☞ Some of the sposle men in despair of electing Van Buren in any other way have resorted to the expedient of *rephering* him in. A New Hampshire editor of the Isaac Hill stamp *adds up* 210 of the 288 electoral votes *as certain* for Van Buren. If the "Magician" is *sure* of such an overwhelming majority of the electoral votes, it is singular his friends should be so sensitively alive to the danger of an election by the House of Representatives, just at this time!—*American & Gazette.*

The Public Deposites.—The National Intelligencer publishes the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the resolutions of the Senate. The following table, forming a part of the report, and marked A, embraces the principal facts sought for by the inquiry.

Statement of the amount of monies in the Treasury that is subject to draft on the 21st March, 1836, so far as ascertained from the returns received, (and exclusive of unavailable funds,) with the several places of deposite.

In what Institution.	*Amount.*
Maine Bank, Portland,	$178,884 22
Commercial Bank, Portsmouth,	127,313 33
Merchant's Bank, Boston,	139,681 05
Commonwealth Bank, Boston,	1,000,731 32
Bank of Burlington, Vt.	82,193 48
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Hartford,	66,320 19
Mechanics' Bank, New Haven,	41,315 08
Arcade Bank, Providence,	113,092 06
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, N. Y	216,659 62
Manhattan Company, N. Y.	3,512,791 44
Bank of America, N. Y.	3,703,714 20
Mechanics' Bank, city of N. Y.	3,816,261 80
Girard Bank, Philadelphia,	2,330,910 64
Moyamensing Bank, Philadelphia,	310,042 25
Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore,	996,424 91
Franklin Bank, Baltimore,	344,933 74
Bank of the Metropolis, Washington,	151,486 90
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	107,511 29
Branch Bank, of Virginia, Petersburg,	11,564 76
Branch Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	127,633 55
Bank of N. Carolina, Raleigh,	93,692 07
Planters and Mechanics' Bank Charleston,	957,963 42
Planters' Bank of Georgia, Savannah,	195,517 48
Bank of Augusta, Georgia,	177,370 19
Branch Bank of Alabama, Mobile,	1,694,494 16
Union Bank of Louisiana, N. Orleans,	1,141,857 35
Commercial Bank, N. Orleans,	1,177,634 30
Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh,	51,055 72
Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio,	394,097 52
Franklin Bank, Cincinnati,	191,543 77
Commercial Bank, Cincinnati,	395,135 13
Agency of do at St. Louis,	1,471,157 75
Louisville Savings Institution,	475,592 03
Branch Bank of Indiana, Indianapolis,	960,637 30
Do. do. New Albany,	352,645 75
Do. do. Richmond,	169,946 44
Union Bank of Tennessee, Nashville,	34,916 51
Planters' Bank of Mississippi, Natchez,	2,640,556 24
Bank of Michigan, Detroit,	960,364 35
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Detroit,	707,950 03
	$31,895,155 76

In addition to the above amount, there is at the credit of the Treasurer, in the Union Bank of Tennessee, received on account of sales of Chickasaw lands, the sum of $446,000; which is to be invested for the benefit of the Chickasaw Indians, agreably to the stipulations of the treaty.

Treasury of the U. States, April 15, 1836.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Globe.

THE CREEK WAR.

Extract of a letter from the Postmaster at Columbus, Geo. to the Postmaster General, dated

Columbus, May 18, 1836.

Last evening two friendly Indians were despatched to inform a body of Indians represented to be friendly, and encamped near the spot where the mail was attacked on Monday the 16th inst., that if they would come in they would be protected. By them I sent a note to a white man, who is with the friendly party, informing him that if he would bring in all the mails, with the assistance of the friendly Indians, I would give him $200. The two Indians have not yet returned. As the mails left, are valuable, I would offer a much larger sum to have them brought in, but it is unnecessary; as things are now situated, they can only be brought in by the aid of the friendly Indians, who will be satisfied with a little. No body of whites can be obtained at any price to go to the spot, and endeavor to rescue the mails, so great is the panic now pervading the country. Yesterday, farm houses *five* miles from Columbus were burned down, and this morning some negroes were attacked not more than half a mile from Girard, a town situated directly opposite this, on the western bank of the Chattahoochie river. A horse was wounded, and one of the negroes shot through the arm. I shall continue my exertions to rescue the mails, or so much of them as may not have been destroyed or carried away.

It seems now that there were 15 persons along with the mail when it was attacked. Eleven of them have reached Columbus in safety, after having wandered about in the swamps until last night and this morning. The remaining four are known to have been killed, as they were seen to fall by some of those who have escaped. One of the killed was a Mr Hallett of New York, represented to be a merchant of wealth and respectability. Roanoke, a small village on the Georgia side of the Chattahoochie river, forty miles below this, has been burned by the Indians, and fifteen white persons killed.'

THE INDIAN WAR.

Extact of a letter dated Columbus, Geo. May 21.

Troops are continuing to arrive here, and more are expected. There has not been any particulars known as to what the Indians are about for several days, except that some houses are known to have been burnt, and some more people killed. We are as yet waiting for a force sufficient to go out and make an attack. Nothing can be done unless we have a powerful force, as there is a large number of well armed Indians, and they are determined on war. At the place where Roanoke was burnt, the Indians have resisted two attacks, and they have a breast work of *Cotton bags.*

The Indians are now in possession of a much greater extent of country than is imagined by the people generally, and they have already done damage to a greater extent than it was thought they could do in such a short time.

The country from St. Augustine, Florida, to Montgomery, Ala., excepting some 40 to 60 miles between Tallahassee and Roanoke, is in entire possession of the Indians, and it is the case now that each day, since they took hostile attitude, up to this time, has added strenght to the enemy.

The steamboat Columbus has arrived in safety. We consider this town perfectly safe, as we have about 2000 soldiers, *all volunteers*, and a regular campaign will be commenced as soon as a sufficient force is organized, and the U. States officers arrive.

From the New York Evening Star.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

All doubts are removed. The New Orleans papers to May 13th, and Mobile to May 14th, contain full, ample and OFFICIAL details of the great victory, and render it in fact a more brilliant and remarkable triumph than our previous accounts represented.

From the N. O. Com. Bulletin, May 11.

GALVESTON BAY, April 28, 1836.

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 500 and the same number taken prisoners, together with Santa Anna, all his officers, and his Secretary, (Almonte) &c. !!—Our loss was but six killed and fifteen wounded, (one since dead.)

This appears almost impossible, 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 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 rifleman 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 received the draft for the goods sold the government; a part of the cabinet was in the field; but will have it adjusted in a few days and send it to you. I will also visit your city soon and 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, &c.

JOHN I. LISS.

PORT OF GALVESTON April 29.

Colonel Triplet—

Dear Sir— You doubtless have heard of a splendid and decisive victory gained on the 21st inst. by Gen. Houston over Santa Anna and his forces—Santa Anna, Col. Almonte, Gen. Cos and some other officers are prisoners. The enemy had about 600 killed, and about 500 or 600 are prisoners; about 30 officers were killed on the field. Our loss was 7 killed and 11 wounded. Wonderful disparity!

Signed, DAVID G. BURNET,
President Republic Texas.

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Extract of another letter from the chief Clerk of the Secretary of State's Office, to E. H. Hall, esq. of this city, dated

GALVESTON BAY, April 27.

"I have just had the pleasure of seeing the royal persons, Gen. Santa Anna, Gen. Cos, and Col. Almonte. The battle was fought on the 21st, above Lynch's Ferry—about 650 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 Mobile Advertiser of May 13th, states that three gentlemen who were in the battle with Gen. Houston, had arrived in that city. Their accounts fully substantiated every particular as heretofore given.

After the rout of the Mexicans, Houston's men continued to follow up and pour in upon them for two hours. These gentlemen say that—

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 that retreated. He was seen by two boys, one about 15, 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 Gen. Houston. He was conducted to Gen. Houston, when he made himself known as Santa Anna, asked the respect due officers of rank, and made the offers 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 Cols. 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 these terms for two reasons—first, because the day after the surrender of Col. 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—secondly, he had not men 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 the Mexicans were killed, but that Col. Ward and his men were protected by the walls of the church, in which they had stationed themselves.

The following named persons under the command of Messrs Fanning and Ward, made their escape—Joseph Andrews, (our informant,) David Holt, Lewis Washington, —— Dickenson, Sam'l Hardaway, and Benj. Mordecis, all Georgians. Doctor Shackleford of Ala., 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 Geo., greatly distinguished himself for his valor and intrepidity, and gained the applause of all.

It is said there were not fifty Texans in the battle; that the Texan 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.

The New Orleans Bee states that Gen. Houston made a forced march from Harrisburg, and came up with Santa Anna on the evening of April 20th, and succeeded in alluring him into a wood that night. The next day at 4 P. M., as already stated, the simultaneous attack of the Texans commenced, Gen. Houston being posted out of view of the enemy. Houston sounded aloud the word charge; and every Texan promptly responded by shouting Alamo! Alamo! in voices that resembled the Indian war-whoop; and struck the terror of vengeance into the souls of the butchering enemy. The Texans opened with the cannons which had been presented to them by the Ladies of Nashville; and with their grape shot did great execution. The brass howitzer of the enemy was silenced after the first fire;—all the Mexican gunners picked out by the Texan rifles. Humanity and exhaustion alone ended the deeds of death which followed; for the Mexicans were terrified in the action; they laid down their arms, were killed, taken prisoners, and fled. The cavalry thought to retreat by the bridge, but it had been cut down in the morning, and they were compelled to fly through the woods, where most of them perished, or were captured.

That was the resort and fate of Santa Anna. He escaped on horseback, immediately after the action, for the bridge, but fell back into the wood that night where he reposed with the musquitoes in a tree. But the Texans being on the alert, caught him next morning disguised in common clothes.—Two of them seized him without knowing him. He instantly took out 200 doubloons from his belt, which he offered them to permit his flight, but without avail. He then offered also a costly diamond broach—the two Texans instead of being tempted, suspected him to be an "hidalgo;" and immediately brought him into Houston's tent. Being still unrecognized, the Mexican generalismo exclaimed "Vive loss Texians! Vive el General Houston!"—But young Zavala who was lately in this city, coming in, recognized the President in the captive hypocrite.

This is one of the most singular contests recorded in history. The enemy had about 1110 men in the action, scarcely more than a score of whom escaped being killed or taken prisoners; not one officer of name or note. The Texians had only 580 in the contest, as a *corps de reserve* was left to guard the baggage; yet out of that number only 7 were killed and 20 wounded.

Most of the privates taken prisoners are employed in constructing a fort at Galveston Bay. The officers are reserved for further requisition.

About 300 horses and mules, with large quantities of plate, clothing, &c. that the enemy had plundered in their march, became booty to the Texans, with about $14 000 in specie, which was divided as prize money among the victors.

The same paper contains a letter dated Goliad, March 25th, from a Mexican General of Santa Anna's army to his wife. It contains a horrid picture of the attrocities committed by Santa Anna's army, at which the officer himself confesses that he was so disgusted that he proceeded in advance to Urrea's division. He speaks of seeing the dead bodies of our countrymen strewed on the road mangled by wild beasts—others shot down in the most inhuman manner—most of them handsome youths. On March 27th, 412 prisoners were shot, and at 11 o'clock the same evening their bodies were burnt. He computes the number of foreigners killed in Texas at 1000.

From the Louisiana Advertiser, May 11.

Arrived schooner Flash, from Galveston Bay, having on board several passengers who were in the glorious battle of the 21st April. She also brought various letters for the Texian agents in New Orleans and for private individuals, all of which fully corroborated the previous accounts of the capture of Santa Anna, and of Houston's unparalleled victory.

When the Flash sailed, Santa Anna was under the charge of Capt. Hawkins, of the Texian schr. of war Independence, then in Galveston Bay, and the prisoners of his army were employed in building Fort Travis, on Galveston Island.

The accounts by the Flash, state that General Houston had great difficulty in restraining his troops from proceeding summarily with Santa Anna, as the Texans made their attack under the watchword of "Alamo and Fanning."

The Advertiser of the 11th, gives a particular account of the interview between Houston and Santa Anna. Houston asked him why he put the few survivors of the Alamo to death. He replied that his troops were so much exasperated at the number of their killed and wounded, that he could not restrain them. He was then asked why Fanning's command were slaughtered. His answer was, there were so many prisoners it was impossible either to keep them or to feed them. He also asserted that Col. Fanning and Dr Shackelford still remained prisoners at Victoria.

MASSACRE OF FANNING.

The New Orleans Bee of the 12th 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 Cols. Fanning and Ward is given with great minuteness and with painful particularty. The following extracts are all that we have room for to-day:—

"But what an awful scene did the field present when these prisoners were executed and fell dead in heaps; and what spectator could view it without horror! They were all young, the oldest not more than thirty, and of fine florid complexions. When these unfortunate youths 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 postrate 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 heartfelt sorrow. At six in the morning the execution of 412 American prisoners was commenced, and continued till 8, 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 fell in Texas during this campaign must exceed 1500.—We have still 80 of them living."

THE GREAT VICTORY—*Further Particulars.*

The following extracts from a letter give a variety of particulars in regard to Houston's victory, which are new:—

Nachitoches, May 5th, 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 Jesup.

I send you enclosed a list of the Mexican officers killed and taken in the battle—we have correct information from more than twenty letters.

The moment Houston's men cleared the Mexican breast work they drew their pistols and knives, and the work of death commenced in earnest—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, and then disclosed himself. He was immediately recognized 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 recognized 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 farther particulars.

Your obedient servant,

P. A. MORSE.

From the Boston Sentinel.

☞ We have received from a friend who has recently returned from Texas, the following Official Document. The magnificent offers made by the Government of Texas to emigrants who enter the service of the country, will, we have no doubt, be the means of inducing many of the hardy sons of New-England to leave their native hills to obtain possession of the rich and fertile plains of Texas. In addition to the bounty in land, all who enter the service receive the same pay as officers and privates in the U. S. army:—

WHEREAS, many individuals from the U. States and elsewhere, have left their homes of peace and comfort to volunteer in the service of this country, and endured the hardships and perils of war, in its struggle against Mexican tyranny: and have by their generous patriotism and gallant conduct in the field, earned our warmest gratitude,

Therefore Resolved, That bounties of land be granted and are hereby granted to said volunteers as follows, viz:—

To all who are now in service, and shall continue in service faithfully, during the war, 1280 acres

To all who have served faithfully, or who shall have served faithfully, for a period not six months, 640 acres.

To all who have served faithfully, for a period not less than three months, 320 acres.

To all who shall enter the service previous to the first day of next July, and shall continue in service faithfully during the war, provided the war shall continue for a period more than six months, 960 acres.

To all who shall enter the service after the 1st day of next July, a quantity proportioned to their services, and to be hereafter determined.

Resolved, That the lawful heir or heirs of all such volunteers as may have fallen, or may hereafter fall in the present contest with the Mexican Government, or who may have died, or may hereafter die from any accident, whilst in the service of the country during the war, shall be granted the quantity of land which would have been due the deceased under the colonization laws as established by the laws of the land, had he survived; that is to say, one league and labor (4604 acres) for a man of family, and one third of a league (1476 acres) for a single man—*also,* that the said heir or heirs shall receive, in addition to the land granted as aforesaid, a bounty of 640 acres as decreed by the council at San Felipe, on the 11th day of December, 1835.

Resolved, That every applicant for land under these claims, shall present a certificate from the proper officer under whose command he served, of the time of his service, faithful discharge, &c. and such further evidence as may be considered sufficient, and that the said evidence shall be presented to a land commissioner, or such proper agent as may be established by law, to establish the correctness of the claims—*also,* that these claims may be located on any unappropriated and vacant land in the country, but no single grant shall be located in more than a single body, nor any grant of 1280 acres in any other form than two equal shares; nor any grant of 960 acres in any other form than a square of 640 acres, and another square of 320 acres; nor any grant of 640 acres, in any other form than a square; nor any grant of 320 acres in any other form than a square. The expenses of surveying, office fees, &c. shall be borne by the claimant.

Resolved, That no bounty of land, as here specified, shall be constructed so as to affect the rights and privileges to lands under the colonization laws, as established by the laws of the land of any of the land of any of said volunteers, any more than if it had not been granted.

Resolved, That said volunteers shall, in case they by error locate any of the said claims upon lands previously held by legal titles or possession, be allowed to lift said location and again locate said claim upon any vacant land in the Republic.

The above is a copy from the records of the Convention.

SAM. P. CARSON, Sec'y of State.

Give at Harrisburg, this 29th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

WANTED.

10,000 lbs. pulled WOOL wanted, for which a fair price will be paid in Goods, and part Cash.

21 HODGES & GILMORE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE subscriber is constantly receiving new additions to extensive Book stock.

Rutland, May 17. W. FAY.

MARRIED,

In St. Albans, 22d ult. Mr Wm. K. Weber, to Miss Sarah Ann Phelps, both of St. Albans.

In Weathersfield, 10th ult. Mr James M. Stearns, to Miss Louisa Sherwin.

In Northampton, May 20, Mr Geo. Strickland to Miss Sarah Little.

In Shelburne, May 11th Mr Alexis Hall of N. Y. City, to Miss Ophelia B. daughter of Dr. S. Long of Shelburne.

In Guilford, Mr Alfred Arms to Miss Eunice Greenleaf, both of Guilford.

In Randolph, 31st ult. Mr Joel Marsh to Mrs Mary H. Coats, both of Windsor.

DIED,

In this town on Saturday last, Dea. Amos Weller, 90.

In Burlington, Capt. Thaddeus Tuttle, aged 79.

In Montpelier, Mrs Mercy Nichols, 97.

In Barre, Miss Hubbah Wood, 22.

In Gill, 16th inst. Mr Wm. Wright, 56.

In Montpelier, Mr Joseph Goddard of Worcester, 70.

MAMOUTH EAGLE CIRCUS.

THE MANAGER of this splendid Equestrian and Dramatic Establishment, which gained unprecedeated popularity in the city of New York during the past winter, has been induced to comply with the solicitations of influential Gentlemen from abroad, who have witnessed the performances, and will make a rapid excursion through the principal Towns in this section of the country, and present their wonderful variety of Feats; many of which, have never before been attempted on this side of the Atlantic. Proud of the distinguished approbation and fashionable audiences with which they have been honored, they have cheerfully incurred a large expense to infuse still more the attractions for the Summer travelling season.

The ARENA is newly and completely fitted out, with a numerous company of EQUESTRIANS, possessing unequalled talent; and a Stud of Hanoverian and Arabian HORSES, which, for beauty and management, excel all previous exhibitions ever offered here—the whole is accompanied by a superior **Band of Music.**

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are particularly invited to view the Arena while fitting up, to prove to them how comfortably they will be seated, and on what a superior plan this Travelling Establishment is erected. It is likewise proper to state, that the strictest attention will be paid to gentility, and neither word nor action introduced that can offend the most delicate or susceptible mind; but such amusements only selected as cannot fail to instruct as well as divert the intelligent and refined of every community.

Will be EXHIBITED at RUTLAND, GEO. H. BRAMAN'S HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of June, FOR ONE DAY ONLY. The performance will commence at TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon—also, at half past 7 o'clock in the Evening.

No admittance to those in the Evening who have paid in the day time, without the usual fee.

☞ BOXES 50 cents—Children under 10 years half price—PIT 25 cents without any distinction of age.

The above will be Exhibited at WALLINGFORD, Mr Leonard's Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 10th June.

UNION HALL AND BOARDING-HOUSE,

Clarendon Springs.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that his House situated within a few rods of the springs is completely finished, in a genteel and handsome manner, for the accomodation of visitors, affording facilities for using the waters, not obtained at any other house in the vicinity. His Table will be furnished with the choicest delicacies of the season, and his Bar with the best Wines; Parties of Pleasure will be accommodated on the most liberal terms; Congress Water fresh from the fountain head will be constantly kept on hand. Good Stabling for horses, and pasturage at the shortest distance, and every attention will be paid to the wants and wishes of those who may favor him with a call.

The medical virtues of the waters, as attested by their successful application in almost every variety of disease, are not surpassed by any mineral springs in this country.

Grateful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and determined to spare no exertions which may contribute to the comfort and welfare of his guests, the subscriber tenders his warmest acknowledgments for past favors, and respectfully solicits their continuance.

DAVID HODGMAN, Jr.

Clarendon, May 25, 1836. 24

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the district of Rutland, commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

THOMAS HOOKER,

late of Rutland, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 23d day of May inst. being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the S. Foot's office in Rutland, on the last Wednesdays of June and September next, from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

WM. C. KITTRIDGE, } Commis.
SOLOMON FOOT, }

Dated at Rutland, this 27th day of May A. D. 1836. 23