POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

HOME, FAREWELL.

I paused upon the mountain's brow,
And turned me to survey
My native home all smiling now,
Beneath the sun of May.
The bustling world before me lay,
Where I must wh a name;
Hope beckoned to the onward way—
And whispered thoughts of fame.
But memory fondly lingered back,
And dwelt 'mid gathering tears,
Upon my life's eventful track,
Through few—but changing years.
My early love, and hopes, and fears,
Through disappointment's shroud,
Shone forth as when the sun appears
One moment through a cloud.
Farewell, the soil my steps that stayed
In tottering infancy;—
Where free my bounding footsteps stray'd
In boyhood's thoughtless glee.
Her treasured stores, my memory
Linked with each field and spring;
She clings to every rock and tree
As a familiar thing.
And here in childhood's day I heard,
Who never again shall hear—
Or human voice, or song of bird;
Or water murmuring near,
The echo that, with wondrous ear,
I traced from hill to hill,
Lingering through many a noiseless year—
Rings in my fancy still.
And here the light of love
Upon my pathway shed;
A meteor's light destined to prove
That dazzled me and fled—
And here that sister's grave is made,
Upon whose love I leant—
Oh fate! on this devoted head,
Is not thy malice spent!
My native home! farewell once more!
Hope darkens on my mind!
I romp the unknown world before,
And leave my home behind!
Where shall I meet such friends so kind,
As those who love me well?
Another home where shall I find?
But yet, my home, farewell!

FOREIGN.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Oct. 11.—Yesterday the packet ship Orpheus, Capt. Bursley, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th Sept. Our files of London papers are to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th, both inclusive.

They contain advices from Paris of the 13th of Sept. The French ministry was not completed. In all the journals, Marshal Soult is said to have declined the War office. The Constitutionnel affirms, that Marshal Molitor will be appointed to that post. The other vacant Department is that of Commerce, which had been offered to M. Martin du Nord, who was exploring the Alps, and whose reply had not been received.

A voluminous correspondence has taken place between Lord John Russell and Mr. J. S. Buckingham, M. P., originating in some very severe observations of the latter, upon the conduct of ministers and of Lord John Russell in particular, relative to certain claims upon the East India Company, set up by Mr. Buckingham. A duel was frequently hinted at in the course of the correspondence; but both gentlemen finally came to the conclusion, that they would fight out their battle on the floor of the House of Commons.

The King is said to have ordered the removal of a bust of the Duke of Bedford, from the gallery in Windsor Castle, on learning that his Grace had subscribed to the O'Connell tribute.

Messrs. Stephenson & Co., of New Castle, are constructing a locomotive engine for the Emperor of Russia, the speed of which is warranted to be forty miles an hour. The rail way is six feet wide, and the wheels of the locomotive six feet in diameter.

A ship with 340 emigrants from the Isle of Skye, and other parts of the Scottish Highlands, sailed from Greenock about the 1st of September, for St. John, New Brunswick. Agricultural distress was very severe in the Highlands.

M. Perrat, surviving editor of Le National, has addressed a letter to M. Girardin, editor of La Presse, reminding him of the oath which he had taken to avenge the death of M. Armand Carrel, and formally challenging him to fight with swords or pistols; with a threat of vengeance in some other mode unless the challenge be accepted. M. Girardin published the letter in his paper, with remarks, and a refusal to accept the challenge even at the risk of assassination.

The intelligence from Madrid is to the 5th of September. The Christinos under Lopez were defeated by Gomez, near Guadalaxara on the 30th of August, with a severe loss of killed and wounded, Lopez himself was taken prisoner. The two battalions which revolted at San Ildefonso, and compelled the queen to proclaim the constitution, are said to have been almost totally destroyed in the engagement. Gen. Lopez ascribed his defeat to the insubordination of his troops, who compelled him to fight against his own judgment, as he wished to delay the attack until he could receive the reinforcements which had set out from Madrid under Gen. Rodil. After his success, Gomez made a rapid march to Arganda, only five leagues from Madrid, closely pursued by Rodil and Alaix, one of Espartero's generals. The latter overtook the rear guard of Lopez and recaptured some cannon, taken from Lopez.

Gen. Espeleta had gone to France.

El Serrador, commander of another flying party of Carlists, was also advancing upon Madrid. Strong suspicions were entertained of Oraa, commanding the army of the North during the illness of Espartero, and it is even said that a correspondence has been intercepted between him and Don Carlos.

The Christinos and Gen. Evans were preparing to attack Estella, which had been for some time in possession of the Carlists.

Don Carlos has issued a decree, solemnly placing himself, his army, and the kingdom, under the special protection of the Virgin Mary.

Senor Isturitz travelled to Lisbon in disguise, passing as well as he could for an Englishman, under the name of Arthur Simpson. He was received with much attention by lord Howard de Walden, the British minister at Lisbon, and sailed for Falmouth on the 28th of August, on board the British steam-packet.

"Paris, Sept. 13.—The refusal of Marshal Soult to accept the Ministry of War was definite and complete. He was not offered the Presidency of the Council; but, so solicitous is the King that he should take office, that he meditates the creation of a department with which to flatter Soult's vanity, while at the same time to hold him in check. The Minister of War in France is not the Commander-in-chief. No such office as the latter exists, in fact. The Minister of War is controlled by the President of the Council; hence Soult's objection to accept it under any Premier whatever. To obviate this difficulty, the King has it in contemplation to create a new dignity—that of Grand Marshal of the Army, and to tender it to Soult, who in that capacity would only have to communicate with the King. All this proves the extreme anxiety of His Majesty to render the Marshal's influence and capabilities available, while it is manifest that he hesitates to place him in a situation of too much power. This matter is still in negotiation, and the character of Marshal Soult renders it probable that it will fail.

"The Duke de Coigny accepted last night the post of Ambassador to the Court of Spain. He is a man of considerable nerve, (an indispensable requisite in his new office,) served with distinction under Napoleon, and has suffered the loss of an arm. He is married to an English lady, and has a large fortune, (at least 400,000*l.* a year.)

"*Bourse, Sept.* 13, *half past* 4 *p. m.*—The funds declined to-day at the commencement of business, but a little later, confidence was somewhat restored by the announcement that Gen. Decaux had positively been appointed Minister of War, and that M. Martin du Nord had yielded to the instances of his friends, and by accepting the Department of Commerce completed the Ministry.

"Although time presses, I cannot withhold a few particulars of the conflict which took place in Capua, between a Swiss and a Sicilian regiment, a brief reference to which you will find in the journals of this day.

"The Swiss regiment suffered much more than the published accounts state. After slaying their colonel, who sought to pacify them, the Sicilian soldiers left the garrison, dispersed in the Calabrias, and would, it was feared, join the banditti and disaffected who infest that country.

"It had been the determination of the King of Naples to reduce his army by 10,000 men. It is possible that the events at Capua may prevent the immediate execution of that measure."

At Moscow on the 4th of August, the famous bell, the largest and handsomest in the world, was raised from the ground, where it had long lain. It was cast in 1733, by order of the Empress Anne, by Michael Motoren, a Russian metal founder. Its height is 21 feet; its diameter, 23 feet, its weight, is 12,000 poods, 480,000 pounds, (432,000lbs. English weight.) The beauty of the form, the bas reliefs with which it is adorned, the value of the metal, which is a composition of gold, silver, and copper, render it remarkable, as showing the advanced state of the art of casting in metal in Russia at that period. It was raised by a very ingenious contrivance of M. Montferrand, and is placed for the present on a pedestal.

[*Hamburg Paper.*

(*From the London Times of the* 15*th ult.*)

Wednesday Evening, 14th.

Money Market and City Intelligence.—The transactions at the Stock Exchange are nearly of the same character as yesterday, but there has been a further decline, more or less, in nearly all descriptions of public securities.—In the English market the Exchequer-bill business has been watched with more interest than the rest, because those who are not in the secret of what is going on, endeavor to collect from it some evidence of the intentions of the Bank and the Government with respect to that portion of the unfunded debt which is to be paid off, or exchanged for new bills, according to public notice given, on or before the 22d instant. Looking at the apparently desperate state in which this class of securities is placed, the value has been maintained to-day much better than could have been anticipated: and hence the conclusion is, either that the Bank Directors are to place themselves in the breach in order to help Mr. Spring Rice out of his difficulty, or that a resolution has been come to at the Treasury to raise the rate of interest upon them.

* * * * * *

London, August 14—City, Wednesday Evening.—The precautionary measures lately adopted by the Bank, with respect to their discounts and advances, continue to have a very depressing influence on the public Funds. There is scarcely any description of Stock, either English or Foreign, that was not to-day realized at a further reduction in price, the variations being in many cases, very considerable. Consols declined half per cent., and most of the heavy securities in proportion. In the Exchequer Bill market no change of importance occurred, the quotation at the close of this afternoon being again 1s. to 3. p.m.

Ascent of a Balloon with nine persons.—On Friday last the ascent of the stupendous "Royal Vauxhall Balloon" took place from Vauxhall Gardens, London. It contained 70,000, instead of 20,000 cubic feet of gas, the ordinary dimensions; and nine persons, eight males and one female, ascended in it. For a short time the balloon took a direct easterly course, and it was thought to have descended in Kent, but she afterwards veered a little Northward, which would probably take her into Essex. The balloon descended in the marshes, two miles from Rochester, after travelling an hour and a half.

Administration was a few days ago taken out to the effects of the late Mr. Rothschild, in Great Britain, which were sworn to be under 1,000,000*l.* sterling, and the probate duty amounted to 15,000*l.*

By referring to our summary of foreign news it will be seen, that the late judicious measures of our national administration for restoring a specie currency have had the effect of alarming the Bank of England. In the midst of its panic at the rapidity with which gold has been leaving that country for the U. S., that institution took the inconsiderate step of refusing discounts to the principal American houses. Probably, in its trepidation, it did not see that this measure could not have any effect; since, if the gold could not be obtained through American houses, English ones might be engaged to do the same office. Probably subsequent reflection convinced them of the inutility and folly of the determination they had made, and led them to revoke it. It is a somewhat curious spectacle, however, to see with what alarm the measures of our government have struck this enormous and puissant incorporation.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

England.—The Bank of England, in consequence of the large exports of gold to the United States, have refused to discount the paper of the principal American houses. The names of the houses were, Wiggins, Browns, Barings, Wildes, Morrisons, Crydens & Co., Wilson & Ligardi. The matter was, however, subsequently arranged, and the determination of the bank was revoked. The London Morning Chronicle gives the following account of an interview between the houses in question and the officers of the Bank:

"We learn that the measures pursued by the Bank of England, in throwing out the paper of some leading American houses, was beginning to excite alarm in Lancashire, in consequence of which the Bank of Liverpool deemed it necessary to send a deputation to wait on the Governor and Directors, to confer with them on a measure of so much importance to the commercial interest of the country, particularly as the Bank of Liverpool deemed the steps taken by the Bank of England now unnecessary, inasmuch as specie had ceased to be exported to the United States, which was the alleged cause of declining to discount American bills.

The deputation arrived on Tuesday at the Bank, about 12 o'clock, where they remained about 2 hours in conference with the Governor, Deputy Governor and Mr. Horsley Palmer, and after a very full discussion on all points bearing on the question at issue, it was understood that now no obstacle would be thrown in the way of discounting American bills arising out of fair business transactions; but there was a wish on the part of the Bank, to check such foreign State negociations as would have a tendency to drain the country of specie.

We understand there was a most distinct assurance on the part of the Bank, that the bills which they declined discounting, did not arise from the least doubt of their respectability, but, on the other hand, they confined their rejections to the paper of houses of known wealth, respectability, and resources, to prevent inconvenience and alarm.

DOMESTIC.

Remarkable Snow Storm!—A letter from a friend in Skeneateles, written on Thursday last, to the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, gives an account of one of the most extraordinary snow storms that ever occurred in any autumn in New York. On Wednesday morning it commenced snowing, and it continued to fall profusely during the whole of that day, and the next. It was computed that the fall of snow, but for the rapid melting, would have equalled three feet. As it was, the snow lay sixteen inches deep at the time the letter was written. Great destruction took place among the fruit and forest trees, which were broken by the burden of snow resting upon them. Such a storm, at such a period of of the year, is altogether without precedent in this climate, and adds a prominent item to the eccentricities of this remarkable season.

We hope that there is some mistake in the following piece of news, which we copy from the Ohio Atlas, published at Elyria:

Reports are rife in this vicinity, of the murder, by a mob, near Chillicothe, of Mr. Edward Weed, late of Lane Seminary, and since of Cummingsville. A gentleman of Marietta, in whom entire confidence can be placed, reports the following statement as having been made in the stage house at Worcester, by a Kentuckian travelling North in pursuit of slaves, and afterwards repeated by the same individual in the stage, viz: That there was a town gathering at Chillicothe on some day of last week, when Mr. Weed arrived in town on some business, and being known as an Abolitionist, some indignities were offered to him—such as shaving his horse, removing the wheels of his wagon, &c.; that Mr. Weed soon after left town, was followed by the mob, his wagon broken to pieces, his horse killed, and at length *himself suspended to a tree by a rope of bark*, until he was dead. The Kentuckian stated, that he was informed of the fact on his arrival at Chillicothe, and went and saw the body of Mr. Weed.

Our neighbor of the United States Gazette, has saved us the trouble of condensing some few of the statements embraced in the Circular of Messrs. Riley and Van Amringe, touching 'the scented weed,' by the preparation of the following synopsis, which includes several of the most important items.—*Phil. Gazette.*

TOBACCO.

We have before us a very interesting circular, prepared and issued by the commission house of Riley & Van Amringe, of this city, relative to the Tobacco trade, by which it appears that the quantity of Tobacco exported

From 1772 to 1775 inclusive,	was	397,497,139 lbs.
From 1776 to 1782	"	86,649,533 lbs.
From 1787 to 1789	"	167,311,000 lbs.

The amount annually for the last twenty-one years, is 99,331,000. In 1820, the quantity of Tobacco raised in France, was 27,406 hogsheads of 1,200 lbs. each.

The export of manufactured tobacco increases with reference to *quantity*, but not to *price*.

The war of the Revolution checked the tobacco business, probably by causing the Europeans to turn their attention to its cultivation.

It is remarked, that 100,000,000 lbs. supply the foreign demand—and if the export in any year exceeds that amount, that of the next year is correspondently below.

(*From the New Orleans Courier.*)

We translate from the Mercurio of Matamoras, of the 9th September, the annexed article, which is copied from the Diario del Gobierno, published in Mexico:

"We have the satisfaction to announce that the supreme government, as soon as it receives the appropriations made by Congress, will send to the army of operations a quantity of munitions of war, clothing for 4,000 men, shoes, &c. Already has a quantity of provisions been despatched to Matamoras. The number of vessels which compose our navy is to be augmented to ten. We are too well aware of the zeal of the government, and the patriotism of the people, to believe, for a moment, that the war against our enemies will be given up. It is a national one. As soon as the time arrives for commencing the campaign, we shall make known that the check which we received at San Jacinto, will only serve to warm our enthusiasm, and that no sacrifice, however great, will deter us from sustaining the honor and the glory of our country, and maintaining her rights."

The New Orleans Advertiser of October 1st, states that Le Grande, Chief of the Comanche tribe of Indians, arrived here on Thursday last, from Velasco, in the schooner Col. Fanning, and is now returning to his nation by way of Red River.

TEXAS.

Merchants' Exchange News Room,
New Orleans, Sept. 29, 1836.

Extract of a private letter, dated

Velasco, 23d Sept. 1836.

All is quiet. The army is in the vicinity of Victoria, 2,500 strong, and augmenting in numbers. The Mexican army, is still beyond the Rio Grande, and manifest no disposition to advance at present.

The election for President and V. President and members of Congress, took place on the 1st Monday of September. Gen. Houston was elected President by a large majority over both his competitors, Generals Austin and Smith.

The new Congress commences the 1st Monday of October next.

P. S. Bartoloman Pages, who was arrested for an attempt to rescue Santa Anna, escaped from the guard on the night previous to the day on which he was to have his trial, and was re-taken by a negro man on the plantation of Col. Wharton a few days after. His trial has not yet taken place. Messrs. Ferguson and Ricard are employed to defend him—and should he be acquitted by the District Court, he will probably be brought before a Court Martial and tried as a spy. An officer lately arrived at Velasco, bringing despatches from Gen. Gaines,

Copy of an advertisement in the Telegraph and Texas Register, published at Columbia. "I offer to bet $2000, that, working 13 hands, I will clear, neat profits, six hundred dollars on each, this season. My crop, owing to the disturbances of the country, is not as large as last year's, by one-fourth. My name is left with the printer.

(Signed,) A TEXIAN CITIZEN."

Texas Land Sales—Sept. 4th, 1836.

Five hundred acres on the West bank of the Bernard, for $1500 cash, including improvements estimated at $500, and which consist of three houses, about 10 acres under fence, and about two acres cleared.

One thousand acres on the East side of the Brazos, for $2 per acre, cash—no improvements.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the Independence, from Texas, we are informed that Maj. Carnes and Maj. Teal, of the Texian army, who were prisoners at Matamoras, had made their escape and reached the Texian camp. They represent at Matamoras, 1600 soldiers, in a miserable state, without clothes, provisions, &c.—*N. O. Bee, Oct.* 5.

(*From the New Orleans Bulletin. Oct.* 5.)

Col. C. P. Greene, of the Texian army, passenger by the Independence, arrived yesterday from Velasco, Texas, reports to us, that the day before sailing, an express arrived, official from Gen. Rusk, at head-quarters of the army, stating that Capts. Carnes and Teal, the commissioners, who had been detained and imprisoned in Matamoras, had just arrived in camp, making their escape from close imprisonment. They state the Mexican forces to be at that time, the 5th of last month, 1600—that Gen. Bravo had been appointed to the chief command of the army, and Gen. Valencia second; that Bravo was to have taken up his march with large reinforcements for Matamoras; and that the re-invasion of Texas would soon after commence.

Col. Greene left the Texian army in good health and spirits, upon the La Baca river. Gen. Rusk had just recovered from severe illness. Gen. Greene and F. Huston were both in good health.

(*From the Texas Telegraph, Sept.* 21.)

Later from Texas.—Important.—We copy below, the "P. S." to a letter received from Quintana, dated 19th September, 1836. The Independence is here and has no provisions; she was chased by two Mexican brigs, the Achivedes and Privilegio; and say that 4000 Mexicans are on the march for Texas.

We give below a list of the election returns so far as received, and regret not being in possession of more information on the subject; owing to the votes in the army, &c., not having come to hand, we are unable to say who are elected for this county, excepting Dr. B. T. Archer, who is certainly one of the representatives. General Samuel Houston, so far as we have learned, has received a large majority of the votes for President. Mirabeau B. Lamar is elected Vice President.

Senators.

A Somervell,	for the county of	Austin and Colorado.	
Jesse Grimes,	do.	do.	Washington.
Josiah Lester,	do.	do.	Mina and Gonzales.
Sterling C. Robertson,	do.	do.	Milam.
Robert Wilson,	do.	do.	Harrisburg & Liberty.

Representatives.

Moseley Baker,	for the county of	Austin.
Wm. H. Hill,	do.	Washington.
Sam. J. Allen,	do.	Milam.
J. W. Bunton & J. D. Billingsley,	do.	Mina.
Jesse Cartright,	do.	Harrisburg
E. T. Branch,	do.	Liberty.
Ira Ingram,	do.	Matagorda.

For the annexation of Texas to the United States, and the "Constitution as it is," the votes appear to have been, with very few exceptions, unanimous.

In the Pensacola Gazette of the 30th ult., we notice an editorial article, stating that 200 deserters from the United States' army had joined our ranks, and that after a demand being made by an officer despatched by Gen. Gaines, the Texian commander refused to deliver them up.

Upon the strength of this article, the New Orleans Bee of the 29th ult., takes occasion to manifest its enmity to our infant Republic, and calls upon the government and people of the United States to "withdraw all countenance from a country, who has, not in this case alone, paid us only with ingratitude."

To the People of the United States we say, there is no truth in the statement. Some few deserters were found in the Texian ranks, and so soon as demanded were promptly given up, and a proclamation immediately issued by the Commander-in-Chief, declaring that deserters from the United States army, would not be received, and that should they join our ranks, when demanded, would be given up.

To what are we to ascribe the bitter feelings manifested towards Texas by the Bee and some few other prints in the United States? It surely cannot arise from any acts of our government, since we proclaimed our Independence; for, if our acts are inquired into, it will be found, that the government and people of Texas, have been scrupulously circumspect in their public acts, and have sedulously avoided every act calculated to give umbrage abroad, and have taken particular pains to convince by their actions, as well as their professions the people of the U. States, that this infant Republic would do nothing, but what a nation under its peculiar circumstances, might and ought to do. We challenge our enemies and the enemies of freedom, to point to one single act of our government, to which the most fastidious can except. We have been slow in organising our government, and may not have had the ability to meet promptly all the pecuniary demands upon us; but that is our misfortune and cannot be imputed as a crime. Against some we have sinned in a manner never to be forgiven. We have dared to raise the arm of opposition against a tyrant, backed by eight millions of people, with the wealth and bigotry of the church to support him. We have dared to give up for a time our country, to lay waste our farms, burn our dwellings, turn our wives and children upon the inclemency of the weather, exposed to want and toil. We have dared to encounter the enemy in his own position, with a force more than two to one, and gained a victory unparalleled in any age—to take captive Santa Anna and establish liberty in Texas. We have dared to maintain our Independence—and dare now to assert that we are a Free and Independent People.

All this we have dared to do, and for this, probably, some will never forgive us. We feel mortified to see in the midst of a free and gallant people, this unexpected opposition to the cause of liberty; this friendship to the murderers of Fannin and Travis, and Ripley and Duval, and hundreds of others of chivalrous and devoted spirits. But from this mortifying scene, we turn our eyes in grateful feelings, to the sight of thirteen millions of freemen in the United States, bidding us go on in our struggle—we are intoxicated with grateful joy when we read the eloquent, manly and liberal sentiments of Hamilton and Preston and Clay, and Calhoun—of Ripley and Wise—of Benton and Peyton—we feel proud of our allies and confident of our strength; and backed by the influence of such names, we assert confidently and fearlessly, that Texas is and ever will be, free and independent; and to them and our other friends, we send this assurance—that Texas will organize a government, founded on a just and stable basis, and that no friend of Texas will have cause to blush at our proceedings, or cause to fear for our stability.

We take this opportunity of informing the public, that the Postmaster-general is making every effort in his power to re-establish mail routes, which previous to the late invasion, had, by great perseverance, been put in successful operation.

Could a connecting mail between this government and the United States be established, we should consider it highly beneficial to Texas, and satisfactory to thousands in the United States. An arrangement of this kind, was once entered into by that government and Mexico—and we do not see why it could not be perfected by the new republic.

Postscript.—Report says that our prisoners in the hands of the Mexicans at Matamoras, were to be shot in pursuance of orders received to that effect from the Mexican Government. We give this as a report, for we have not yet learned it in a manner which will enable us to give it as positive fact. We are at a loss to assign motives for so barbarous a proceeding, seeing that their conduct with regard to Col. Fannin and his men was so loudly condemned by the whole world, and especially by the foreign Ministers residing at Mexico. For the sake of humanity, we hope that the report is incorrect.

(*From the Cincinnati Republican.*)

Gen. Harrison.—The Whigs are exulting at the honors paid to their idol in Philadelphia—within the immediate atmosphere of the United States Bank, to which he has indirectly promised a renewal of their charter upon certain contingencies. Who then can be surprised at any parade which the Philadelphians may make upon receiving a visit from Old "*North Bend?*"—But the question recurs, and the American People will not lose sight of it,—is he, Gen. Harrison, qualified to fill the high, the dignified, and responsible station of President of the United States? The response must be in the *negative;* and that should end the whole controversy, so far as he is concerned.

Of those who reside in the same county with General Harrison, and who, instead of acknowledging his total *incompetency* to discharge the duties of President, (were his politics orthodox, which they are not,) were to insist on his competency, I ask what new light has beamed upon his brain since 1831, when Hawes, a common county court lawyer, and a stranger, was deemed more worthy to be trusted with a seat in the Ohio Legislature, than this aspirant to the Presidency?

If the General was unfit to represent Hamilton county in the Ohio Legislature in 1831, what has qualified him for the Presidency in 1836? I pause for a reply—None is, or can be given.

Again—The General does not belong to the Democratic or Republican order of our citizens; and the genius of our political institutions, and spirit of our Constitution, have declared that no such man can ever, *legitimately*, be elected President of a Republican people. The Whigs are aware of this interdiction; and hence their plan of running three distinct candidates in as many distinct sections of the United States, with a view to bring the election of President in the last resort, before Congress, where experience shows, that such matters are usually carried by bribery, fraud and corruption!

Surely, no true American or friend to his country, can, for a moment, consent to aid such an unhallowed, such an iniquitous cause, as that of the Whig trio, composed of Webster, Harrison and White. This plan of running the trio, is said to have originated with Mordecai M. Noah, of N. York; and was dictated by desperation, and the consciousness that a Whig President could be obtained by no other means.

(*From the Athens (E. T.) Republican.*)

Strength of Parties in East Tennessee.—We assure the people of Middle and West Tennessee, that the cause of Van Buren and Republicanism is flourishing and cheering in this end of the State. East Tennessee will give about 22,000 votes on the Presidential question. From the best information in our possession, Van Buren and Johnson will get 10,000 of these votes. We have heard no friend of the Republican candidates estimate the votes lower than this. The friends of Judge White contend, that Mr. Van Buren will not get more than 8,000 votes in East Tennessee—and the very lowest estimate which we have heard made by the least reasonable White men who have expressed any opinion in our hearing, is 5,000 votes for Mr. Van Buren, in East Tennessee. We have heard very intelligent Van Buren men declare their solemn conviction that, from the unprecedented re-action now in progress in East Tennessee, Mr. Van Buren will *get a majority.* From this view of the case, as our western friends assure us that the Republican ticket will come to East Tennessee at least 10 or 15,000 votes ahead, there is but little question that the whole State will give Van Buren a majority of at least 5 to 10,000 votes. We shall see.

Webster and White.—It seems that Webster, like White, is traversing his State electioneering. Harrison, who is the Opposition candidate for the whole concern, extends his circuit through a multitude of States. Webster is a geographical candidate for the Bay State; White the geographical candidate for the Southern division; neither of them are candidates for the Presidency of the United States. They are *schism* candidates, used simply to defeat the will of the majority, and are now active in their vocation.—*Globe.*

"Mr. Webster is on a visit to Berkshire. He was in Lee, Stockbridge, and Lenox, on Monday and Tuesday, and was to attend the Cattle Show and Fair, at Pittsfield, on Wednesday.—*Boston Courier.*

TO WESTERN EMIGRANTS.

3,170 *Acres Mississippi LANDS for sale.*

THE subscriber offers for sale all his lands lying in Mississippi, containing 3,170 acres. These lands were purchased at the first sale of Choctaw lands held at Columbus, Mississippi, by men whose judgment of Cotton Lands can never be doubted. They lie in the counties of Kemper and Oktibbeha, and are situated twenty-four miles West of Columbus, in a healthy, pleasant, and well watered part of the country, and sufficiently convenient to navigation;—but believing that all remarks are unnecessary, as it is unreasonable to suppose that persons removing to the South would buy without looking and judging for themselves, I will describe the numbers.

E half of the N E Quarter of Section 7			
W half of the N E Q	of S	do	
W half of the N W Q	of S	do	
W half of the S W Q	of S	6	
All of Township nine Range fifteen East.			
E half of the S W Q	of S	6	
Township nine Range 1 E			
E half of N W Q of S 18 T 13 R 16 E.			
W half of S E Q of S 31 T 10 R 15 E.			
E half of S E Q of S 31 T do R do.			
W half of N E of S 31 T do R do.			
E half of N E of S 31 T do R do.			
E half of N E of S 11 T 9 R 16 E.			
W half of N E of S 11 T do R do.			
W half of S E of S do 1 do R do.			
W half of the S W Q of S 10.			
W half of the N W Q of S 15.			
N half of the E half of the N W Q of section 15.			
N half of the W half of the S W Q of section 15.			
Ninety acres in section 22.			
S E Q of S 9			
N half the N E Q of S 16.			
E half of the E half of the S E Q of section 16.			
S half of the W half of the S W Q of section 15.			
All of Township 19 Range 1 East.			
S E Q of section 25.			
N half of the N E Q of section 36.			
Both of Townships 28 Range 13 East.			
S W Q of section 30.			
N W Q of section 31.			
W half of the N E Q of section 31 of Township 18, Range 14 East.			
S E Q of section 5.			
E half of the S W of section 5.			
N E Q of section 8.			
E half of the N W Q of section 8.			
N half of the W half of the N W Q of section 9.			
All of Townships 19 Range 14 East.			
E half of the N E Q of section 11.			
W half of the N W Q of section 12.			
E half of S E section 2.			
E half of S W of section 1 of Townships 19 Range 13 East.			

Persons wishing to purchase can apply to my agents, John T. Sorsby, of Starksville, Oktibbeha county, Alabama; W. Sorsby, of Pickens county, Alabama, or to E. D. Whitehead, of Green county, Alabama. For further information, write to me at Nashville, Nash county, N. Carolina. W. C. FORSBY.

October 11 46—w4w

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, for the passage of a law, incorporating a Company to explore and work the Cedar Grove Gold Mine, in the County of Stafford.

Sept. 30 42—tID

Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Rail Road.

LAST *Requisition upon the Stockholders.*—At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company, on the 26th May, 1836:

"*Resolved*, That the residue of the capital stock, being $40 on each share, be required from the stockholders, to be paid at the following times, to wit:—$5 on the 20th day of June, the 25th of July, 10th of August, 1st of September, October, November, December, and January, to be deposited to the credit of the company, as heretofore, in the Bank of Virginia.

Resolved, That Stockholders who may prefer anticipating in part or entirely their instalments, be allowed interest on the amounts advanced by them, until the periods when the same would be payable."

Extract from the minutes. HILARY BAKER, C'k.

May 31. 7—w2m

HOYT'S
Lottery and Exchange Office,
RICHMOND, Virginia.

Lay in your winter's supply of prizes. Hoyt's stock is complete. Never before was there such a splendid lot of capital prizes offered, as Hoyt lays before his numerous liberal patrons and the public, for the month of November. $60,000! $50,000! $40,000! $30,000! $25,000! 20,000! 15,000! 10,000! &c., &c., all for Hoyt's distribution. Hoyt solicits your orders early, that all may be filled. The demand for tickets is already very great. Address D. M. HOYT,

Richmond, Virginia.

Two more capitals sold by the prize-seller, Hoyt; one presented and paid on sight—the other, yet in the country: the cash awaits the pleasure of the holder.

Whole Ticket Nos. 18 61 62, also, 13 18 63, sold by the well-known prize-distributer, HOYT.

ANOTHER ALL PRIZE LOTTERY!

Hoyt sent in an *All Prize Lottery*, a few days since, the whole of 1,000 dollars to a gentleman in the country.

Maryland State Lottery,

Class No. 23, for 1836:

To be drawn at Baltimore, Saturday, November 12, 1836,

SCHEME:

$30,000! $8,000! $4,000! $2,200! $2,000! 10 of $1,000! 20 of $500!—20 of $250!—30 of $200! &c.

Whole Tickets only $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for $110. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

In this Lottery, all those tickets having no drawn number on them, will be entitled to *Three Dollars, without Discount! What a Splendid Scheme!*

Fifty Thousand Dollars!

☞ LOOK AT THIS!

Alexandria Lottery, Class B.,

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 24,

Rich and Splendid Scheme!

$50,000! $20,000! $10,000! $5,000! $4,000! $3,190!
$3,000! $2,500! $2,000!
50 Prizes of 1,000 dollars each!
50 " 500 dollars each!
50 " 30 dollars each!
61 prizes of 200 dollars.

Whole tickets only $10; halves $5; quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this *magnificent scheme*, may be had for 140 dollars—packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

Forty Thousand Dollars!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 8,

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 26th, 1836.

Capitals—$40,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,300, $2,000, $1,900, $1,800, 2 of $1,500, 3 of $1,300, 5 of $1,250; 100 prizes of $500, 100 of $490, 126 of $100, &c., &c.,

Whole tickets $10; halves $5; quarters $2 50.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for $140; package of halves $70; quarters $35.

D. M. HOYT,
Richmond, Va.

In all Lotteries for sale by the package or single ticket, by the all-lucky HOYT,

At the Virginia Lottery Office, directly under the sign of the Eagle, who has and is now selling more Capital Prizes than any other vender in the known world.

N. B. Orders in all cases strictly confidential,

☞ Orders for Tickets from any part of the United States, by Mail or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing—if addressed to

Oct. 21 [48—1t] D. M. HOYT.

Virginia & N.C. Almanac for 1837

JUST PUBLISHED—And for sale by J. Warrock, *the Virginia and North Carolina Almanack, for the year* 1837; *by* David Richardson, *of Louisa county, Va.*—Containing, in part, a correct list of the Senate and House of Delegates, and representation in Congress from Virginia; the different Courts in Virginia; the proportion of the Surplus Revenue of the United States for each State; the Post Office revenue for the capital of each State, and the total revenue of the General Post Office; a correct list of the Majors and Brigadier-Generals, and Field Officers of Cavalry and Artillery in the Militia of Va.; a description of the matrimonial garden, the unwedded one, with several other useful and entertaining pieces. Sept. 23

Hampton Academy.—The Trustees of the Hampton Academy wish to employ a Teacher to take charge of said institution. He is required to teach the following branches, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Composition, the use of the Globes and Maps, Chemistry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics, Mathematics, Latin and Greek. No one need make application, who is not versed in the above branches.—The compensation will be $400 per year and all the tuition fees, which will vary according to the popularity of the Teacher. The election will take place on the 22d of October next. All communications (Post Paid) directed to the Clerk of the Board, shall be promptly attended to. It is desirable the School shall commence on the 1st of November next.

N. B. The Trustees having been disappointed in the Teacher elected on the 13th of August, are compelled to advertise again.

Sept 30 42—t200

To Rail-Road Contractors.—Contracts will be entered into during the month of November next, for the *Graduation, Masonry, Timber and Superstructure* of the 1st Division of the *Louisa Rail-Road*, beginning at its point of connection with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail-road, and extending to or in the neighborhood of its intersection with the Stage road from Fredericksburg to Cartersville.

Mr. James Hunter, Principal Assistant Engineer, may be found generally with the locating party; and with the undersigned, will be at Taylorsville on the 1st, 14th, and 21st of November, with specifications and profiles of the line. J. H. HOPKINS, *C. E.*

Richmond, Oct 18 47—6t

Valuable Albemarle Property for Sale.—1st. My residence, with 100 or more acres of land attached, adjoining Charlottesville. Part of the land is cleared, and in good farming condition, with a good meadow; the improvements are, a new brick building, with every other necessary house, and a well of superior water. The value and beauty of this situation is surpassed by none in the neighborhood; its locality has many advantages, too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement.

Secondly. A tract of 522 acres of land, on Ivy Creek, about two miles distant from the University, and three and a half from Charlottesville, adjoining the lands of the late Geo. Divers. A fair portion of this land is cleared, very highly improved with clover, and now in the best condition for farming: with a stone barn, threshing machine, and every other necessary building except a dwelling house—and for this there is a most commanding and beautiful situation.

Thirdly. A tract of 500 acres, in the N. Garden, distant from Charlottesville 15 miles, and from Scottsville 17 miles, near the turnpike road to the latter place. On it there is much first-rate tobacco land to clear, a due portion of rich bottom land, a good plantation of cleared land, and the uncleared stocked with much valuable timber—locust and chesnut. The command of water on this tract, would enable the owner to make much valuable meadow.

Fourthly. My Clover Plains farm, of 387 acres, held to be equal to any farm of its size between Richmond and Rockfish Gap: it lies on the turnpike road from Charlottesville to Rockfish Gap; distant from the former 16 miles, and from the latter five miles, adjoining the lands and tavern of John S. Cocke. The land is of the best, and now in the best possible condition for farming. It has from 80 to 90 acres of rich bottom land; a great portion of the high land is a level, and deemed even more valuable than rich low grounds. The dwelling-house is a comfortable one, with all necessary out-houses in good repair, a well of the purest mountain water. Nearly as much of this land is cleared as should be;