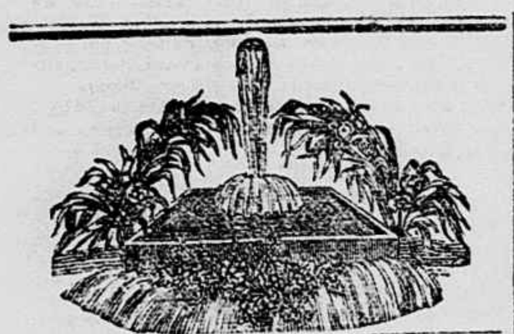

POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

THE PAINTED CUP.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

The fresh savannahs of the Sangamon
Here rise in gentle swells, and the long grass
Is mixed with rustling hazels. Scarlet tufts
Are glowing in the green, like flakes of fire;
The wanderers of the prairie know them well,
And call that brilliant flower the painted cup.
Now, if thou art a poet, tell me not
That these bright chalices were tinted thus
To hold the dew for fairies, when they meet
On moonlight evenings in the hazel bowers,
And dance till they are thirsty. Call not up,
Amid the fresh and virgin solitude,
The faded fancies of an elder world,
But leave these scarlet cups to spotted moths
Of June, and glistening flies, and humming birds,
To drink from, when on all these boundless lawns
The morning sun looks hot. Or let the wind
O'erturn in sport their ruddy brims, and pour
A sudden shower upon the strawberry plant,
To swell the reddening fruit that even now
Breathes a slight fragrance from the sunny slope.
But thou art of a gayer fancy. Well—
Let then the gentle Manitou of flowers,
Lingering amid the bloomy waste he loves,
Though all his swarthy worshippers are gone—
Slender and small, his rounded cheek all brown
And ruddy with the sunshine; let him come
On summer mornings, when the blossoms wake,
And part with little hands the spiky grass;
And touching, with his cherry lips, the edge
Of these bright beakers, drain the gathered dew.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Oh, Autumn leaves!
Summer's bright roses, one by one, have past;
Gone is the beauty of the golden sheaves;
Ye come at last.
Prophets of winter hours approaching fast!
Oh, Autumn leaves!
Why look ye thus so brilliant in decay?
Why, for the dying year, when Nature grieves,
Are ye so gay?
With richer hues than graced her opening day?
Oh, Autumn leaves!
Ye, as done your crimson robes of mirth,
While dull decay a moment scarce reprieves
Your forms from earth—
Ye tell us, happier far is death than birth!
Oh, Autumn leaves!
Like you, the dying saint in splendor grows;
With each faint pulse of life that feebly heaves
At evening's close
His every grace with added glory glows.
Oh, Autumn leaves!
Like you, he casts aside all hues of gloom,
And of his bright'ning hopes a chaplet weaves,
That o'er his tomb
Throws the glad promise of eternal bloom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(*From the Lynchburg Republican.*)

EDUCATION.

We make no apology to our readers for occupying so much space with articles, original and selected, on this subject. It is a question of paramount importance—one in which every patriot in the land must feel a deep and abiding interest—and we therefore conclude that it cannot be too often, or at too great length, brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the Press. As suggested by a gifted citizen of another State, the subject should be treated as a matter of *fact*, and not as a matter of *fancy*. "Eminently practical in its character," says J. G. Baldwin, Esq., in a recent address at Gainesville, Alabama, which we shall endeavor to publish at an early day,) "and incalculably important in its results, it deserves the consideration due to a practical question, intimately, or rather indissolubly associated with, and affecting as it is the diversified interests and relations of civilized society.—The subject must be kept constantly before the people of Virginia until they are brought to act upon it, from the Atlantic to the Ohio. Our present system of Common Schools is inefficient, if not useless; and it ought surely to be an object near the heart of every Virginian to "reform it altogether."—With this view, the citizens of the Northwest recently held a convention at Clarksburg, the excellent address of which, in part, will be found on the first page of this paper. The Christiansburg Convention, which our neighbor of the Virginian very appropriately characterizes as "respectable in numbers, and still more so in the character and talents of many of its members," also took the matter in hand and adopted the following resolution offered by the eloquent and accomplished McDowell of Rockbridge:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, in their individual character, most respectfully and earnestly appeal to the Legislature to give its early attention to the condition of our common schools, and to adopt such measures as shall in its judgment be deemed necessary to place them upon the most useful and efficient footing.

We publish from the last Lexington Gazette the following memorial to the Legislature, prepared by a Committee of the late School Convention in Lexington, embracing the principles agreed upon by said Convention. It is intended for signatures, says the Gazette, by such of the citizens of Middle Virginia as are willing to sign it. The general views therein expressed are cordially approved, no doubt, by a vast majority of the intelligent and reflecting people of this Old Commonwealth:

MEMORIAL

Of the undersigned, Citizens of the Central part of Virginia, on the subject of Common Schools.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA:

Your memorialists represent to your honorable body that in their opinion the present state of our Common Schools and the provision for the education of poor children, are unsatisfactory, and require legislative action to render them more efficient for the great purpose of general education.

We have no legal provision for the proper location and construction of schoolhouses—for supplying well qualified teachers, or for testing the qualifications of such as profess to teach—no superintendence of schools, nor general regulations for the proper management of them, or the proper selection and supply of school books—all of which are conditions necessary to a good system of popular education.

Great evils result from these defects. Many of our youth receive no schooling; many more are badly educated; the public intelligence and the public morals suffer great detriment; and every citizen lives less securely and less prosperously under our Republican institutions.

The fund appropriated to the education of poor children is not only deficient in amount, and often negligently and injudiciously administered, but without a well organized school system, it must, though it were doubled or tripled in amount, still fail to accomplish its great object. We apprehend that much of this precious fund has been hitherto wasted in paying for abortive scraps of tuition, resulting in no useful degree of scholarship. And so it must always be, while teachers of any sort are allowed the daily fee of 4 or 5 cents for their charity scholars, without accounting for the manner and the results of their instruction, and while poor ignorant parents send their children so irregularly to school at the public expense and without benefit to the children themselves. A general and well regulated school system would contribute much towards the removal of these defects, by furnishing better instruction, and inducing poor parents to avail themselves more generally and regularly of the benefits of a good school system.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that your honorable body would, after due deliberation, enact a well-digested and efficient system of Common Schools for this Commonwealth; they desire that the plan should be comprehensive and complete in every thing needful to make it operate effectually for the diffusion of knowledge and good morals among the rising generation.

Large funds will be requisite for the support of such a system of schools. For the accomplishment of an end so important to all our best interests, the resources of the Commonwealth ought to be put in requisition to the necessary extent. Besides the present Literary Fund and the share of Virginia in the proceeds of the public lands, a fund should be raised by a tax on property, for the purpose of reducing tuition fees to a rate so low, that all except paupers and a few others might be able to educate their families without calling for special aid from the public charity.

We hold it to be manifestly just and proper that the people should all contribute according to their ability to the great object of diffusing the blessing of Education through all classes of our citizens, that they may secure to their country a higher degree of intelligence and virtue, and to themselves and their posterity the only safeguard under Heaven for the perpetuation and beneficial administration of our popular system of Government.

With this expression of their sentiments, your memorialists submit the subject to the wisdom of the Legislature, trusting that the session of 1841-2, will not be suffered to pass away without the adoption of preparatory measures at least, for a thorough revision and improvement of our system of Common Schools.

(*From the Farmers' Register.*)

"DISPUTED QUESTIONS IN AGRICULTURE."—A writer in the Eighth Number of the Farmers' Register, after commenting with some asperity on the confused notions which prevail among agriculturalists on certain important, but at the same time easily ascertained truths, proposes five inquiries, and gives under each head, the best means of arriving at satisfactory conclusions respecting them.

Of these, I will select two, and give to the readers of the Register what information I have collected from the results of several years' attention to those subjects, though I do not know if that information will be of any service to the writer of the article, gathered, as it has been, from a point very distant from the place where his experiments have been made. But it may avail others, if not him.

The first inquiry I propose to examine is the third in the order in which they are made: it is, "at what distance is best to plant, and by what modes of culture corn will produce most nett profit?"

On the first head of this inquiry, I have satisfied myself, from my experience, and from all the observation I have bestowed upon the management of others, that, in the middle region of South Carolina, corn on upland will, one year with another, on manured and unmanured lands, produce most at the distance of four feet by five, and one stalk to the hill. This may seem to most planters too far apart, and that too much ground is lost thereby. If the object with the planter is to produce the greatest number of ears, and not the largest quantity of grain, I will admit that the distance is too great, but not otherwise. Thirty bushels of grain to an acre of Indian corn, on upland, is a large yield—far above the average with the best planters, and above the largest yield to any one, with most. It is easily proved, that an acre of corn planted four feet by five, and one stalk to the hill, will produce over that quantity; if each stalk will produce an ear that will measure a pint, and it cannot be a difficult matter to make land rich enough to yield a pint to the stock, if sufficient distance is given. By lessening the distance, or leaving two stalks to the hill, a portion of the nutriment that would otherwise be imparted to the ear will be drawn away to support the increased quantity of stalk and the blades thereon, and more fodder but less corn will be made thereby.

Added to this is another reason why I give that distance to my corn. I never take off the suckers, and I leave it to Nature to relieve each stalk of any superabundance of nutriment in the soil, by throwing off as many suckers as it can support. This last reason may be a very insufficient one to most planters, and I may have given rise to another "*disputed question in Agriculture*," but I am fully convinced that nothing is gained by removing the suckers from corn, often injury is done, and always time is lost in the operation. So that though I leave my corn very wide apart at first, it becomes somewhat thicker, and just where I want it—in the best spots; and I have the distance better regulated by that means, than by the most judicious management of my own. On the propriety of leaving the suckers on corn, I could supply some interesting details, and perhaps some useful information, but I would thereby extend this article to too great length; and I will now, very briefly, in reply to the second branch of the above inquiry, state my method of cultivating corn, without, however, claiming for it the best mode, or that which will produce the greatest nett profit.

The land intended for corn should be broken up deep, some time before it is planted. Just before planting, it should be thrown up in three furrows with the *shovel plough*, and crossed (deep) with one furrow of the same plough. If manured, it should be trenched as follows: The hands employed in dropping the manure should use a basket for that purpose that will hold about a bushel. They should walk upon the three furrows, and at each check drop one foot, and drop the manure on each side of the foot, and then gently case up the foot, which will leave an opening in the manure at the bottom of the furrow for the reception of the corn, which should be immediately dropped, and covered. This will be useless detail to most planters. I have often seen corn dropped on the manure or covered with it, with decidedly bad effect.

As soon as the corn is fairly up, and attains some three or four leaves, it should be ploughed as deep as it will admit of. All the subsequent tending should be superficial. After the first ploughing it should be *moulded* with the hoe, and then ploughed four times afterwards with the *sweep* plough, and hoed with the hoe, when the corn is just getting in ear. This may seem a very great deal of work to many, who tend their corn with much less, but I have endeavored to answer the question, according to my own method and my belief, "by what modes of culture, corn will produce the most nett profit."

I had intended to reply to the inquiry, "Whether it is injurious or beneficial to cut the roots of corn during its growth?" But I have already extended this paper to a greater length than I thought I would do in setting out, and I must reserve for some future numbers the result of my experience on that "disputed question."

COTTON.

(*From the Farmers' Register.*)

EXPERIMENT OF PLANTING CORN WITH ONE OR MORE STALKS AT A PLACE.

Louisa Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1841.

While my pen is in hand I will give you the details of an experiment in planting corn which I made in 1839. It may be of some interest to your readers.

My object was to ascertain how the product of the crop is affected by the mode of planting; as with only a single stalk in a hill, or with more. A piece of land of good quality, and pretty well manured, was laid off by stakes in straight rows or drills 5 feet apart. Thirty of these rows, of equal length, were divided into three parcels of 10 rows each. One of these parcels I planted with a single stalk in a hill, the hills being placed one and a half feet apart in the drill; one with two stalks in a hill, the hills three feet apart in the drill; and the other with three stalks in a hill, the hills four and a half feet apart in the drill. By this arrangement it will at once be perceived that each parcel, occupying exactly the same space of ground, (which was just a quarter of an acre,) had precisely the same number of stalks of corn on it—the only difference between them being in the mode of planting, viz: one with one stalk, one with two, and the other with three stalks in a hill. The distances between the hills were taken by measure; the whole lot was planted at the same time, with the same variety of corn, cultivated alike, and harvested alike, and the product of each parcel, carefully kept to itself, was as follows:

No. 1, one stalk in a hill, the hills one and a half feet apart, 14½ bushels.

No. 2, two stalks in a hill, the hills three feet apart 16½ bushels.

No. 3, three stalks in a hill, the hills four and a half feet apart, 14½ bushels.

Thus it would appear, that on such land as I experimented on, corn is more productive with two stalks in a hill, than with either one stalk or with three; and that there is no difference in product between that with one stalk in a hill and that with three.

My lot of three-fourths of an acre produced 45 bushels, or at the rate of 60 bushels per acre; while the quarter of an acre which was planted with two stalks in a hill, produced 16½ bushels, or at the rate of 66 bushels to the acre, merely from the mode of planting—a most important and valuable gain truly. There were some stalks missing in each parcel, but I thought not more in one than in another; and though there may have been some shade of difference in the quality of the soil, or of the manure applied to it, I did not perceive any. I thought the experiment was a good one, and had reason to be a fair one. I was induced to make it from reading in the Register a very valuable article on the cultivation of corn, from the pen of Mr. William P. Taylor of Caroline. He advanced the opinion, as the result of his experience and observation, that corn produces more when planted with two stalks in a hill than with one. Knowing that his experience and intelligence entitled his opinions to great respect, and having myself observed that one corn maker of my acquaintance, who always plants with two stalks in a hill, (to extent he now does,) generally made better crops than his neighbors, I thought it would be well to test it by accurate experiment. The result tends to confirm Mr. Taylor's opinion. The corn which I planted was a variety of the twin eared prolific corn, and the season was a very dry one. The common opinion in this part of the country is in favor of planting with a single stalk in a hill; and I know it is in general unsafe to trust to a single experiment, or to the opinions of a few, in opposition to the common opinion of the world, founded on general experience; but so few accurate experiments have been made on this subject, that I have not hesitated to rely on Mr. Taylor's opinion, confirmed by my own experiment and observation; and I now plant my corn with two stalks in a hill, and recommend others to do the same. It certainly saves labor in planting, and weeding with the hoe, and I think there is a gain in the product of the crop.

Should this meet the eye of any who have made experiments on the same subject, I hope they will give the results through the Register.

The wheat crop in this region gives scarcely half the usual product. Corn, which was backward and indifferent in the early part of the season, now promises about its usual return. Tobacco, though late in starting to grow off from the want of rain, is good, and if it escapes an early frost, may make a fair crop.—The oats never were worse.

JOHN Z. HOLLADAY.

NEWSPAPER PRESS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The fourth anniversary dinner of this valuable institution, took place at the London Tavern. The great room was well filled upon the occasion, and the presence of ladies at the table gave a brilliancy to the scene which seldom adorns similar meetings. About 150 persons dined. Viscount Sandon took the chair shortly before seven o'clock, and was supported by Sir John Milley Doyle, Piercy Banks, Esq., — Twining, Esq., &c., &c.

The cloth having been removed and "Benedictus" sung, the Chairman proposed in succession the usual loyal toasts, which were responded to with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Chairman, in proposing the text toast, "Prosperity to the Newspaper Press Benevolent Association," said he now came to the toast peculiar to the occasion. He wished that he possessed some of that distinguished eloquence which on a former occasion had enlightened and adorned the subject of which he had now to treat; but as every one could not have the same wit as Lord Brougham and Lord Lyndhurst, so it was not given to one association to have its festival graced year after year by such eloquence, [cheers.] The subject, indeed, scarcely needed it. How much of their daily recreation and information came from a newspaper! It was the medium of civilization in modern times—it was the great corrector of the public morals, [cheers]—the great organ of public opinions. Without that mechanic aid which enabled them to distribute information in a very short time over the whole world, the art of printing would have been of comparatively little use; it would be in the closet for the benefit of the learned, and would have been productive of little or no advantage to the people at large, [cheers.] He need not urge further the claims of those who had the laborious task of furnishing that daily amount of amusement and information; of all labor, intellectual labor was that which most exhausted the men who were engaged in it; and when they thought of the midnight toil, of the journeys by sea and land, of the ability, readiness and industry required for instant production of that which will interest and entertain from hour to hour, it must be acknowledged that of all literary men those engaged in furnishing the food of the daily press were the most deserving of sympathy and support, [cheers.] He concluded by saying that as the press had given them much, he hoped they would in return contribute liberally to the funds of this institution, [cheers.]

The toast was received with great warmth and enthusiasm.

Dr. Sheridan, the chairman of the directors, in returning thanks on behalf of the association, said that the cause which he advocated would compensate for his deficiency; for it was the cause of pure and unalloyed benevolence, which never needed any eloquent or elaborate recommendation to elicit British sympathy. It was essential to the character of this institution that it should be recognised as one of a purely charitable nature; he could state positively that no one of its members had joined the association with a view to derive benefit from it himself, [cheers;] and if it should in any case become necessary, the consciousness of having contributed to the fund would diminish the pain of receiving pecuniary assistance. It had been said that they ought to depend entirely upon their own resources; but their numbers were not sufficient to enable them to provide for those who might fall into decay without public aid, and in receiving that aid they *only* imitated the honorable example of the officers of her Majesty's army and navy, whose excellent institution—the United Service Benevolent Institution—did not hesitate to receive public aid, [cheers.]

Hitherto no member had applied for relief; but death had been busy with them, and fortunately they had found the means of affording some relief and assistance to the mother and children deprived of their natural protector in more than two cases. [Hear.] Was it not, he asked emphatically, more commendable to associate together for the relief of distressed members accepting the public aid than to leave the unfortunate amongst them dependent on casual relief, or perchance to perish in the streets? He put that question emphatically to those who had hitherto refrained from joining the association. Many who rose to elevated stations from the press were afterwards ashamed of the connection; the press had many ungrateful offspring; he trusted that he should never be one. He rejoiced that each of their anniversary festivals had exhibited the aristocracy of rank uniting with that aristocracy of mind which was confined to no rank or station.—For his part, no elevation would prevent him from feeling a pride in his connexion with the newspaper press; for what wider field could be opened to an intellectual ambition than that of becoming the enlightener of nations—or what more effectual organ for the accomplishment of that ambition than the newspaper press, which like the electric fluid, permeated the intellectual world with the vital principle of action, developing all its best propensities, and falling like the lightning's flash with destructive force upon all that was vicious or injurious to society.—[Cheers.]

After "The Health of the Chairman," which was proposed by Mr. Heppel, and that of the American Minister by the Chairman, had been duly honored, the Secretary read the following letter:

"32, Upper Grosvenor street, June 4, 1841.

"SIR: I very much regret that it will not be in my power to attend your anniversary dinner, as I had flattered mysel, some days since, with the hope of doing. Circumstances beyond my control will take me from London to-morrow, and deny me the pleasure of being present. I shall feel the disappointment the more as I was desirous of having an opportunity of adding personally the tribute of my respect and approbation to the objects of your benevolent association. The public press has now become an important profession, and immensely powerful for good or evil. Inscribing its deep character upon all classes of society, it has become, in the way of information, instruction and amusement, one of the necessaries of civilized life; and under the guidance of learning, liberty and religion, may justly be regarded as the life-blood and master-spirit of free representative Government. Who are better entitled to public respect and patronage than those by whose commanding talents, acquirements, and industry, the Press has reached its present commanding position? Among the numerous and noble charities of your great metropolis (and there seems to be no calamity to which human nature is incident without its peculiar asylum,) there are probably few more worthy of support than that of the "Newspaper Press Benevolent Association." Wishing most cordially that it may fulfil the purposes of its founders, I beg permission to add my name to the list of its patrons.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

A. STEVENSON.

"Robert Knox, Esq., Honorary Secretary, &c. &c."

"The Vice Presidents and Donors," "Viscountess Sandon and the Ladies," and several other toasts of a similar character were drunk before the Chairman left the chair.

We must not omit to notice the readiness of the members of the musical profession to contribute to the entertainment, nor the excellence of the fare which they provided.

Amongst the subscriptions announced by the Secretary, the principal were the Duke of Cambridge, 30*l.*; Viscount Sandon, 10 guineas; the Attorney General, 10 guineas; Sir G. Cockburn, 5*l.*; B. D'Israeli, Esq., 5*l.*; B. B. Cabbell, Esq., 10 guineas; Murdo Young, Esq., 60 guineas; Mr. Stevenson, 5 guineas; Sir George Murray, 5 guineas; Sir James Dowling, 5*l.*; G. L. Blount, Esq., 5*l.*; A. Bunn, Esq., 5 guineas, &c.—The company separated about twelve o'clock.

POLITICS.

(*From the New York Herald.*)

One of the greatest frauds practised upon the community by banking institutions, is the declaration of dividends by those that are suspended. The following dividends have been declared by the Philadelphia Banks:

	Capital.	Rates.	Am't.
Southwark,	250,000	3 per cent.	7,500
Commercial,	1,000,000	3 "	30,000
Manufact. & Mechanics'	401,300	2½ "	10,032
Western,	500,000	3 "	15,000
Northern Liberties,	350,000	2½ "	9,250
Moyamensing,	250,000	2½ "	6,250
Mechanics',	1,400,000	2½ "	35,000
Farmers' & Mechanics',	1,250,000	2½ "	31,250
Girard,	5,000,000	1 "	50,000
	$10,401,300		$194,282

The currency issued by these Banks is at 4 per cent. discount for specie, owing to their confessed inability to pay their debts, yet, in the face of this declaration, they come out and announce that they have made profit to an average of nearly two per cent. in six months, which they divide among their stockholders. Now, one of two things is certain. If the Banks are making money, they can afford to bear the loss of converting a sufficient quantity of their assets into active means, in order to redeem their circulating notes. If they are not making money, and cannot pay their debts, this process of dividing up the capital among the stockholders is a direct robbery of the creditors of the Bank. An association of individuals subscribe, as in the case of the Girard Bank, $5,000,000; on the credit of that capital they obtain credit of the public and of other Banks; in process of time, they find themselves unable to pay the debts so contracted, and their notes sell in the market at 4 per cent. discount. They then proceed to divide up among themselves, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the capital, on the strength of which they obtained credit. If they can divide 6 per cent., why may not they divide the whole, and leave the creditors to take care of themselves? The above Banks are all insolvent, and the Girard so notoriously bad, that the stock sells at 25, and yet the directors have the boldness to take $50,000 of the money that belongs to the credit of the Bank, and divide it among the proprietors. The profligacy of this proceeding can only be equalled by the supineness of the people that permit such a state of things, or the corruption of the Legislature that permits such institutions to exist.

(*From the same.*)

TOTAL OVERTHROW OF THE BANK WHIG PARTY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

It will be seen by the returns given to-day, that the election has resulted in the complete and overwhelming prostration of the Whig party in the State of New York. The Democrats have swept over the State like a tornado. There is no doubt of the perfect re-establishment of the Democratic ascendancy in every branch of the Government within reach of the popular will. The House of Assembly is Democratic by a great majority, the Senate is probably so, and the aggregate popular majority is immense and overwhelming.

Who are the men, and what are the measures, that are thus unequivocally, and in tones of thunder, condemned by the voice of an intelligent, indignant, and patriotic people? And what are the causes which have led to this astounding result?

Upon Mr. Clay, and his partizans, the pipe-layers—upon Governor Seward and Weed, and the whole host of anti-masonic demagogues, is the stamp of public reprobation indelibly fixed. Their professions of patriotism are derided—their principles and system of policy repudiated, and all are overwhelmed in remediless ruin. A National Bank is emphatically rejected and condemned, and the unhallowed attempt of Seward and Weed to mix up religion with politics, and operate upon the honest Catholics, through the instrumentality of the Bishop and his coadjutors, is rebuked and put down forever. The reckless and extravagant system of Internal Improvement prosecuted by the Seward Administration—the barefaced corruption practised in the disposition and sale of offices, and the general demoralization that has crept into every part of the State Government, are all condemned by the people. A Whig defeat was expected, but the majority is immense, far outrunning the anticipations of the most sanguine Democrat in the land.

The causes that have led to this result are various and manifold. The general and growing distrust of the State Administration, the impatience felt by a considerable portion of the Whigs, under the intolerant domination of Seward and Weed, would have secured the overthrow of the party apart from any other consideration. But the violent and headlong course of Mr Clay and his adherents in Congress, their denunciation of President Tyler and all who are disposed to give his Administration a fair trial, increased the causes of dissatisfaction, and contributed to swell the majority to an incalculable extent. The Clay manifesto, broaching doctrines so monstrous and revolutionary, alarmed reflecting men among the Whigs, and kept them from the polls. The folly and violence of the Syracuse Convention aroused the indignation of many who would otherwise have voted the Whig ticket. They would not lend their aid in any way to secure a victory which would have been trumpeted over the country as a Clay triumph. Added to these, was the general and righteous indignation at the impudent and unprincipled attempt of Seward and Weed to control the Catholic voters through their religious attachments. This feeling operated with potent effect against them. The influence of Bishop Hughes may have diverted some two thousand votes from the Locofoco ticket in this city, but it injured the Whigs immensely in other parts of the State. Never did a corrupt and dirty intrigue meet with a more prompt and exemplary punishment. The people are too honest, too intelligent, and too discerning for the unprincipled and depraved purposes of the regency at Albany and their associates in this city, and every future attempt to regain the ascendancy will be a miserable failure.

DINNER TO GOV. GILMER.—We are authorized to say that Gov. Gilmer has accepted the invitation of the Republicans of Nelson, to a dinner at Greenfield, Nelson, ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH INST. The dinner is to be a free one, and all the world are invited to "partake freely." A good many distinguished gentlemen have been specially invited, some of whom are expected, *certainly*.

MESSRS. GILMER AND IRVING.

These gentlemen addressed the people of this county in the Court-house, on Monday last. Mr. Irving opened with a speech four hours in length, in which he not only "defined his own position," but attempted to define that of Gov. Gilmer also. The first part of his speech was taken up entirely in an examination of the course of Governor Gilmer during the recent extra session, and in an attempt to fasten upon that gentleman the charge of inconsistency—with how much success, it may be safely left to every *candid* and *unprejudiced* man present, to determine. He announced himself a States Rights man, after "the straitest sect," and like W. Cost Johnson, declared that it was his devotion to State Rights that led him to support the Distribution scheme—a measure whose direct tendency is to create a dependance of *feeling and interest* in the State sovereignties on their *Federal head*, and which must inevitably end, if persisted in, in the total destruction of that reliance upon their own resources, so essential to the preservation of those sovereignties in their original strength. The wisest man that ever lived, long since announced it, as a maxim,—a maxim whose truth has been illustrated by the history of three thousand years—that "the *borrower* is *servant* to the *lender*:" how much more is the recipient of the *bounty* of another, the "*servant*" of him by whom that bounty is dispensed! And yet this is the attitude which the States are made to occupy towards the Federal Government by this Distribution scheme. Still, Mr. Irving advocates it upon the ground that it is a State Rights measure! From *such* States Rightism as this, "good Lord deliver us."

But Mr. I. would probably attempt to escape from the difficulty, as he did on Monday, by contending that the public lands belong of right to the States, in their individual capacity; that they are held by the Federal Government as *a trustee* for the benefit of the individual States; that they (the States) have an indefeasible equitable *right* to the proceeds of the lands; that the distribution was made in accordance with this *duty*, on the part of the Federal Government, and *right* on the part of the States; and that, by consequence, the distribution, so far from being a *bounty* conferred upon the States by the Federal Government, is simply the payment of a *debt* due from that Government to the States. This we understood to be the substance of Mr. I.'s proposition. It is not a new one. It was raised in the Senate of the United States last winter, by Mr. Crittenden, and seems to have been stereotyped for the general use of all the advocates of distribution. We have neither time nor inclination to argue this question, at this time, nor is it necessary, seeing that Mr. I. himself, and the bill which he advocates, completely refute the proposition. We understand Mr. I. as defending that provision of the land bill which provides that whenever the duty upon any article shall exceed 20 per cent. the distribution shall cease and the proceeds of the public lands applied to the ordinary expenses of the Government.

Now it may be asked, if the States have an indisputable *right* to the money arising from the sales of public lands, what right had the Federal Government to impose restrictions upon that right? If the proceeds of the sales of the public lands *belong*, of right, to the individual States, what right has the Federal Government to say to them that upon the happening of a certain contingency they shall be deprived of that which lawfully belongs to them? Mr. I. is lawyer enough to know that a mere *trustee* has no right to annex conditions to the trust, with which he is clothed. A trustee has no right to say to the beneficiary under the trust, you shall not enjoy the benefit of this trust, unless you submit to certain restrictions that I impose.—Now the Distribution bill holds this very language to the States; nay, it says more; it says to the States, You shall not enjoy this "*trust*" at all, although it belongs of right to you, if we (the Federal Government) should want it ourselves! In other words, it says that whenever the duty upon any article shall exceed 20 per cent. the States shall, no longer have the proceeds, but they shall be applied to the expenses of the Federal Government. This provision, beyond all dispute, excludes the idea that the proceeds of the public lands *belong to the States*. On the contrary, it is the assertion of a broad and unrestricted title in the *Federal* Government to them. Are we not fully sustained, then, in the assertion that Mr. I.'s argument is completely rebutted by the very bill which he advocated? We think we are.

But this is not all; there is a proviso in the distribution bill which seems to have been inserted to meet this very argument, and which refutes it in terms as broad as any the English language affords. It is as follows:

"AND PROVIDED ALSO, *That nothing herein contained shall be construed to the prejudice of future applications for a reduction of the price of the public lands; or to the prejudice of applications for a transfer of the public lands, on reasonable terms, to the States in which they lie, or to make such future disposition of the public lands, or any part thereof*, AS CONGRESS MAY DEEM EXPEDIENT."

Now is not this extraordinary language for a "trustee!" Is there any thing like the recognition of a "trust," or of the "equitable right" of the States to the public lands? On the contrary, is it not a flat denial alike of the "trust" and the "right?" Why, this proviso says to the States, nearly in terms:—"We deny your '*right*' to the public lands, and confer them upon you merely as a bounty, and you may be thankful for the boon!" Away, then, with the idea that these lands are held by the Federal Government "in trust for the States," when the very bill which these gentlemen sustain, "blows it sky high!"

But the "proviso" is remarkable in another point of view: It asserts for Congress the right to do two things which the Federalists "especially hold in hate;" to wit, "a reduction of the price of the public lands;" and "a transfer of the public lands, on reasonable terms, to the States in which they lie." Mr. I. was particularly pointed in his denunciations of these propositions, especially the last, and yet his "party" in Congress have asserted both. We are inclined to think that our friend I. was not aware of this, else that patriotic devotion to his "*party*" which was so conspicuous in all his speeches on Monday, would have led him to be more sparing of his denunciations of a *principle* which "*the party*" had so emphatically supported. But we forbear for the present.

Mr. I. came unequivocally in favor of a National Bank "upon the old foundation," and, while upon this subject, denounced "Capt. Tyler," as he, in imitation of that pink of decency, John Minor Botts, called the President of the United States. He defended the Tariff bill. In short, he went for the whole batch of Federal measures adopted at the recent Extra Session of Congress. Indeed, any one may define Mr. I's position: who will take the trouble to look into the doings of the *Federal* Whigs, at the late Session of Congress. He is *for* every thing that *the* "party" are for, and *against* every thing that they are against. His speech, however, considered simply as an *intellectual* effort, was highly creditable to him. So far as its *principles* were concerned, it was abominable.

Gov. Gilmer replied under very disadvantageous circumstances. He had but the shank of the evening left, it being nearly 5 o'clock when he commenced, with a broken-down audience to speak to. Neverthe less, he most triumphantly vindicated himself from the charges which have been preferred against him. He showed that he had faithfully reflected in Congress the principles which he avowed before his election—and further, that those principles are the only ones upon which the Government can be safely administered. He adverted to one fact that seemed peculiarly galling to the *Federal* Whigs of Albemarle; and which they would fain bury in the ocean of oblivion, if they could, viz: that "the party" had in December 1837, in full meeting assembled, advocated the Special Deposite Scheme, of which *he* is still the advocate, but which *they* have given up, and are now denouncing him because he could'nt change his principles as easily as they have done, and give it up too. That's his sin. Governor Gilmer has "changed," apostatized, and all that, because he can't, at the bidding of the *Charlottesville junto* (for even our little village has its *junto* now) give up a measure which has always been a favorite with him, and was once a favorite with *them* also, and go for a measure which he has always believed to be unconstitutional and inexpedient, and which they once believed to be so! This is the "head and front of his offending." This junto, consisting of some dozen of the sachems of "*the party*," who have constituted themselves a sort of "confidential committee," of the whole Federal Whig party of the county, and have most obligingly undertaken to do their thinking for them, have abandoned the principles which they once professed, and are now denouncing Gov. Gilmer because he, too is not quite "*soft* enough for that." But we tell these self-elected guardians of the Whig party to beware! They will find, unless we are grossly deceived in the signs, that the "*Republican* portion" of the party are made of sterner stuff, than to submit to such dictation much longer. The Republican Whigs of old Albemarle, of whom we are happy to believe there is a goodly number, are very apt to do their own thinking. They are not going to see a faithful public servant beaten down for doing exactly what they elected him to do. *Their principles*, as well as *his*, are in danger and we believe that they will suffer neither them nor him to be sacrificed.

[*Charlottesville Jeffersonian.*

THE GREAT FEDERAL WHIG MEETING ON MONDAY.

"*And, lo! it was NOT.*"

The *Federal* Whigs of Albemarle, for reasons best known to themselves, declined holding a meeting on Monday. The reason *assigned* is, that the day was entirely consumed in the discussion between Messrs. Irving and Gilmer; but we shrewdly suspect that causes more potent than this were at work amongst them. It was, *perhaps*, impossible for them to hold *one* meeting without in effect holding *two*. Dissensions, deep, strong, abiding dissensions exist among them in reference to nearly all the great questions agitated at the late Extra Session of Congress; and it is *more than probable* that the fear of exposing the rotten character of the concern to the public gaze, induced them to decline holding a meeting. Indeed we *know* that some of the "wise men" among them were totally opposed to it. These worthies are for keeping up the political masquerade for some time longer; and while the whole country is moving upon the great questions, by which it has been agitated for six months past, *they* are still attempting to play the same sneaking and pitiful game of non-committal which has so much disgraced "*the party*" heretofore. But the time is rapidly approaching when the masks, which seem to have been literally *glued to their faces*, will be forcibly torn off by the hands of the people, and they compelled to develope their *real* principles "for the public eye."

The country will no longer tolerate the *dodging* system. The Republican Whigs of Albemarle, have a right to demand that their Federal allies shall show their hands, and we believe they will enforce the demand. If the call of a meeting on Monday were not *a mere feint*—if the Federal Whigs are sincere in their desire of holding a meeting and expressing their opinions upon the great questions of the day, as Bank, Distribution, &c., their way is plain. Let them forthwith call a meeting for December court. We promise to do all that we can to make the notice as general as possible. *Show your hands, gentlemen.*

[*Charlottesville Jeffersonian, Nov. 4.*

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democrats of Brunswick have designated Richmond, as the place, and the 2d of February, 1842, as the time, for holding the Democratic Convention. We call, therefore, upon the Democrats of the surrounding counties to move, forthwith in this matter. Let them call meetings, at their next Courts, and appoint their delegates.

The Democrats of Albermarle, we feel authorised to say, will meet at DECEMBER COURT and appoint delegates.

Cannot the Democracy of NELSON meet at their November Court? We merely throw out the suggestion.—*Ib.*

RUMOR EXTRAORDINARY.—It is currently rumored in town, that Mr. W. C. Rives has declared himself in favor of Henry Clay for the next Presidency! Mr Rives was here on Monday, and is said to have made the declaration to several gentlemen on the public square. Is it true?—*Ib.*

(*From the Globe.*)

THE REPEAL OF THE DISTRIBUTION ACT.

We should rejoice to see the States whose Democratic principles revolt at the violation of the Constitution and the scheme of corruption which lie at the foundation of the Distribution act, unite on some mode of effecting its repeal. The article we copy from the Charleston Mercury shows that in Alabama popular sentiment is aroused to arrest this revolutionary measure; and, from the tone of the Mercury, we should infer that South Caroli a will refuse to accept the *donative* which Mr. Clay tenders as an inducement to give in, practically, her adhesion to the principles of his system, at the expense of her well known constitutional doctrines and in the face of the able expositions and unanimous vote of her representatives in Congress.—The Democratic States generally, we have no doubt, will give some expression through their legislative assemblies as to some mode of repressing the dangerous innovation which this system of distribution threatens to introduce—giving obliquity to the direction, and complication to the working of our Governments, State and National.

This question will necessarily arise and agitate the State Legislatures in some form or other. If it does not arise in all, upon the acceptance of the proffered *donatice*, as the Mercury supposes it will in South Carolina, the question of repeal by Congress, or the disposition of the *gift fund*, must bring it up for discussion in all of them. If the consideration, that the making of the distribution cannot be arrested by the act of the Democratic States, because the States governed by Federal councils will appropriate the proceeds of the lands as long as permitted by Congress, and the refusal of the rest to take it, only increase the inequality and injustice of the measure, by making its operation partial, should prevent the general adoption of the Mercury's suggestion, some may possibly adopt, as far as practicable, with regard to the shares allotted to them, the substitute offered by Mr. Linn of Missouri, and direct Congress to apply their respective portions to the completion of works of national defence under the supervision of the engineers of the U. S. Until the law shall have been formally repealed by Congress, it seems to us that this disposition of the fund to the common defence—the great object for which the public domain was put at the disposal of Congress—would be in some sort an equivalent for that repeal by State legislation, and would have a decisive effect in producing its ultimate repeal by Congress, and securing its future application to the accomplishment of the great end for which the General Government was established, and the appropriate resource of the public domain resigned to it by all the States.

If, however, the strong ground of rejecting the law, as suggested in South Carolina, should be adopted by the *new States*, and the forbidden fruit of Mr. Clay's summer session should be repudiated by them as both corrupt and of unconstitutional growth, it would amount almost to an interdict of the sales of the public lands within the States and Territories wherein they lie.—Who would feel himself safe in the title of lands which the State jurisdiction, sovereign over the soil, pronounced to be acquired in violation of the Constitution, and the compacts between the States and the U. S.? In such case, every purchaser of public lands, under the Distribution act, would buy a law suit in which he would have State authority for his antagonist, and his only support an act of Congress as flagrantly violating the Constitution, as would be the sale of the new States to make distribution of the proceeds to build up negro Governments in Africa. Indeed, Mr. Clay's Distribution bill provided originally that it should in part be appropriated to the objects of the colonization societies—the transportation of free blacks.

Our hopes of deliverance from the odious and corrupt Distribution law rest upon the repeal of it by Congress. This remedy, the recent elections convince us, will be prompt and efficacious. The bill for the repeal should, we think, contain a clause repealing the late increased imposition of taxes on the necessaries of life—salt, sugar, &c. which should, in fact, be considered a part of the Distribution act, inasmuch as that act rendered the taxes on the food of the people indispensable, to provide for the deficit which the giving away of the public lands produced in the Treasury. The repeal of the odious taxes put on the mouths of the people, and of the odious Distribution law, which gives the amount of those taxes to foreign holders of State stocks, speculators seeking to realize wealth out of State improvements, and to other projectors in the State Legislatures, ought to go hand in hand together.

(*From the Charleston Mercury.*)

THE STATES CAN ANNUL THE DISTRIBUTION ACT.

We insert in this morning's paper the proceedings of a large Democratic meeting in Mobile, which contain a pointed and strong denunciation of the Distribution act, as *unconstitutional, impolitic, unequal in operation, and corrupting in tendency*, and affirming that *it ought to be and must be repealed.* True Democratic doctrine—every syllable of it. But if the bill is all this, we ought to look upon its enactment with the utmost alarm—for it is "*corrupting in its tendency*," and who knows but the drug once taken, will poison the whole system, inflicting a moral stupor upon the people and rendering us henceforth what the projectors of this scheme intended to make us, the passive and debased victims of a gigantic system of usurpation founded on bribery. The Constitution invaded—the Federal Government assuming the right of *taking the State Legislatures into its pay*—the highest sovereign prerogative of the States, that of exclusively controlling their own revenue system, invaded—when such a scheme is put forth in the form of an act of Congress, is it not time for the States to rouse themselves—to ask, "if we suffer such a law to go into operation, how long will there be such things as States or State Governments?"

The idea that South Carolina would refuse to take her portion of the plunder of the U. S. Treasury under the Distribution Act, has been made the subject of sneer and ridicule by the Clay papers. They say that South Carolina loves money as well as other States, (i. e., that she can be bought,) and that though the distribution be in her judgment a usurpation on the part of the Federal Government, a dangerous invasion of the independence of the States, a monstrous absurdity, considered as a method of raising revenue, doubly dangerous to the exporting States as a step towards accumulating all the burdens of the General and local Governments upon commerce in the form of a ruinous tariff—yet such is the present fascination of a heap of money, that the proud State of South Carolina would unhesitatingly stoop her pride, banish her scruples, and give her sanction to a system of plunder for the sake of hugging her poor share of the spoils. Such is the opinion Mr. Clay has of the people he proposes to buy up—and it is in the faith that money offers a temptation superior to that moral principle—stronger than patriotism, than love of liberty, than State pride, than veneration for the Constitution—it is on the firm belief that "every man has his price," that he and his friends hold it ridiculous bombast to suggest the possibility of any State rejecting her share of the proceeds of the public lands. Is this a just estimate of the people? Is there, in reality, nothing better than money? Is not liberty—is not the preservation of the balances of our system of Government, without which liberty cannot exist in our country—a higher and more powerful consideration, than the bribe held out in the Distribution scheme? We believe that South Carolina will reject this bribe, and with remarkable unanimity. There are two powerful reasons for this course—first, with the convictions we entertain of the character of this scheme, it would be disgraceful to receive the money. Second—to reject it would be at once to raise the strongest argument for the repeal of the measure, and give us the power of using that argument with the most decisive effect.

But Mr. Clay and his organs say further, that if S. Carolina should be so insane as to prefer her honor to $80,000 per annum, doled out to her from the Federal Treasury, nobody would care—she would only be laughed at, and her share smilingly pocketed by the rest of the States. But suppose the proud people of Georgia should hold State sovereignty at the same high price, and trample on the bribe; suppose Virginia should spurn the bargain, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Maine, how would the distribution bill work then?

We have alluded only to those States in which all branches of the Government are bound by principle to treat the distribution of money out of the Federal Treasury to the State Legislatures as unconstitutional, dangerous, corrupting, and as a revenue measure, in the last degree absurd. But we have a mightier power over its operation than the full rejection of it by the States above mentioned. *The distribution measure must be sanctioned by a formal legislative act in every State, before the money can be received.* Suppose, then, that the Democratic party unanimously in all the States act according to their principles, we may add to the list Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland—in all fifteen States—with a strong probability of increasing the list by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Michigan. The Democrats have it now in their power to nullify the distribution act in fifteen States—the three Territories are Democratic—if they act as becomes them, the great bribery bill may be strangled in the State legislatures before three months pass over. And from whom does it better deserve its fate, than from the State Legislatures, whose independence it was designed to destroy, upon whose power and dignity it makes fatal war; whose venality and subserviency were impudently reckoned on by its author as the great security for the continuance of his scheme of corruption.

We call upon the Democratic press to put on the armor and meet this enemy now, when we can strike him down with a single bold effort. Never was there an opportunity of achieving by so simple means, a signal and honorable a victory for State Rights, for Democratic justice, equality, and honest government. We call upon the politicians to write, speak and urge the matter upon the people every where. We are pledged to repeal the Distribution Act; we can annul it in the State Legislatures, and *compel* the Whig Congress that created it to blot the foul scheme of bribery, waste and corruption from the statute book.

POSTMASTER AT SYRACUSE.—It seems from the following article in the Onondaga Standard, that Mr. Tyler's new War Secretary is already stepping out of his department to make war upon the very few Democratic Postmasters who were not within the reach of Mr. Granger.

The Postmaster at Syracuse, Jonas Earll, jr., is an unwavering Republican, a most estimable citizen, and as a public officer he performs all his duties with a fidelity and uprightness, which command the respect and approbation of all parties. The President has been required to give some further evidences of his adherence to the favorite creed of the Albany Junto, in relation to the spoils; and if he desires to convince the people of N. Y., that no Republican, however unexceptionable in character and in the discharge of his public duties, is to escape the axe of proscription, he could not have a case which would illustrate more distinctly the proscriptive character of Whiggery, than would be afforded by the removal of Jonas Earll, jr., who, as a true patriot and honest friend, stood by and defended Daniel D. Tompkins, when the viperous fangs of the War Secretary were sunk deep into the generous heart which too warmed him into political existence.—*Albany Argus.*

"A NEW MOVE—*Heads up!*—We understand that a new move is about to be made in relation to the Postmaster at this place. It is understood that the new Secretary of War has promised to aid in the appointment of William Jackson, and petitions are now in circulation for that purpose. Mr. Jackson is a relative of, and dependent on Mr. Townsend, the brother-in-law of the Secretary, and thus has claims to be considered a remote branch of the Secretary's household. He has also been unfortunate in business lately, and it is therefore meet that the State should provide for him. We shall probably soon see whether the Secretary can 'head Captain Tyler,' by dictating to him the appointment of officers not belonging to the department over which he presides, and thus secure comfortable livings not only for his immediate friends, but for all their unfortunate dependents."

[*Onondaga Standard.*

THE GRAND RALLY of the Democracy last evening was truly a cheering and noble spectacle. At an early hour, immense multitudes assembled in State street, where waved, from the balcony of the Democratic Reading Room, which was splendidly illuminated, the "star-spangled banner," which floated proudly and gracefully in the evening breeze. The Brigade Band played several national and popular airs, and as ward after ward came in, they were welcomed with loud and repeated cheerings. When the "Old South Enders" appeared in sight, marching to the soul-inspiring music of Kendall's Brass Band, the greetings were echoed and re-echoed, till the whole vaulted arch seemed to ring with the enthusiastic shouts of the thousands of freemen assembled. Those who saw the spirit manifested, and the determination displayed, must have been convinced that the true principles of Democracy are destined to triumph in Massachusetts.

A procession was formed at an early hour, comprising many thousand of honest Democrats, under the direction of Major Samuel A. Allen, as Marshal, and took up their line of march for the heights of Charlestown, accompanied by the two bands. After passing through several streets, they proceeded to Warren Bridge, where they were received by their brethren of Lexington and Charlestown, and the two brigades interchanged loud and prolonged cheers of congratulation and welcoming. It was an imposing and splendid array of sound heads, hard hands, and honest hearts—men, conscious of their rights as freemen, and resolved to proclaim and maintain those rights at the ballot box, gathered under a November sky, revived by the breezes of an Indian summer, and animated by the cheering influences of a resplendent moon, whose beams [illegible] sparkling [illegible] upon the limpid waves, [illegible] the occasion.

They continued their progress [illegible] principles, along [illegible] streets, [illegible] ings were splendidly illuminated, fair faces smiled welcome, and the waving of handkerchiefs by fair hands, to Bunker Hill, where [illegible] proudly [illegible] liam Sawyer of Charlestown, [illegible] happy [illegible] assembly. George Bancroft of Boston, then [illegible] a speech [illegible] which [illegible] cheered throughout.

The Suffolk Brigade then returned to State [illegible] gave to the [illegible] playing for Morton and Childs [illegible] doubt [illegible] such an entertainment on Monday next, as will [illegible] duce [illegible]

[*Boston Bay State Democrat.*

Female Seminary, at Oak Grove, Caroline county, Va.

THE subscriber announces to the public that his [illegible] young Ladies, at his residence, near [illegible] Chimneys, Caroline county, will [illegible] under the direction and tuition of [illegible]

The session [illegible] on the 15th of January next, and close on the 15th of December, allowing the month of [illegible] for vacation.

The course of [illegible] all the branches [illegible] practical English [illegible] French languages [illegible] dies [illegible] teacher [illegible] ence [illegible] produce satisfactory testimonials of [illegible] competency.

The location is elevated and healthy [illegible] has [illegible] are [illegible] Pupils [illegible]

Terms (half payable in advance.)

For Board, Washing, and Tuition in English branches [illegible]
Tuition [illegible]
Lessons [illegible] Music [illegible]
Each [illegible]
Address [illegible] Va., to S. L. Danton, or

GEO. B. POLLARD, *Proprietor.*

P. S.—[illegible] proper [illegible] admitted [illegible]
Oct. 29

J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers,
Office on Main, 2d door below [illegible]
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DRAWN Numbers of the Union Lottery, Class No. 5, [illegible] drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday, [illegible] 1841.
1 2 [illegible] 49 35 [illegible]
$25 $2[illegible]

SPLENDID PRIZES FOR NOV. 1841.

$30,000! 100 prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class [illegible], at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, 13th Nov., 1841.
Splendid Scheme [illegible]
75 nos., 12 drawn ballots.
Tickets $10—[illegible]
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets [illegible]

$30,000! $20,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class No. 25, determined [illegible] for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, [illegible] November, 1841.
Splendid Scheme—1 capital prize of $30,000, [illegible] of 10,000, [illegible] 1,000, [illegible] &c., &c.
Tickets $15—halves $7.50—quarters [illegible]
A certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets [illegible]
Do. do. [illegible]
Do. do. [illegible]

$40,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class F, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, 27th November, 1841.
Splendid Prizes—$40,000—$10,000 [illegible] do. of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 20 of 1,000, [illegible] &c., &c.
Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2.50.
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets [illegible]
For tickets and shares, and certificates of packages in [illegible] above [illegible]

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers, Richmond,* [illegible]
[illegible] account of the drawing sent to all who [illegible]
Oct. 29