

LAWRENCEBURGH,

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1835.

Mr. D. Green, Editor of the United States Telegraph, has given notice that he is about to transfer his publication office eastward. Dr. E. R. Gibson, is to continue the Telegraph at Washington.

The Wabash Courier speaks of the change after this manner:

The United States Telegraph, of the 21st inst. gives notice that it will hereafter be conducted by Dr. EDWARD R. GIBSON, the Associate Editor of GEN. D. GREEN for the last three years. If, as it appears by this movement, the Telegraph must die, it is consoling to know that the Doctor's skill in administering opiates will prevent the agonies of a sudden dissolution.

Cleared this week for New Orleans, eight flat-boats, well laden with cattle, hogs, hay, cats, corn, &c. principally the products of the Miami bottoms. The aggregate value of their cargoes, is estimated at \$19,675. The following are the shipments:

No. 24. Isaac Bruce owner—Cargo, assorted, value \$1600.

No. 25. Jeremiah Howerton own—Cargo, assorted; value \$1800.

No. 26. George Harwood owner—Cargo, 100 head of hogs; 25 head of cattle; 600 bushels corn—value, \$1075. The above were insured at the Lawrenceburg Insurance Office.

No. 27 & 28. O. P. & S. Ludlow owners—Cargo, 100 tons hay—value, \$1500.

No. 29. Geo. W. Cochran owner—Cargo, 60 tons hay; value 700.

No. 30 & 31. Daniel McMullen owner—Cargo, 108 tons hay; value 1080. Insured at the Protection Insurance Office.

The river, operated upon by the late rains, which seem to have been very heavy to the east, has been unusually high for the season. The low bottoms in some places were overflowed, and fears entertained for the safety of the unpulled corn. We have heard of no damage to the crop, in this section, and as the water is falling, none need be apprehended at present. Business is tolerably brisk along the river, though rather early in the season for the commencement of the heavy trade.

We see it stated that Judge White has been unanimously re-elected United States Senator, by the Legislature of Tennessee.

Arrangements are being made by the Post Master General for carrying the mail three times a week between Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The Life and Trust Company have made an arrangement with the branch of the U. S. Bank, Cincinnati, by which its business is transferred to the Company, and the branch ceases to exist.

The New Orleans Bee, of the 9th inst., quotes flour at \$74 to 75 per bbl.—Corn at 70 cents per bbl.—Sugar, best, at 9 to 91 cents per lb.—Coffee, best, at 13 to 14 cents per lb.—Bacon, hog round, at 6 to 8 cents per lb.—Lard at 8 to 9 cents, plenty.

The election of Mr. Conwell to the Senate, in Franklin county is regarded by some of our editorial brethren, as a favorable omen for the White Water Canal. Col. Hutchens (his competitor) was thought not to hold quite the right views, in reference to that work, and hence his defeat by a large majority. No anti-canal man goes to the legislature from that quarter. Right enough.

The Wheeling Gazette says the Ohio river was higher on the 22d instant, than it has been since the flood of 1832. Much damage was done to corn and fencing on the low bottoms.

Pennsylvania Elections. The gubernatorial election in this State has resulted, as we expected, in the choice of Joseph Ritner. His vote, though large when compared with the other candidates separately, yet it will vary but little from that of 1832. The administration gain during this time, as shown by the vote of Wolf and Muhlenberg, is over 12,000; and it is believed that the counties to be heard from will increase it to 13,000. The returns received give Ritner 82,583; Wolf 53,716; and Muhlenberg 36,708.

The recent elections in Ohio, Georgia and New Jersey have resulted favorably to the administration or Van Buren ticket. Ohio has elected a decided democratic Legislature, which may be considered as ominous of Mr. Ewing's fate for re-election to the Senate. From the returns received, the administration majority on joint ballot is 20, certain; and we calculate on more. Last year we were that much in the minority.

The Union party in Georgia have achieved a most triumph victory over the Nullifiers and their allies by the election of an administration governor, members of Congress and a large majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

In New Jersey we are successful. Out of 14 counties heard from, the Democratic ticket had succeeded in nine certain, "probably (says a letter) in ten, and I should not be surprised if the Whigs had only three."

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans papers of the 12th instant contain important advices from Texas, from which it appears that hostilities between Mexico and Texas are about to commence in good earnest. We extract the following from the new Orleans Courier:

War in Texas. Gen. Cos Landed near the mouth of the Brasos with 400 men. The steamer Ouachita arrived this morning from Natchitoches, and brought an extra sheet of the Red River Herald, from which we make the following extracts. The accounts are several days later than those before published.

Isaac Parker has just arrived from Texas, bringing the intelligence that Gen. Cos had landed near the mouth of the Brasos with 400 men, with the intention of joining the 700 federal troops stationed at San Antonio de Bexar, and marching upon the people of Texas. He has issued his Proclamation, "declaring that he will collect the revenue, disarm the citizens, establish a military government, and confiscate the property of the rebels."

Messrs Johnson and Baker bore the ex-

press from San Felipe to Nacogdoches. Stephen S. Austin has written to several citizens of Nacogdoches, that a resort to arms is inevitable.

They have hoisted a flag with "The Constitution of 1834" inscribed on it, and two hundred Freemen gathered around it, determined to stand or fall with it.

We subjoin the following letter from General Houston to the gentleman who brought the intelligence:

SAN AUGUSTINE, TEXAS, 5th Oct. 1835.

Dear Sir—At your request I hand you a memorandum, that you may be informed of our situation. War in defense of our Oaths, and our Constitution, is inevitable in Texas!

If VOLUNTEERS from the U. States will join their brethren in this section, they will receive liberal bounties of land. We have millions of acres of our best lands unchosen and unappropriated.

Let each man come with a good rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition—and come soon.

Our war cry is "Liberty or Death!" Our principles are to support the Constitution, and DOWN WITH THE USURPER!!! Your friend,

SAM. HOUSTON.

THE GAMA GRASS.

His patch of gama grass is about one-sixth of an acre in extent, and is the produce of between thirty and forty roots, which were subdivided and transplanted last spring. These he had carefully preserved, without cutting, for seed, with a view of extending its cultivation upon a large scale, the ensuing year. Unfortunately, however, for the entire realization of his wishes, a day or two prior to our visit, his cattle, by one of those accidents which will occur in despite of the most active vigilance, had got in and demolished the greater portion of his seed stalks, and we do not wonder at it, for it is one of the most tempting grasses we have ever seen. He had, however, previously saved a considerable quantity of seed, from which, together with the roots, which will bear the most liberal subdivision, he will be enabled to plant out three or four acres next spring. We were not aware until we went to Brookland Wood, that any gentleman in our neighborhood, had growing any thing like the quantity which we there saw, and our surprise was the more agreeable on that account. For himself, we have never doubted for an instant the vast superiority of this grass over all others, because there has been a concurrence of opinion among all those who have written upon it, from North Carolina to the Mississippi. But if we had doubted, all our scepticism would have been removed, on viewing Mr. Caton's patch. Those stalks which were remaining untouched, were from six to seven feet high, studded on two sides from the earth to the top, with long blades of the most rich and luxuriant fodder. When we speak of the stalks of this grass being six and seven feet high, we do not desire to be understood as wishing to convey the idea of its being coarse, for according to our notion of coarseness, it is any thing else; and it should be recollect, that it was the growth of the whole season, whereas it will bear cutting for hay every thirty days, and for soiling every fifteen or twenty days. If cut monthly and cured for hay as directed by our correspondent, 'Agricolo,' we feel assured not only that it would yield as much as its warmest advocate has ever claimed for it; but that it will make a most delicate, luscious, nutritious, and acceptable food for stock of all kinds.

It has been said that the 'trouble' of setting it, is so great as to deter farmers and planters from venturing upon its culture. For ourself we hold it that no business man ought to acknowledge any such word in his vocabulary, and least of all, an agriculturist. But if it must be recognized as legitimate, it should be relatively considered, and if relation be had to its endurance and yield, even a *dillitante* farmer would acknowledge that the trouble was the mere coinage of a feminine brain. From one and a half to three tons per acre, scarcely ever exceeding two, is about the average production of most other grasses, under good management, in the most favorable seasons. Clover must be sown every second year, as also many other of the grasses; timothy every seven years. At each of these alternations of culture, the expense of ploughing, seedling, and sowing, have to be incurred. The gama grass, when once set, lasts for twenty years, and if cut once a month from the 1st of May till the 1st of November, both months included, 'Agricolo' says it will yield three hundred thousand pounds of green grass. In the curing, by his mode, the loss in drying was as fourteen to six; at which rate the aggregate amount would yield in dried hay sixty-four and a quarter tons to the acre. This result seems startling, and it *really* is so; but from what we have seen of the grass, and from the concurrent opinion of 'Agricolo' and others, we conceive to it our most implicit belief. The aggregate assumed by this writer, is one at which he had a right to arrive. He weighed the product of several of the plants or bunches, and they weighed five, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen pounds each, in all fifty-three pounds, or an average of thirteen and a quarter pounds at each cutting, seven in number. This would carry us into the consideration of nearly two millions of pounds of the green grass, instead of the three hundred thousand, as assumed by 'Agricolo'; and, indeed, this latter aggregate is nearly fifty per cent, less than the reduced average weight of the plant, eight pounds, which for safety sake, he also assumed. If we calculate the saving of labor, which a grass that last seventy years will effect, admitting that it should only yield thirty tons of hay to the acre, we must at once reject the plea of 'trouble' as wholly untenable. And then, the difficulty of propagating it; is more imaginary than otherwise: the seed soaked in a solution of hot water and soot forty-eight hours, we have had come up in fifteen days, and as to the transplanting an industrious hand ought to go over half an acre a day with ease, and surely no *farmer* or *planter* would deny so much homage to so good a plant as the gama grass.

Balt. Farmer.

Stephen Burroughs. We stopped, says a correspondent of the Boston Atlas, nearly an hour at the ancient town of Trois Riviers. It is built close upon the river, and to my eyes presented an aspect of gloom and decay. This place is the residence of the once notorious Stephen Burroughs, the celebrated counterfeiter, whose name was not unfamiliar in Massachusetts some years since. His memoirs furnished one of the most remarkable chapters in the annals of knavery. He now officiates here as a Catholic priest. His son is a resident of Quebec, and is said to be one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of the place.

The Lady Superior of the Convent which was destroyed at Charlestown, has taken up her abode at Trois Riviers.

Revival of the Blue Laws. A member of the Massachusetts Legislature has introduced a bill to fine any person \$10 who travels on Sundays.

THE TWO FRIENDS AND TWO BOOKS. In a granader company of a Scottish regiment forming a part of the British army in Spain, were two privates, known among their comrades as the "two friends," from the steadiness of their mutual attachment, and otherwise much respected for propriety of conduct. In one of the last skirmishes which took place among the lower Pyrenees, when our brave fellows drove their opponents from one entrenchment height to another, to the very confines of the "sacred territory," one of the "friends" received a severe wound on the thigh. During the few weeks in which our troops were in cantonments previous to entering France, the wounded of the regiment in question lay in a church, and among them the individual now mentioned; his friend, in the intervals of duty, most affectionately watching over him. On one occasion our informant, while visiting and cheering the sick of his own company, finding himself placed within a few feet of their bed, but in a position where he remained unseen, could not forbear stopping to admire the behaviour of the two friends; and, as he confessed, his heart melted even to tears, on hearing their conversation. "Jamie," said the wounded man, "I feel so strong to-day, that I faint would hear you read to me." "I am most willing," replied his companion; "but I fear we can get no books here, an' it is far to my quarters, an' ye ken I dinna like to leave you." "Look," was the answer, "into my knapsack; there are two books, the Bible, and Burns' poems! If ye read," continued he, looking up to his friend with a grateful smile, I dinna muckle care which ye get."—But seeing his companion look grave and rather displeased, the patient immediately added, "Oh, dinna think, Jamie, I undervalue the word o' truth, or would compare the divine volume wi' ony human production, but what I mean is, that in my present condition, my mind, when ye read Burns, would be sure to turn on something gude, for his descriptions are sae clear, and sae sweet, that they bringither days andither places to my mind—my pains are forgot—my thoughts wander far away—our ain bairns rises before me, wi' its green knowes, gowans, an' glinting burn—an' oh, Jamie, I think upon my mither, an' upon Jeannie—an' my heart, a' the same as wi' my Bible, rises to God, through whose kind providence I hope to return, never to leave them nor Scotland mair!" The soldiers mingled tears and sobs together. *Malcom's travels.*

The New Orleans Bee of the 2nd inst. says: "We are pleased to find that the journalist's throughout Louisiana do not write so despondingly of the cotton and sugar crops as heretofore; although most of them admit, that the produce of the present year will be less than that of last. The favorable state of the weather during the past month augurs well for the sugar crops."

Lou. Jour.

The New Orleans True American of the 5th inst. says: "In a few days, the important work of draining the swamps will be commenced in that part bounded by Rampart street, the Bayou St. John, Canal Carondelet, and the Bayou Road. In the prosecution of this work, hundreds of laborers will be wanted."

Ib.

Oct. 1825.

MESSRS. COLE AND CURTIS: Please announce As. SMITH as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Lawrenceburg Township.

MANY CITIZENS.

Messrs. COLE & CURTIS: You will please announce my name as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, for Lawrenceburg township; the election for which takes place on the last day of this month.

JOHN M'PIKE.

Oct. 10, 1835.

MANY VOTERS.

ORGINNATI BANK NOTE LIST

OHIO, N O Canal Banking Co 5

Com'l bk. Cincinnati par Union bk of Louisiana 5

Franklin bank of do par All others uncertain

Bank of Chillicothe 14 **MISSISSIPPI.**

do payable at Phila. 14 **Planters' Bank** 5

Marietta 14 Agricultural bk Natchez 5

Mount Pleasant 14 State bk Mississippi do 5

Norwalk 14 All others uncertain

Geauga 14 **ALABAMA.**

Bank of Zanesville 14 Bank of Mobile 15

St. Clairsville 14 State bk Alabama & br 15

Commerce's bk L. Eric 14 All others uncertain

Dayton Bank 14 **VIRGINIA.**

Commercial bk. Scioto 14 Valley and Branch

F & M bk Steubenville 14 Bank of Va & branches 11

Columbus 14 do payable at Charleston 14

Lancaster 14 Farmers' bk Va & br 14

Muskingum bk 14 N. W. bk at Wheeling 14

Urbana Banking Co 14 payable at Wellsburg 14

Western Reserve 14 All others uncertain

All others uncertain **MICHIGAN.**

KENTUCKY. Michigan bk \$5 and up. 3

Bank of Louisville par F & M bk of Micq 3

Louisville Hotel Co 14 \$5 and upwards 3

Bank Commonwealth 2 Smaller notes 5

do Kentucky & br chs 2 Bank of River Raisin 3

All others of no value **INDIANA.**

TENNESSEE. Allegany bk of Pa. 14

Bank of Chambersburg 14

do Orleans 5 Chester county 14

Commercial bk Loui'a 5 Germantown 14

Consolidated Associa't 5 Delaware county 14

City bk of N Orleans 5 North America 14

Louisiana State Bank 5 Pittsburgh 14

Citizens' bk of Loui'a 5 Other banks general

Mec & Tra bk & br 5 by from 2 to 5.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LOUISIANA. Allegany bk of Pa. 14

Bank of Chambersburg 14

do Orleans 5 Chester county 14

Commercial bk Loui'a 5 Germantown 14

Consolidated Associa't 5 Delaware county 14

City bk of N Orleans 5 North America 14