

THE TEXIAN WAR.

The following letter, from the Headquarters of Houston's army, is headed in the Louisville Journal to be from Dr. C. Jones, a highly respectable citizen of Henderson county, Ky.

Since I last wrote you, the scene here has wholly changed. On the morning of the 21st inst. Santa Anna, having imprudently advanced with a division of his forces of about 1200 men, was attacked at this place, charged, routed and beaten, horses, foot and dragoons—a perfect Waterloo concern; upwards of 600 killed in the field, and prisoners to the number of upwards of 600—among whom are Santa Anna, Cos, Almonte, and others. The army is just waiting for the arrival of the Texas Colonists from Galveston Island, (whether they had fled,) to treat of terms, &c. Santa Anna will make any and every sacrifice to save his life, and the Texans are disposed to make the most of him. I should like to give you some account of the progress of the negotiation, but must postpone it till I see you.

The following letter was addressed to a highly respectable mercantile house in New Orleans:

Since my last, our political situation has changed. Our army, under Gen. Houston, attacked a division of the Mexicans under the command of Santa Anna in person, which resulted in the complete destruction of it, after killing about 600, and the same number of prisoners, together with Santa Anna, all his officers, and his Secretary, (Almonte), &c. &c. Our loss was but six killed and 15 wounded, (one since dead), but it is true. Santa Anna offers to acknowledge our independence, and let our Western limits be the Rio Grande. This I had from his own mouth, in a conversation I had with him. He is rather uneasy in his present situation, and will make any promise to get off; but we will hold him fast until we have ourselves secure, and we intend to give another knock in the head to another division in a day or two; and you may look for another victory as proud as this one, as we have more men; for, in the defeat of Santa Anna's division we had but 780 men in the engagement—but such a butchery I do not want to see again; our riflemen charged on the artillery and killed every man that was serving at the cannon. We took several mule loads of money, and a great quantity of other goods and baggage, &c.

I have not yet received the draft for the goods sold the Government—a part of the Cabinet was in the fight—but will have it adjusted in a few days and send it to you. I will also visit your city soon and will be able to settle all in case that I want any thing sent down, I will write you when and where.

With due respect, I remain yours, JOHN J. LINN.

TEXAS.—The most sceptical must yield their doubts, after reading the accounts from Texas, published below. Santa Anna is certainly taken—his army was certainly vanquished—the details of the wondrous victory are satisfactorily established.

The annexed letter from the President of the Republic of Texas, is sufficient to set the matter at rest. In addition to this, the New Orleans Bulletin contains a letter from a person in the Texian army, named John J. Linn, who declares that he himself saw and conversed with Santa Anna.

Extract of a letter from the President to Col. Robert Triplett, dated

PORT GALVESTON, April 29. DEAR SIR—You will doubtless have heard of a splendid and decisive victory gained on the 21st by Gen. Houston, over Santa Anna and his forces; Santa Anna, General Almonte, Gen. Cos, and some others, prisoners. The enemy had about 5,000 made prisoners, and 600 killed; about 30 officers were killed on the field. Our loss 7 killed, 11 wounded. Our home has been plundered and rifled of every thing. We are without any article necessary to housekeeping. I put my family in a tent on Galveston Bay. In haste, DAVID G. BURNET, President Republic of Texas.

Extract of another letter from the Chief Clerk of Secretary of State's office, to E. Hall, Esq., of this city, dated

GALVESTON BAY, April 27. I have just had the pleasure of seeing the royal persons, General Santa Anna, General Cos, and Colonel Almonte. The battle was fought on the 21st, above Lynch's Ferry; about 600 Mexicans killed, and a like number taken prisoners. Seven hundred and fifty was the whole of the Texian force. General Houston was slightly wounded.

The following letter, copied by a southern paper from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 10th inst., is a confirmation of the accounts which we have already published relative to the recent decisive victory achieved by the Texian arms. A letter from a highly respectable merchant of New Orleans, under date of 9th inst., to another in Cincinnati, states that Santa Anna, and all his principal officers, his military chest, and every thing else, are in the hands of Gen. Houston:

NATCHICOCHES, MAY 5, 1836. My Dear Sir—The war in Texas is closed—there is no doubt of the fact. Gen. Gaines has recalled his flag which was despatched to the head quarters of Santa Anna, and ordered his men to return to Fort Jessup.

I send you enclosed a list of the Mexican officers killed and taken in the late battle—also have correct information from more than twenty letters. Santa Anna crossed the Brazos at Fort Bend twenty miles below San Felipe, with six hundred men; after he took his position near Lewisburg he was closed by five hundred more. He immediately commenced throwing up a breast work—but before he had finished his breast works, General Houston charged upon him with only six hundred men, and two six-pounders—Houston led the charge in person; he kept up a brisk fire upon the Mexicans, with his field pieces charged with grape and canister shot, but not a rifle was fired till within pistol shot of the Mexican line, when Houston formed his line and rushed over their works, at the same time pouring in upon them a most destructive and deadly fire from their rifles.

The moment Houston's men cleared the Mexican breast work, they drew their pistols and knives, and the work was done in a few minutes. The Mexicans broke in every direction. The battle lasted not more than ten minutes. At the time of the charge Santa Anna was sitting in his carriage in the rear, surrounded by his staff; he immediately mounted his horse and rode off. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon. Houston followed the dispersed Mexicans till dark. Santa Anna was so closely pursued that he took to the swamp, and was taken the next day in the disguise of a common soldier; he was not recognized till brought to Houston's camp, when he asked to be brought to Houston, and then disclosed himself. He was immediately recognised and embraced by those of his officers who were present. There were several officers in Houston's army who had known him in Mexico, and immediately recognised him. He has offered to surrender all his force in Texas, munitions of war, &c.—to acknowledge the absolute independence of Texas, and to remain a hostage for the ratification of the treaty.

Houston led the charge most gallantly, had his horse killed under him, and received a wound in the leg. I have not time to give you further particulars.

Your obedient servant, P. A. MORSE.

Killed and wounded in the Texian Army in the battle of the 29th and 31st, as follows:

Killed—Lieuts. Hale and Lamb, Dr. Motley and 4 privates—7 in all. Wounded—Major Gen. S. Houston, in the ankle, Captains M. Baker and Billington, Lieut. Neil, and 20 privates—in all 24.

Gen. Houston had 3 horses shot from under him during the battle.

In confirmation of the Texian victory and capture of Santa Anna, we annex the following:

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 10. TEXAS.—There can be no doubt of the capture of Santa Anna and the other Mexican Officers, whose names have been published—as the account is confirmed by respectable persons who have been in the Texian army or have received private letters from Texas.

The loss on the part of the Texans was 7 killed and 24 wounded—among the former were Lieutenants Lamb and Hale, and Dr. Motley. Among the latter is General Houston, who was wounded in the ankle, and had two horses shot under him. Captain M. Baker and Billington, with Lieutenant Neil, are also among the wounded. The contest was a regular battle, the time previous; and the Texans having positively demanded Houston to fight. The latter consequently ordered an advanced guard against the Mexicans; yet, enjoined them not to attack, but retreat, to bring the enemy towards the marsh into a defile. This being accomplished on the afternoon of the 21st ult. Houston immediately flanked the enemy and attacked him front and rear on both sides—opened first with artillery, which, on the second fire, dispersed to atoms the powder boxes of the Mexicans; and then with rifles, whose effects are seldom useless in the hands of such as then used them. The Texans then poured in from the ambushment with hatchets, &c., and so consummated the work of destruction, leaving nearly six hundred killed on the plains. This lasted about fifteen minutes, when Santa Anna ordered a retreat. But after he left the carriage and mounted on horseback to secure his flight, he was betrayed by some of his own officers. The real Simon Pure is therefore the victim of the treachery of his own officers, who appeared to have urged him on to this battle, and then betrayed him, nearly as much as he is of the well laid plans of Houston.

But this contest cannot terminate the war in Texas. There are still nearly 3,000 Mexicans there under the orders of Generals Andrade, Urrea and Sesma; and about 6,000 more at Saltillo, ready to enter. The Texian war is national in Mexico; and Santa Anna continued his power solely by directing his popular fury against Texas. His death would give general satisfaction through the Mexican republic; and the Texian war will enable some other race to rise into power in Mexico.—Braz.

From the Charleston Courier of May 21st, we have the following item from Mobile to May 12th, which, as it is stated positively, must, we think, set at rest the doubts of some persons in the north, who still disbelieve the capture of Santa Anna:

MOBILE, MAY 13. The express from Gen. Houston to Gen. Gaines, who carried the glorious news of his victory to the American army, is now in this city, and has with him the saddle of Gen. Santa Anna.—He rode the horse of the modern Nero, but was compelled to leave him behind. He has one trophy of the victory, which he is carrying with him to Georgia, where he is proceeding to visit his friends. He was in the battle and fought gallantly.

A letter published in the Natchez Courier of the 9th, under date of Natchitoches, May 2, states that an express had arrived from Houston's army, and that Gen. Houston, in a letter to a friend in Natchitoches, states that Santa Anna and all his principal officers are our prisoners.

prevent his men from inflicting summary justice on Santa Anna, Almonte, second in command, and other prisoners. Under date of Natchitoches, May 3, we find the following:

Courier after courier has come in from Texas, confirming what I have before written, together with the fact that Santa Anna is certainly taken. I begin to believe it now. He has made every imaginable overture for his liberty. They are bringing him to Natchitoches. He has proposed to sacrifice and yield up not only his remaining army, but offers to recognise the independence of Texas, if they will let him off.

On Saturday, General Felix Houston left this city for Texas, together with the volunteers collected from various parts of this State, and the company from Kentucky under Captain Wiggington. They will be joined by detachments from different points on the river, and will add the round number of five hundred men to the Texian army.

From the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, May 13. DIRECT FROM THE FIELD OF GLORY! Two or three gentlemen who fought under General Houston in the recent glorious victory over Santa Anna, have arrived in Mobile. One of them, J. Andrews, who resides near Merriweather Springs in Georgia, has in possession various documents from officers high in command, in evidence of the estimation in which he is held on account of his manly deportment during the fight between Col. Ward's command and the Mexicans, as well as in the recent battle between Gen. Houston's army and that of Santa Anna. From these gentlemen we learn the following particulars of the engagement, which are confirmed in every particular by the statements made by the others:

On the 21st April, the Texans, under Houston, 600 strong, had maneuvered so as to get above and within some two miles and in sight of the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, who were twelve hundred and seventy strong, and near down to the fork of the two rivers—the Brazos and Sabine. Houston, having the enemy thus snugly hemmed in, had his little army drawn up for the purpose of addressing it in person. "Soldiers," said he, "there is the enemy—do you want to fight?" "Yes!" was the universal shout. "Well, then," said he, "let us eat our dinner, and then I will lead you into the battle!" They obeyed the order to eat, and immediately thereafter, at about 4 o'clock, P. M. were marched to the attack.

They bore down upon the Mexicans at the top of their speed, reserving their fire until near enough to have every shot tell. A hot engagement was kept up for about twenty minutes, when the Mexicans began to break and retreat in great disorder and confusion. The Texans carried all before them. Although they had but half the number of the Mexicans, and but two pieces of artillery, they were victorious.

After the route of the Mexicans, Houston's men continued to follow up and pour in upon them for about two hours. Upwards of six hundred and fifty Mexicans were killed, and about six hundred taken prisoners. There were six or seven Texans killed, and about twenty wounded. Generals Cos and Almonte were among the prisoners first taken. The former was pale and greatly agitated, but the latter displayed, as he had done during the fight, great coolness and courage.

Santa Anna fled among the earliest who retreated. He was seen by two boys, one about 16, and the other about 17 years of age, to go into a thicket of wood. They kept watch of the place during the night, and the next morning a man came out dressed like a common Mexican soldier. Not suspecting him to be Santa Anna, they took him prisoner. He offered no resistance, but wished to be taken to General Houston. He was conducted to that officer, when he made himself known as Santa Anna, asked the respect due officers of rank, and made the offer for his liberty which have been published. Santa Anna, Mr. Andrews says, is apparently about 45 years of age, of rather small stature, dark complexion, black hair, black bright eyes, and altogether a good looking man.

When questioned as to the murder of Col. Fanning and Ward and the men under their command, he stated that, in the battle the evening previous to their surrender, about 1000 of the Mexicans were killed, while not more than 20 Texans had fallen; that the Texans had exhausted their ammunition and were without water, that they surrendered upon the terms of capitulation, since published, but that he had been induced to violate those terms for two reasons—first, because the day after the surrender of Colonel Ward and those under his command, the number of prisoners became so great in consequence that he had not provisions sufficient for them and his own army; and secondly, he had not money enough to keep them securely.—Consequently Col. Ward, and almost all his soldiers, were shot with Col. Fanning.

When questioned respecting the fight near the Mission, between the Mexicans and Col. Ward's company, he stated that about 400 of this Mexican force were killed, but that Col. Ward and his men were protected by the walls of the Church, in which they had stationed themselves.

Lewis Washington, Dickinson, Morace Bullock, Samuel Hardaway, and Benj. Mordecai, all Georgians.—Dr. Shackelford, of Alabama, had his life spared, and is now in attendance upon the wounded Mexicans.

The Mexicans and the Texans who made their escape, agree in stating that when Col. Ward was about to be shot, he was ordered to kneel, but could not be made to do so, either by threats or promises. His gallant spirit nothing could subdue. He proudly bid them defiance, and died like an American Soldier.

In the battle between Houston and Santa Anna, Col. Mirabeau Lamar, of Georgia, greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry and intrepidity, and gained the applause of all.

It is said there were not fifty Texans in the battle, that the Texian army was composed, almost entirely of volunteers.

Santa Anna is a prisoner, on an armed vessel, near Galveston Island, while the Mexican prisoners, who are able to labor, are engaged in building breast works on the Island.

MASSACRE OF FANNING. The New Orleans Bee of the 13th inst., contains a letter written by a Mexican General in the army of Santa Anna, to his wife, in which an account of the massacre of the troops under Col. Fanning and Ward is given with great minuteness and with painful particularity. The following are extracts:—

But what an awful scene did the field present when these prisoners were executed and fell dead in heaps; and what a spectacle could view it without horror? They were all young, the oldest not more than 30, and of fine florid complexions. When these unfortunates were brought to the place of death, their lamentations, and the appeals which they uttered to heaven in their own language, with extended arms, kneeling, or prostrate on the earth, were such as might have caused the very stones to cry out with compassion.

P. S. This day, Palm Sunday, March 27, has been to me a season of most heart-felt sorrow. At six in the morning, the execution of 412 American prisoners was commenced and continued till 5, when the last of the number was shot. At eleven began the operation of burning the bodies. Who can tell when they will be consumed? I assure you that the number of foreigners who have fallen in Texas during this campaign must exceed 16000. We have still 80 of them living.

From the Cincinnati Whig, May 20. DR. B. HARRISON STILL LIVING. Our readers doubtless recollect that the papers have recently been filled with shocking details of the murder by the Mexicans, of Dr. Benj. Harrison, son of Gen. Harrison, at a farm house in Texas, in company with two other persons, who were also alleged to be murdered.

We have now the pleasure of being able to state that the whole tale was a fabrication, and that Dr. Harrison is still living. This we do on the authority of letters received from him by his family in this neighborhood.

THE INDIANS.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH. By the steam packet at New York, from Charleston, papers of the latter city to the 21st ult. inclusive are received.

The Charleston Mercury of May 21 says:—"Fears are entertained in Augusta, that the Florida line, which brings the whole Western mail, will be stopped."

A correspondent in Georgia, to the same paper, states that the accounts from that quarter are most distressing—nothing but continued butcheries—that all communication between Columbus and the bay is at an end. Columbus and the bay is at an end. Columbus and the bay is at an end.

The same letter adds:—"We have intelligence also, that the Indians have sent a deputation of their Chiefs to the West, to solicit a co-operation of the Indian tribes in Mississippi, Tennessee, and on the Mexican border; and fears are seriously entertained that there will be a general commencement of hostilities in those sections also. Should those fears be realized with the realities now apparent in this State and Alabama, at this critical period of the cotton plant, the crop now growing must feel it sensibly, and the loss on cotton alone is seriously estimated at 2 to 3,000,000 bales, to say nothing of the large physical force which will be withdrawn from other quarters, to lend a helping hand in protecting the borders, and rescuing from the tomahawk and scalping knife, the helpless women and children."

The Mobile Commercial Chronicle of the 13th, in giving an account of the deprivations committed by the Creeks in Russell and Barbour counties, says the plantations of Messrs. Gubrecht, L. W. Hudson, Howard, Collet, Wickery, South, Everett, and Bonah Richardson, are named as having been plundered. Several Creek Indians, known to be friendly, had made known that an immediate and general hostile movement of the Indians is intended in that section of the State.

TALLAHASSEE, May 14. Indian Murders.—On Wednesday a white boy about fifteen years of age was shot and scalped by a party of savages, while ploughing in the fields. They immediately fled to the swamp, leaving their victim weltering in his blood. The mother distinctly heard the cries of her child, as he was expiring under the scalping knife of the savages. Col. Read is in pursuit of the foe. His unvaried enterprise and bravery through the late disastrous campaign, are subjects of universal praise. It is the opinion of all, that if the fortified posts were established at suitable points, at their head of navigation on the coast, for depots of provisions, that he would put an end to the war, with 4500 men.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE. The steam packet Dolphin, Capt. Penney, arrived last evening left St. Augustine on Saturday evening, and Savannah yesterday morning. By her, we have received the St. Augustine Herald of Thursday last, and Savannah Georgian of yesterday morning. Gen. Scott was a passenger on the Dolphin, as far as Savannah, which place he was to have left yesterday, in the steamer George Washington, for Augusta, on his way as was understood to the Creek nation.

We learn from Major Lytle who came passenger in the Dolphin, that there was nothing new at St. Augustine at the time of her departure. Gov. Call has sent an order to Brig. Gen. Hernandez, to call into service 200 men for the protection of the country east of the St. John's river.

The Newsmen (Ga.) Palladium of the 11th inst. says:—"We have just been informed by the stage driver from below, that the Indians have butchered 60 men, women and children, in Chambers county, Alabama, and the whole country from West Point down is deserted by the whites."

IMPORTANT.—The Mail, the Indians. From the Washington Globe:—From the Post Office Department we learn, that all attempts to keep up the mail connexion between Columbus, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama, have been abandoned for the present. It may be satisfactory to the public to be informed, that there is good reason to believe that all the mails sent on that route South, have gone safely through. The peril to which they were exposed, however, induced Mr. George Pitt, agent of the Department, who was at Columbus, to return all mails for that direction back to Augusta after the 15th inst., whence they have been forwarded by the lower Florida route, which is now the only line of communication between the South and N. Orleans.

gence that two stages, containing five heavy leather mails, accompanied by a guard of six men and several passengers, making in all fourteen persons, were attacked this day about noon, 18 miles from this town, by a large body of Indians, and overpowered. The drivers left the stages, and have reached town. They know nothing of the guard or the passengers. I have employed fifty friendly Indians, at an expense of two hundred dollars, to go out to-night and bring in the mails. They will start immediately, and by morning we shall know the fate of the mail.

Very respectfully, J. VAN NESS, P. M.

Death of the Hon. Edward Livingston. The New York Commercial of the 21th ult. says:—"We regret to announce the death of the Honorable EDWARD LIVINGSTON, late Minister to France. Mr. Livingston died yesterday afternoon, at his seat at Red Hook, after a few hours illness."

The N. Y. American says:—"Mr. Livingston was in his 72d year, and the last time we saw him—not many weeks ago—he talked with all the anticipations and apparent health of a youthful sportsman, about a trout excursion he was contemplating to Long Island. His summons has been short and sudden for a more fearful journey."

Lieut. Gov. FITCHER, of New York, died on the 25th ultimo, in the 59th year of his age.

Mr. MADISON.—We regret to learn that this venerable and illustrious man is much indisposed. Dr. Dunlison, late of the University of Va. but now of Baltimore, passed through Town yesterday on a professional visit to him. (Fredericksburg Herald.)

The Philadelphia Herald states that an agency has been established in New York by the U. S. Bank, for the purchase and sale of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, where from three to five millions will be employed.

The Money Prospect.—Letters by the recent arrivals state that Mr. Jaudon had not completed his arrangement for the U. S. Bank, but there was plenty of competition for his proposals among the money lenders, and no doubt was entertained that his mission would be fully successful.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

A reconnaissance preparatory to the location of the route of the Edenton Railroad, via the Dismal Swamp, has been commenced under the direction of Walter Gwynn, Esq.

An additional Locomotive Engine for the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company has arrived here, and been forwarded to its destination. Machinery for a number of burthen cars is daily expected to arrive, which will enable the Company to give increased despatch to the transportation of merchandise and produce, which have suffered since the road has been opened in quantities much beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, and beyond the ability of the Company to transport with the machinery they had previously placed on it.

THE CROPS.

The Hagerstown Torch Light of the 30th ult. says:—

The Wheat and Rye crops have not been so unpromising, in our county, for the last twenty years, than they are at present. From the peculiarly favorable weather during the ordinary seeding season of last fall, most of our farmers succeeded in getting their grain in the ground at an early and what they conceived to be a favorable period. In this, however, it appears they have been mistaken; in the present instance. The fly was unusually bad last fall, and fastened upon the early grain with a devastating avidity which left little else than the roots by the time they were done with it.

The late sowing of rye, however, the cold weather having checked their career before they had time to do much mischief. Not so this spring. The dry, unfavorable weather of the season afforded them an opportunity of re-commencing their deprivations, which they did with an industry appalling to the prospects of the farmer. From present appearances a majority of the wheat fields will get yield much more than the seed; and but few, if any, an average half crop. One of our farmers yesterday started nine ploughs in breaking up his wheat fields for the purpose of planting corn.

The Chambersburg Whig, speaking of the crops in Franklin Co. says, that many fields of wheat have been so destroyed by the Hessian fly, that the owners have ploughed them up for oats or corn.

The Reading Press says, that the crop of grain, which were very unpromising sometime back, have so much improved of late, that there is a prospect of an average crop.

The Chambersburg Repository of the 21th ult. says:—

The present appearance of the wheat fields in this county, fully confirms the fears expressed sometime since in this paper, of there being light crops the ensuing harvest. Indeed, a pretty general opinion prevails, that we shall not have half an average crop.

The Warrenton Register of the 28th ult. says:—

We are informed that the wheat crops in the Valley of the Shenandoah will be very much shortened by the ravages of the fly, and by the drought which has prevailed for some time. The upper part of this county, too, has suffered much from the same cause. In some places the stock has been turned on the wheat fields to graze. The long season in May (the wet season so called) has set in, in which we hope will save the crops not yet destroyed.

The Staunton Spectator of the 29th ult. says:—

THE

THE SOUTH. details from that in attempt events, we sh judgment so many we are per from the man dians are be additional ho peopl of the will be doo. the wretche that the affir dition. Gen. Scott ment; under a account of his ties he has much indispo "extraordin on the part of his general tone of his comman sure. Indeed, "associated w man's honor is ice is supporte boods." Gen. S. com following part the foregoing, elined patientl ure. "I must ag lieve that 900-0 beat the whole they would sta troops are req I have writ haste; in a fa when I shall c which he has first of which ordered to Fil Gen. Scott's line, on the 17 the vicinity of Middle Florida asters to a con country. He ful inability in most cases alarmed a wh says: "It is crid extensive me public mind, so out some litt themselves. case near Talli ing whether coo first to re fact. If they would have a compass of an and half as m simple and m to fly, to ag erations upon fortunes to com in the midst of This order dissatisfaction gutine, and e the subject, w the 19th of the Staunton In our statu Gen. Harra candidate for Jemination of Abolitionists, a copy of the Accounts of pid advance of son in that Sit We hear Whigs, on a ticket." The venient memo Jackson obtai in 1834, by a Adams? Mr. yet by the Jate ticket." He caucus stand of both, an rally 15 ove We shall to expose the ad Virginia for v 40 Col. John ble-shotted th from the "no The Staunton of Engineers Rail-Road rou the Valley, as fore the middi states that Me both as to the the work. "The Th eader at ha TAYLOR'S filled, and o since the op from the en ceedingly w number of M ratio. Mr. A good hotel, ford accom On Saturd double team they way up by Mr. Bell from the W The wretche "I shall s fifty times a spell has least) for th The Pres Perry Smith, of New M Thursday, elected Sena for six years, in the place of Gideon Tomlinson. Mr. Smith takes the 18th of Feb. party.

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1836.

THE SOUTH.—We are overwhelmed with details from the Southern country, and fear that in attempting to keep pace with passing events, we shall place our readers in the same predicament with ourselves. We have read so many accounts of Indian aggression, and so many variations of the Texian victory, that we are perfectly bewildered. We gather from the mass, however, that the Creek Indians are bent on further mischief, and that additional horrors will be inflicted upon the people of the frontier, in spite of all that can be done.

Gen. Scott has written to the War Department, under date of the 11th May, giving an account of his movements and of the difficulties he has had to encounter. He had been much indisposed. Gen. Scott complains of "extraordinary and disgraceful delinquency" on the part of an "expedition entrusted to Major Reed," and if we may judge from the general tone of his letter, other officers under his command have also incurred his displeasure. Indeed, he says, in plain terms, that "associated with such officers and men, no man's honor is safe. An act of sheer cowardice is supported by at least two distinct falsehoods."

Gen. S. concludes his communication by the following paragraphs, by which, as well as the foregoing, it will be seen that he is inclined patiently to bear all the blame of a failure. "I must again repeat, that although I believe that 800 or fewer regulars might easily beat the whole of the Seminole warriors, if they would stand, yet at least 3,000 of the best troops are required to finish this war."

Gen. Scott issued an Order on St. Augustine, on the 17th of May, in which he rebukes the timidity of the citizens of Eastern and Middle Florida, and accuses most of the dissenters to a general panic which pervades the country. He details some instances of shameful imbecility and cowardice, and shows that in most cases a mere handful of Indians had alarmed a whole neighborhood. He further says: "It is evident that no General, even with extensive means, can cure a disease in the public mind, so general and so degrading, without some little effort on the part of the people themselves. Thus the planters in the recent case near Tallahassee, who fled without knowing whether they ran from savages or warriors, ought first to have ascertained that material fact. If they had turned upon the enemy, they would have found the case within the easy compass of any three or four resolute masters, and half as many owners. This was the simple and manly course. That adopted was—to fly, to spread the panic, and throw excommunications upon the General who has the misfortune to command a handful of brave troops in the midst of such a population."

This order of Gen. Scott has created great dissatisfaction amongst the citizens of St. Augustine, and a public meeting was called on the subject, which was to have been held on the 19th of May. We have not ascertained the character of the proceedings.

The Stanton Spectator says we are right in our recollection as to a speech delivered by Gen. HARLESSE, some time before he was a candidate for the Presidency, in decided condemnation of the schemes of the Northern Abolitionists. The editor promises to furnish a copy of the speech referred to.

Accounts from Pennsylvania indicate a rapid advance of the popularity of Gen. Harrison in that State.

We hear much slang uttered against the Whigs, on account of their "double-shot ticket." The succession party have very convenient memories. Do they forget that Gen. JACKSON obtained the vote of North Carolina in 1824, by a coalition with the friends of Mr. Adams? Mr. Crawford had the largest vote; yet by the Jackson and Adams "double-shot ticket," Mr. C. (the regular democratic caucus candidate) was thrown in the rear of both, and Gen. JACKSON'S boasted plurality (15 over Adams) was obtained.

We shall take occasion, in due season, to expose the scheme of transferring the vote of Virginia for Vice President from Judge Smith to Col. Johnson. The cant about the "double-shot ticket" comes with an ill grace from the "non-committal" party.

The Stanton Spectator states that the corps of Engineers appointed to survey the Valley Railroad route, are pursuing their way up the Valley, and will not reach that place before the middle of August. The editor also states that Mr. MONROE is favorably impressed both as to the practicability and importance of the work.

The Railroad Cars now leave Winchester at half past seven in the morning.

TAYLOR'S Hotel at Winchester is generally filled, and often more than filled, by travellers, since the opening of the Railroad. We learn from the enterprising proprietor of that exceedingly well kept establishment, that the number of visitors has increased in a ten-fold ratio. Mr. Aulick's Virginia House, and other good hotels, are, however, always ready to afford accommodations.

On Saturday last, four splendid Stages, with double teams of horses, passed this place on their way up the Valley. They are intended by Mr. Balthazard of Baltimore to run to and from the White Sulphur Spring, in Greenbrier. The watering season has already commenced.

"Bless us, what a rain!" has been uttered fifty times a day for the last seven days. Such a spell has not been remembered (by us at least) for thirty years.

VISIT OF VOLUNTEERS.—We were not correctly informed as to the movement of the Volunteers from Frederick, last week.

On Wednesday the 25th ult., Captain Robert's Highland Blues, from Winchester, proceeded to Harpers-Ferry, in the Hall-Road cars, to meet the Everhart Grays and Frederick Volunteers, of Frederick, Md., and escort them to Winchester. All things went well, and the companies met at Harpers-Ferry, where they spent about six hours very agreeably. Capt. Small's company (the Volunteers) dined at Mr. Gibson's Hotel, and Capt. Hoskins's company (the Grays) at Mr. Fitzsimmons's, and a part of the Highland Blues with each. At 4 o'clock, the train set out for Winchester, where all arrived safe in the evening, much to the gratification of the friends of the cause. Thursday interrupted, in a great measure, the parade at Winchester, and curtailed much of the enjoyment which had been justly anticipated. The Frederick Volunteers returned to their homes on Friday, and the Everhart Grays on Saturday. Crowds of spectators watched their transit at every point—the scene presenting throughout quite an interesting spectacle. These interviews encourage a social and friendly spirit, and are productive of good.

We learn from the Winchester Virginian, that the Highland Blues have been invited to return the visit, which will be done in the course of the summer.

THE MAILS.—We have had the advantages of a daily mail for the last two weeks, after many vexatious disappointments. We trust the arrangement will be permanent.—The morning papers from Baltimore are received every day at 5 o'clock, P. M. except in such instances as our friends in that city fail to deposit them in the Post Office in due season. There is yet one subject of complaint. The National Intelligencer does not reach us until it is two days old, although it passes by, and arrives in Winchester on the day of its publication. Will the clerks be good enough to put the Charleston package in the Baltimore mail? By doing so, the steadfast patrons of that paper in this quarter will be much gratified, and the public interest served.

HAIL STORM.—We inadvertently omitted to mention in our last, the occurrence of an extraordinary hail storm in a portion of this county, on Sunday week. In Shepherdstown, and its neighborhood, much damage was done to the windows of houses, and vegetation generally was destroyed. Some of the hail stones were the size of a hen's egg, and the ground was completely covered with large masses of ice, of various shapes.

We do not know the extent of the storm, but learn from the Hagerstown Mail of the 27th ultimo, that it was equally severe in the lower part of Washington county. At Sharpsburg and neighborhood, many windows were broken, and much damage done to the rye, corn, and fruit. The same storm, it is said, continued its course over Middletown Valley—producing similar effects.

CONGRESS.—Petitions are pouring in, praying the recognition of the independence of Texas; and it is thought by some that an act of recognition will be passed before the close of the session. Mr. Calhoun is decidedly in favor of such a measure.

On Thursday the Senate passed the bill for appropriations for the purchase of materials and erection of fortifications.

On the question of its final passage, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Leigh. The passage of the bill was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, King of Geo., and Crittenden, and advocated by Messrs. Benton, Walker, Rives, and Webster. The yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing of Ill., Goldborough, Grundy, Handscomb, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King of Al., Lion, Morris, Naudin, Nicholas, Niles, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Rugles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tomlinson, Walker, Webster, Wright—31.

Nays—Messrs. Calhoun, Crittenden, Ewing of Ohio, King of Geo., Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Preston, White—9.

On Friday, Mr. Hill of New Hampshire, who vacates his seat to take the office of Governor, addressed the Senate in support of the Expunging Resolution. The bill regulating the deposits of the public money, was debated on Friday and Saturday, by Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, and Buchanan.

In the House, on Thursday, the Abolition Report was considered. The vote on the joint resolution reported from the select committee on abolition, declaring that "Congress has no power to interfere in any way with Slavery in the several States," was, yeas 189, nays 9; so that the first resolution was agreed to.

The second resolution, declaring that "Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia," was also agreed to, yeas 132, nays 45.

Mr. Adams, Mr. Granger, and Mr. Wise, refusing to vote upon it.

The question being on the third resolution, directing that all petitions, propositions, and resolutions on the subject of slavery, should be laid on the table, without reading, printing, or consideration, it was decided, after some debate, in the affirmative—yeas 117, nays 68.

On Friday, some efforts were made by Mr. Adams, to amend the journal of the previous day, in reference to the proceedings on the Abolition resolutions, but his motions were unsuccessful.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to reorganize the Post Office Department.

The section fixing the rates of postage at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 cents, according to distance, being under consideration, Mr. Johnson of La. moved to strike out the sum of thirty cents, and insert some length, as usual.

FOREIGN.—The packet ship Napoleon, arrived at New York, brings London and Liverpool dates to the 30th April. The cotton market was declining; bank stock has also declined.

There seems to be now no doubt of the intervention of England and France, in behalf of the Queen of Spain, in her struggle against Don Carlos.

The ships Victoria, from Havre, 1st May, and England, from Liverpool, 1st May, have also arrived at New York. The convention between Russia and Turkey has been signed. Turkey is to pay Russia 80,000 Turkish piasters by the latter end of August, and Russia on her part is to evacuate Silesia.

The cotton market was in a languid state, and had declined from 3 to 5 centimes, according to quality.

The Henry 11th, arrived at New York from Havre, has brought out one million and a half of francs in gold, on account of the American indemnification.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

JEFFERSON RACES.—The first day's race, a sweepstakes of \$100 entrance, (four miles), was run by Mr. Duvall's Sir Charles colt in two heats. Mr. Abel's Star filly was the contending jay.

The track was excessively heavy from the late rains.

KENDALL RACES.—First race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$300 entrance, \$100 forfeit, five subscribers, three started.

Second race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Third race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Fourth race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Fifth race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Sixth race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Seventh race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Eighth race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Ninth race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Tenth race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Eleventh race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Twelfth race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Thirteenth race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Fourteenth race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Fifteenth race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

Sixteenth race, a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, h. f. five subscribers, three started.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, May 28. CATTLE.—There has been a fair supply of Beef on the hoof in market this week, and prices are declining. Hogs are firm at \$24 1/2. The price of live Swine has also declined a shade; we quote at \$9 25.

FISH.—A few hundred barrels of Shad from North Carolina, the only parcel received this season, were readily sold during the week. Flour—Sales of all descriptions of Flour, since the 1st of April, have been as follows:—No. 1, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/2; No. 2, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 3, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 4, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 5, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 6, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 7, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 8, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 9, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 10, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 11, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 12, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 13, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 14, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 15, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 16, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 17, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 18, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 19, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 20, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 21, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 22, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 23, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 24, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 25, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 26, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 27, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; No. 28, 100,000 lbs. at \$4 1/4; 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