of no attempt at violence on the part of any person, except the Governor's own officer, Major E. E. Blackburn; who, on that day they charge "with having attempted, by *showing his Bowie knife*, and by an insulting and menacing manner, and language, to intimidate the citizens. In their remonstrance to the Governor against this high-handed act, the committee say: "If our peaceable citizens are to be arrested by the soldiers under your orders, in the streets, while pursuing their ordinary business, or seeking social intercourse with each other—if they are to be threatened by armed *sentinels* if they do not stop—if our citizens are, like criminals, to be conducted before the officer of your guard, before they are permitted to go about their own business—if they are not permitted to see you and learn the cause of their arrest—we are indeed under a military despotism unknown hitherto in the United States."

To these details in regard to this extraordinary proceeding—well characterized as the "*first fruits of a Standing Army*"—we subjoin, from the Tallahasse Star, the letter from the committee of citizens to the President of the United States, giving an account of the affair, and remonstrating against the conduct of Governor Reid.—This letter presents, in grave and measured language, the whole case, and is therefore worthy the attention of the whole people of the United States, as well as their Chief Magistrate. In giving it a place, we would challenge notice to the extraordinary coincidence—a coincidence big with warning to the friends and supporters of free government—that this military demonstration appears to have been made, or the orders for it were, at least, issued, on the *same evening* that a political meeting was held in Tallahasse, with a view to organizing a party in opposition to the Governor! This point alone, coupled with the absence of any violation of the public peace, is worth a column of comment! With thinking men it will probably go far in explaining the motives for what is pronounced in the letter to the President, as among "the grossest outrages upon the personal and civil rights of the citizens ever perpetrated by any executive officer, since the foundation of the Republic."

Letter of the Committee of citizens of Tallahasse, to the President of the United States, remonstrating against the conduct of Governor Reid.

TO M. VAN BUREN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TALLAHASSE, Fa. Aug. 10, 1840.

SIR:—The constitution of the United States has placed the Government of the Territories entirely under the control of Congress—and Congress has established a form of government for the Territory of Florida, by which all the civil rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States to the people of the several states, are extended and secured to the people of this Territory, although they have not the same political privileges.

The acts of Congress profess to secure to our persons and property ample protection, but deny us the privilege of electing our Executive and Judicial officers. The power of appointment and removal of officers, and consequently of control and responsibility so far as they exist, are vested in the President of the United States, and the officers appointed by him are not responsible to the people of Florida in any respect.

This state of dependence leaves the people of this Territory only the remedy of complaint and remonstrance to the Federal Executive, in case of misconduct in office on the part of the Territorial functionaries, and the ultimate right of armed resistance, which nature gives all people, only when their grievances become too burdensome to be endured, and their remonstrances are unavailing with the power which should grant relief.

Such being our situation, we respectfully claim a right to call the attention of your Excellency to the recent conduct of Robert Raymond Reid, Governor of this Territory. We refer to the annexed documents, and the following statements as evidence of the nature of that conduct.

It appears that the Governor has, in a time of peace and quiet in our city, when nothing had occurred of a more serious character than a few angry *words* between some few of our citizens in some cause of private quarrel; without calling upon the civil authority; without issuing or asking for any civil process; without any attempt by civil means to sustain the laws, which indeed there had been no attempt to violate; exercised his military authority, and called into the city an armed troop in the pay of the government of the United States, and subject to his orders, and stationed them about his houses, taking possession of the cannon on the capitol square, and occupied certain of the public streets with lines of musketry, along which no citizen was allowed to pass without his leave, on pain of being shot. That he at the same time sent expresses into various sections of the country, to certain of our fellow citizens, supposed to be attached to his person and political party, but pursuing their peaceable avocations, not in the service of the government, and not subject to his orders, except to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, with orders, or requests for them to come armed to the city.

That when our citizens, surprised and excited at these unusual movements, sent three respectable gentlemen, to inquire into the causes and purposes of those operations, they were haughtily received, and told in reply to their inquiry, that he was not amenable for his conduct to the *People of Florida*, but to the President of the U. States, from whom he received his appointment, but condescended to say that his life had been threatened, and summarily dismissed them without further reply.

That subsequently, on the evening of the 4th day of August, he caused five citizens to be arrested by his armed soldiers, who were pursuing their way peaceably in the public streets, and no charge was made against them, and none has been made since, and no other reason is known for it except the will and pleasure of the Governor.

That it was only when our people, justly indignant and alarmed at these invasions of their personal rights, this violation of the constitution and laws of the land, by the authority sent to protect them, had solemnly determined, in self-defence, to resist force by force, and were preparing, with becoming forbearance and moderation, before any innocent blood was shed, to send another civil and respectable deputation of citizens to learn, if possible, the causes of these outrages, and to require a dismissal of the troops, that, they were at last dismissed, as we are informed, at the earnest solicitation of *some individual citizens*.—But the deputation appointed by the citizens, wishing to be fully informed of his purpose, deemed it their duty to make the communication which they had proposed, a copy of which is annexed thereto, and dated the 5th of August, 1840, and addressed by the committee to the Governor. A committee waited on the Governor with this communication, and only received a verbal answer, that the troops had just then been dismissed; and the only reason assigned for his extraordinary conduct, was that the Governor had received some anonymous threatening letters, by which he had been so excited, that his repose was disturbed for several nights. And no assurance was given against the recurrence of similar scenes for the future. A further communication was promised in writing, but has not yet been received. These have been the grossest outrages upon the personal and civil rights of citizens, ever perpetrated by any Executive officer since the foundation of the Republic; and scarcely a parallel can be found in the arbitrary conduct of the British Government in the incipient stages of the Revolution; and the conduct in the representatives of his British Majesty, less in violation of their existing laws, and less wanton, met with the ready and indignant resistance of the people.

Our regard for the Governor's personal character, compels us to believe that the anonymous letters mentioned must have been a mere pretext; as the spirit of manhood revolts at the idea that our Governor, the commander-in-chief of our people, while war is raging around us, whose duty it is to protect us from the savages, who has even now proclamations in the papers exhorting the people to firmness, vigilance and courage, in protecting themselves upon the frontiers, could exhibit such a degree of pusillanimity as to withdraw troops from those frontiers, exposed to a real and terrific foe, to protect him in the bosom of a peaceable community from the idle threats of anonymous and childish scribblers; and could permit his sense of propriety to be so far distorted by his fears as to induce him to arrest peaceable and innocent citizens at the point of the bayonet. In his behalf and for ourselves we repel the imputation upon our chief magistrate. Common sense would have told him that a lurking assassin could have perpetrated his fell purpose heretofore, or might hereafter, as he could not always remain fortified in his own house; and that a person entertaining such intention would not have warned him against the blow. And the least inquiry would have informed him (if his ignorance of the people he governs was such as to render it necessary,) that the peaceable citizens would have turned out to a man to protect him from the violence of a mob, if there had been one, for their own sake, if not for his.

Nor can we suppose Governor Reid to have been actuated by an idea so stupid as that of establishing a permanent petty military despotism in our Territory, and that in future, Executive power was to be manifested, and Executive will executed, by the sword and bayonet, and not as hitherto by the moral influence arising from the knowledge that a free people always stand ready with their lives to sustain their public functionaries in all lawful and just acts of power.

We confess with humility and mortification, that the only reasonable or plausible purpose which we can conjecture for his conduct, is as grave and portentous, as the two former have been ludicrous and contemptible. It may not be unknown to your Excellency, that we are divided here, as every free people must be, into parties, each struggling to maintain its own opinions, and each doubtless for the most part equally conscientious, and anxious only for the good of our common country, both as to territorial affairs and general politics.

Governor Reid is among the leaders of one of these parties, and has manifested in all his acts, official as well as private, a desire to promote and sustain his party by every means in his power. Although we should prefer that our Governor, as he is sent to us by the President and not chosen by ourselves, should, as far as possible, hold himself aloof from, and above party influence; yet we shall not complain, so long as it does not lead him to transcend his powers, or urge him into acts of oppression. But it is a remarkable fact, that the very first attempt at organization made by the party opposed to Governor Reid, was made on the 3d of August, as will be seen by a notice of a public meeting herewith enclosed, and that *same evening* the Governor's expresses were sent for the troops, which arrived the next morning. This, coupled with the fact that expresses were sent to the country at the same time calling in citizens of his party, (who, we are happy to say, had too much good sense and patriotism to come,) seem to establish a connection more than accidental between the two occurrences, and to stamp that connection with a political character. And we are led irresistibly to the conclusion, that it was his design to overawe and put down by a timely exhibition of force and power, the first germs of an opposition likely to be formidable for the first time, because for the first time organized, with the hope that by this interference with peaceable citizens in the exercise of their rights and duties, the timid, wavering, and doubtful might be deterred from opposing his measures, and that large class of orderly and peaceable men, who prefer to endure the evils of almost any government, to the anarchy, confusion and bloodshed of civil war, might remain quiescent, in preference to joining or establishing any party, the influence of which might, by possibility, lead to disastrous consequences.

If such was his purpose, we submit it to your Excellency to say whether it was becoming in a Democratic Governor. We are fully satisfied the people of no state in the Union, nor of the United States, would tolerate it for a moment in their respective Chief Magistrates. We have no power, and can only represent our grievances to the consideration of the Federal Executive. But whatever may have been the purpose of Governor Reid, (for as yet he has not thought proper to explain) we are left to conjecture his conduct would have inevitably led, had not better counsels prevailed with him at the last moment, to most fatal results; and we pray Heaven in its mercy to avert a similar crisis from occurring in our country again, as we are well satisfied that, not only the sanctity of the Governor's person would be in danger of being violated thereby, but the lives of valuable citizens be put in jeopardy. In conclusion, we assure your Excellency that our citizens generally entertain no personal hostility to Governor Reid, and if confined to his legitimate powers, his political feelings would be a matter of utter indifference to us, as that of such a functionary could possibly be. We heard, at the time of his appointment, that he was selected as a civilian, whose duty it would be to be peaceful himself, but to co-operate with the army. As far as the enemy is concerned, he is certainly as peaceful as could be desired, but his *civil knowledge* has not taught him *respect for civil rights*.

Towards the people he assumes a belligerent attitude, employing the troops in parading around his house, and through the streets, to the terror of our peaceable citizens, misapplying the time of the military, and squandering the means of the Government, not for the defence of the citizens, but for the purpose of misrule and oppression.

We, therefore, submit these facts to your Excellency, as the only authority which he recognizes, and the only one before which we can civilly lay our grievances. We respectfully request that we may be informed, in such manner and time as may suit the convenience of your Excellency, whether the conduct of Governor Reid, upon this occasion, meets with the censure or approbation of the Chief Executive Magistrate of our Republic.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

WM. P. DUVAL,
WM. WYATT,
D. F. WILSON,
T. BIZEAU,
A. M. GATLIN,
L. H. BRYANT,
W. W. TAYLOR,
THOS. BROWN,
J. B. BULL,
} Committee on behalf of the citizens of Tallahasse.

From the Lowell Courier.

Testimony of Dr. Beecher of Cincinnati.

The following communication, from R. G. Colby, Esq., we would commend to the attention of all those who have witnessed the calumniation, by some of our opponents, of Gen. Harrison's private character. Mr. Colby is a man of unimpeachable integrity, and entire reliance may be placed upon the truth of all his statements:

To the Editor of the Lowell Courier:

On taking the stage, a few days since, at Nashua, I was so fortunate as to find myself in company with Dr. Lyman Beecher of Cincinnati, and knowing him to be universally known in the community, not only as a man of great talents, but of high moral worth, I took occasion, in the course of conversation, to remark, that there were conflicting statements amongst us, in New England, in regard to the private and public character of Gen. W. H. Harrison, and requested him to give me his opinion, upon that subject, giving him to understand, at the same time, that I desired the privilege of giving that opinion to others, if I chose so to do. After pausing a short time, he very deliberately answered, as follows: "Soon after I went to Cincinnati, I met Gen. Harrison at Judge Burnet's and have known him, personally, ever since. In the private walks of life, I know him to be a man of whom even his enemies can say no harm. As a moral man, I know his character to be unblemished. I know him to be a member of regular standing in the Episcopal Church, in Cincinnati, and I have repeatedly heard the clergyman of that Church speak in the highest terms of respect, of the character of General Wm. H. Harrison. As a citizen and neighbor, I know him to be universally beloved, and esteemed. He is hospitable and generous, even, to a fault, and his benevolence is proverbial, wherever he is known. As a man of talents, he possesses more of the cool, discriminating judgment, the honesty of purpose, the determined perseverance in the conscientious discharge of every duty, and more of the high-minded, noble traits of the old Washington school of men, than any other man I have ever seen. As a writer, in every sense of the word, he stands among the first in our country. As a public man, I need not speak of him; for every one knows his character in that respect as well as I do. The history of his country has settled that matter, beyond controversy, and nothing that his enemies can say can tarnish his hard earned reputation. And now, having given what I know and believe to be his character, let me say that I believe him to be just the man whom we need at the head of our Government, in the present deranged state of our country, and I hope and trust that in November next, he will be called, like old Cincinnatus, from his plough, to the Presidency of the United States."

The above is the substance of what Dr. Beecher gave, as his opinion, of Gen. Harrison; and, as near as I can recollect, I have endeavored to give his own words. I leave the subject without note or comment.

RICHARD G. COLBY.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

Nashville Convention.

We have a letter from our junior, a delegate to Nashville, from which we extract what follows; this is the latest news we have of the Convention:

NASHVILLE, Aug. 15th, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—We reached here in safety, after a fatiguing journey over heavy roads, made so by late rains. From Louisville to Nashville every thing is political, there is great enthusiasm along the whole road in favor of Harrison. Even on "Salt river" we found many hard cider boys ready to transport the spoilers to its head waters. Kentucky is proud of her recent victory, and well she may be. We saw a Log Cabin built on the top of a tree, with its cider barrel, latch string, &c. Great changes are still taking place—even post masters are coming over. One, at whose door the stage stopped, enquired if Mr. Clay would be along, saying, "I have done that man great injustice, and wish to take him by the hand and tell him so."

This has been a proud day for Mr. Clay—one of the proudest of his life. His entry into the city this afternoon was truly magnificent. Met a mile or more from town by several military companies and citizens on horseback and in carriages, in all about 1500, he entered amidst the sound of martial music, the roar of cannon, the ringing of bells and the shouts of many thousands.

At the Mayor's house this afternoon, a most beautiful flag, with a good likeness of Gen. Harrison, on one side, and a log cabin, being built, on the other, was presented to the Harrison Guards of the city, by a young lady. She addressed the company in a manner highly creditable to herself, and the ladies she represented. The ceremony was interesting.

About sunset, the GREAT OHIO BALL arrived in a steamboat. An immense crowd flocked to the wharf, to receive the present. It is an object of great curiosity—and much anxiety had been expressed to see it.

The city is already crowded with strangers. Large delegations are here from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, East Tennessee, &c. By Monday morning the adjoining counties will pour in their thousands.—What a change is here! Ten years ago, it was hardly safe to name Clay, Harrison, or Webster, except in terms of abuse. Now, at the hour of midnight, I hear the sound of the drum, the cannon, and the loud and repeated hurra for Old Tip, and for Clay; and nothing is thought or heard of the "*second section.*"

Mr. Clay stayed at the springs last night. He enquired of Dr. McNairy what Felix Grundy was about? "Travelling through East Tennessee, defending the Administration," was the reply. "Ah, (says Mr. Clay,) Felix is at his old business—*defending criminals!*" Yours, &c.

A PATRIARCHAL PLOUGHMAN.—A foreign paper states that a short time ago an inhabitant of the village of St. Dunnet, in the Creuse, desired one of his sons, who is seventy-nine years of age, to have the horses put to the plough; and went into a field with it, accompanied by his family. He then held the plough, and when he had worked for some time, said, taking off his hat, "My children, let us return thanks to God. Tell your friends that your ancestor, after his hundredth year, ploughed the field which gives you subsistence. I yesterday reached my hundredth year."

Valuable Farm for Sale.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of George Davidson, late of West Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, dec'd, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, on the premises, the following described real estate, late the property of said decedent, viz:

A Tract of first rate

LIMESTONE LAND,

situate in Westpennsborough township, Cumberland county, Pa. about 7 miles west of Carlisle, and one mile north of Mount Rock, containing about

190 Acres,

bounded by lands of the heirs of William Davidson, dec'd, Robert McKeehan, and the heirs of the Rev. Joshua Williams, dec'd. There are about 130 acres cleared, in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence, the residue is covered with first rate timber.—The improvements are a large two story

STONE HOUSE,

with a well of good water near the door; the Mount Rock spring crosses said farm nearly in the centre; within a few perches of the house;—also a double barn of logs, and other out houses, and a good bearing orchard of choice fruit trees: further description is not necessary, as persons will view before they purchase. Attention will be given, and terms made known on day of sale, by

JAMES DAVIDSON, } Ex'rs
DANIEL LECKEY, }

August 19, 1840.—tds

☞ Lancaster Examiner will publish tds and send bill to this office for collection.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on *Friday the 2d of October* next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate late the property of John Davidson, Esq. deceased, viz:—

A Tract of Limestone Land, in Westpennsboro' township, about 2 miles east of Newville, bounded by lands of Samuel M'Keehan, —— Sites, Jacob Lehman and John Myers, containing fifty-six acres, more or less. About 40 acres are cleared, the residue in thriving timber—about 20 acres sown with clover seed last spring. There is a well on the premises, which with a little repair, would afford a constant supply of water. The soil is good and produces equal to any in the neighborhood.

Also, on *Saturday the 3d of October*, at one o'clock, P. M. at the house of Col. Wm. H. Woodburn, in Newville, will be offered at public sale a *Lot of Meadow ground*, about ¾ of a mile north west of Newville, bounded by lands of Woodburn, Walker, and the Conodoguinet creek, containing 8 acres and 121 perches, well enclosed and good grass land.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of 3½ acres of land about half a mile north east of Newville, bounded by lands of Alex. Glenn's heirs and Samuel Davidson.

And on Monday the 5th of October, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, will be offered at public sale, a lot of first rate meadow land, on the Mount Rock spring, bounded by lands of Wm. Davidson and mansion farm of deceased, containing 6 acres and 131 perches.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the above property previous to the day of sale.

Terms of sale prescribed by the Court. One half the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale; the balance in two equal yearly payments, without interest, to be secured by a lien on the property. The title will be made and possession delivered on the 1st of April 1841.

By order of the Orphans Court,
ROBERT LAIRD,
DANIEL LECKEY,
Administrators.

August 19, 1840.—tds.

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF

Brandreths Vegetable Universal Pills,

Are held by the following agents in their respective counties. As numerous counterfeits of these pills are attempted to be palmed upon the community, the propriety of purchasing only from the recognized agents, will be apparent.

Cumberland County—George W. Hitner, Carlisle; A. Riegel, Mechanicsburg; Gilmore & McKinney, Newville; S. Culbertson, Shippensburg; Boke & Brenneman, New Cumberland; Isaac Barton, Lisburn; M. G. Rupp, Shiremanstown; L. Riegel & Co. Churchtown.

Perry County—Alexander Magee, Bloomfield; J. & S. A. Coyle, Landisburg.

August 26, 1840

Log Cabin Buttons.

THE subscribers have just received a further supply of *Log Cabin Buttons*.

HITNELT & MULVANY.

August 26, 1840.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the premises on Saturday the 5th day of September next at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described lots of ground situate on West High street in the borough of Carlisle, to wit:

A Lot of Ground,

(*immediately opposite Dickinson College*,) adjoining lots of the Trustees of Dickinson College on the east, High street on the north, a lot of the heirs of John Fleming, dec'd. on the west and an alley on the south, containing 60 feet in front on High street and 240 feet in depth.

Also a Lot of Ground bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the line of the warehouse lot of Wm. B. Murray and the heirs of John Fleming, dec'd. on High street, thence west along High street 280 feet to a point where Pomfret street intersects High street, thence along Pomfret street 332 feet, thence along the line of the aforesaid warehouse for 197 feet to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and one and three-tenth perches. The terms of sale are—the purchase money to be paid on the 9th November next, when possession will be given, and Deeds made to purchasers.

The title to the above lots will be made to the purchasers by Wm. B. Murray, who owns the one undivided half part thereof, and John H. Weaver, Adm'r. of John Fleming, dec'd. who will sell the interest of said decedent (it being the other undivided half part) in said lots, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county.

☞ The above described lots are situated in the most pleasant part of the town for a private residence.

WM. B. MURRAY,
JOHN H. WEAVER, Adm'r.
of John Fleming, dec'd.

Carlisle, August 12, 1840.—tds

NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Morret, dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last Will and Testament of Michael Morret, late of Monroe township, Cumberland county, dec'd. have been issued to the subscribers residing in the same township: NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the above estate to make immediate payment, and to all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MICHAEL MORETT, jr.
GEORGE BRINDLE,
Executors

August 12, 1840.—6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Miller, dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last Will and Testament of Henry Miller, late of West Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, dec'd. have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township: NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the above estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

FREDERICK ZEIGLER, Ex'r.

August 12, 1840.—6t*

NOTICE.

Estate of Paul Gher, dec'd.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Paul Gher, late of Allen township, Cumberland county, dec'd. have been issued to the subscriber living in the same township; NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH R. JIMESON, Adm'r.

August 12, 1840.—6t*

Creditors take Notice.

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that the said court have appointed Monday the 9th day of November, 1840, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

(J H D) CHARLES GREEN.

August 19, 1840.—3t

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the evening of the 2d inst., a negro girl named Catharine, she is about eighteen years of age, of a black colour (not very black) about *five feet two inches* in height, good form and face. She is very lively and speaks loud when in company of her associates. When gazed at intently, she has a down look but in the general is impertinent in her manners. She has a scar on one side of her neck which was caused by a burn. She took with her a variety of clothing, principally for summer wear, amongst them were several calicoe dresses, a white under dress with scolloped skirt, a white swiss apron with Tamboard worked borders and a Palm Hood Bonnet.

The above slave absconded from the undersigned in the town of Carlisle, Pa., whilst passing through from Kentucky to Maryland; she, no doubt was persuaded to do so. The above reward will be given for her apprehension.

Any communications on the subject addressed to Jacob Swope Esq. Hagerstown, Md., will be attended to. D. B. LEIGHT.

Carlisle, August 5, 1840.—4t.*

5 Valuable Farms

FOR SALE.

1. A Farm of 165 acres of first rate Limestone land, situated in North Middleton township 1½ miles from Carlisle, adjoining the Poor House Farm, M. Brenneman, and others. About 115 acres are cleared, the residue covered with good thriving timber. The improvements are a Double Log House, a new Bank Barn, a young thriving orchard, a well 40 feet deep of never failing water.

2. A Farm containing 165 acres of Slate land situated in said township, 1½ miles from Carlisle, adjoining lands of George Wise and others, of which 120 acres are cleared, and the residue in thriving timber. The improvements are a large Frame House and Kitchen, Log Barn, Tenant house, a good thriving orchard, a never failing well of water at the door, and springs in every field.

3. A Farm containing 224 acres of first rate Limestone land, a little mixed with slate, situated in said township 5 miles from Carlisle, and one mile north east of Middlesex, adjoining the Canodoguinet creek, Peter Hettrick and others. About 150 acres are cleared, and the residue in heavy timber. The improvements are a Stone House and Kitchen, a good Log Barn, Stone Spring-house, with a never failing spring running through the farm, and an Orchard of choice fruit and other improvements.

4. A Farm of 265 acres Slate land mixed with Limestone, adjoining the last mentioned and bounded by the Canodoguinet creek. 140 acres are cleared, and the residue covered with heavy timber; about 50 acres is first rate meadow land. The improvements are a good Log House, Log Barn, a Spring House with a never failing spring near the door, and an Orchard. This Farm will afford a location for water works.

5. A Farm of 226 acres Slate land, mixed with Limestone, adjoining the last mentioned and Canodoguinet creek. 150 acres are cleared and the residue in good timber, about 30 acres of which are first rate meadow. The improvements are a Double Log House and Log Barn, and a Spring House with a never failing spring, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. The last mentioned three Farms will be sold separately or together as it may suit purchasers. A good quantity of meadow can be yet made of the woodland along the said creek. A large quantity of locust is growing on the last three mentioned Farms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, one mile east of Carlisle, near the C. V. Railroad.

MICHAEL FISHBURN,
Agent for the owners.

Aug 5, 1840.

N. B. Also a number of first rate Limestone and Slate Farms and Mill Properties for sale M. F.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Gillespie, dec'd.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of George Gillespie, late of Frankford township, Cumberland county, dec'd., having been issued to the subscriber residing in said township NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBT. LAIRD, Adm'r.

August 19, 1840.—6t

HONEY—of a fine quality, for sale by

S. ELLIOTT.