

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

VARIETY.

From the Journal of Law.
UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.
At the present day every man has a right at the uncertainty of the law. Yet upon investigation it would appear that in at least nine cases out of ten, the uncertainty complained of, is not in the law, but in the facts to which it is to be applied. The law has since enough of its own to answer for;—defects sufficiently abundant—contradictions—doubts—evident absurdities, which ought to be removed or amended—but, with all these, we repeat that, in proportion to the number of disputes which arise between man and man, there are very few cases, in which, if the facts were clearly ascertained, any respectable member of the profession could not without the least hesitation say what would be the law.

The event of litigation is indeed almost always uncertain: the law rarely so. Nor could any plan be devised for destroying this quality of litigation. If the most minute, distinct, and intelligible rule were laid down, the variety of possible circumstances, (which by the by, never has been or can be done,) there would remain sources of uncertainty almost as fruitful as those which now exist. For after all, what would be the rule of law proper to be applied in any case, would depend entirely upon the *facts*; & those facts must be proved by human testimony, and to the satisfaction of a human tribunal; the testimony and the tribunal being both human, therefore both fallible:—the former liable to correctness or incompleteness occasioned by intentional falsehood, imperceptible bias, or defect of memory—the latter (throwing out of view wilful error as of rare occurrence,) equally liable to misdecision from prejudice, misapprehension or defect of judgment.

DROWNING.

In the summer season, when so many accidents occur in the water, it would be well for all to read attentively the following:

Restorative Means.—If apparently drowned, send quickly for medical assistance; but do not delay the following means:

Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house. Strip the body and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body, move a heated covered warming pan over the back and spine; put bladders or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet; foment the body with hot flannels; but if possible, immerse the body in a warm bath as hot as the hand can bear without pain, as this is preferable to the other means of restoring warmth; rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, however, suspend the use of the other means at the same time. In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a common bellows (where the apparatus of the society is not at hand) into one nostril, carefully closing the other and the mouth; at the same time drawing downward, and pushing gently backwards the upper part of the windpipe, to allow a more free admission of air. Repeat this process till life appears. Electricity to be employed early by a medical assistant. Inject into the stomach by means of an elastic tube or syringe, half a pint of warm brandy and water, or wine and water. Apply sal volatile or hartshorn to the nostrils.

Matrimonial Hoax.—A novel and ludicrous hoax was practised upon an advertiser for matrimonial bliss, the advertisement for which appeared in a London paper of the 13th ult. giving the address, 114, General Post Office. The advertisement, as is usual, detailed the good qualities of the candidate for conubial happiness, ending with these remarkable words: “Being able to give ample proofs of these assertions, he does not think he can be the unreasonable or mercenary in his expectations, when he states them to be two references as to character, and an agreeable person, having at disposal from £300 to £1000.” An answer was transmitted, stating that the writer was convinced that there was no bliss like matrimonial; that she was 22 years of age, had black eyes and hair, song well, &c.; and what was more essential than all, had £600 in the stocks, at her own disposal, and would have £400 more at her mamma’s decease. To which a reply was sent, couched in language the most ardent and romantic that ever emanated from the pen of an enamoured swain, commencing with a quotation from Byron:

“Those who happiness must win,
Must share it—happiness was born a twin.”

And other quotations too long for insertion, terminating with a request that the lady would meet him at Mr. Thomas’s, 3 Francis street, Tottenham court road. After a short correspondence, it was arranged, that Mr. Cromack, the advertiser, should meet the brothers of the old lady at Lunt’s Coffee House, Clerkenwell-green, on the

next Tuesday evening, at eight o’clock. The gentleman was punctual, and was received in a private apartment, where two persons were introduced—the one as brother, the other as solicitor; when, after a short introductory conversation, it was mutually determined that the lady should be introduced, who accordingly, at a given signal, entered in the shape of an old and ugly woman, emerged from the back quarters of Saffron-hill. The tray and disappointment of Mr. Cromack may be better imagined than described: more particularly when it is considered that it was accompanied by the loud and instantaneous laughter of more than thirty gentlemen, who followed in the train of the ‘lovely’ bride. The lady embraced him, and sealed a precious kiss upon his lips, amid the acclamations of the beholders: and the astounded swain, after a long stare of unutterable vacancy, ran out of the room, and was received by the shouts of a numerous mob.

Taking the Bull by the Horns.—At noon yesterday, a thousand cattle from the pine plains of Hancock county, Mississippi, for the purpose of marking and branding the calves, a number of citizens were present in the town, to view the horned multitude. As it frequently happens on such occasions, several large bulls became furiously mad, on finding themselves crowded on every side by bellowing competitors. The mammoth of the pen, not being able to find a combatant to meet him face to face, but had driven all till he was weary of pursuit, in the maximum of his rage, sprang with the utmost fury at a little boy who stood at some small distance from him. At this moment, Gen. Pray, a spectator, seeing the danger the child was in, leaped at the infuriated beast, seized him by the horns, and with one effort prostrated the huge animal at his feet. The monster struggled for a brief period and expired. On examination, his neck was found to be dislocated. An instance of physical power and daring courage, seldom exceeded, the above is doubtless worthy of passing notice.—[N. Y. Advertiser.]

Large Loaves.—The pulpit window of the Rev. Mr. Sprague, of Dublin, N. H., was so situated, that by casting his eye round, he could have a view of Monadnock mountain. Preaching one day of the loaves, in the New Testament, that fed so many thousands, he said they were not such diminutive things as are made now-a-days; but were as big as Monadnock mountain. This, however, seemed to himself a stretcher, and as if to ascertain the truth of his comparison, he suddenly turned about, and looking out of the window, exclaimed, half to himself, I don’t know upon my word, rather a tough match!—[N. Y. Constitution.]

Extraordinary Descent in a Diving Bell.—An attempt is now making to raise the sunken Detroit, of Albany, which was run foul of and sunk on the 23d of April last, in the channel of the Highlands, opposite West Point, with a cargo estimated to be worth about \$25,000. By means of the diving-bell, chains have been placed under her, forward and aft, which, when properly connected, are to be used in raising her. The weight to be raised is estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and twenty tons. Mr. John Blair, who has frequently descended in the diving-bell, in various parts of the United States, has, on this occasion far exceeded any undertaking of the kind on record. He descended several times to the bed of the river, being a depth of one hundred and eighty feet, where he remained, on one occasion warmly attacked by the children of the desert. The French put them to flight, but unfortunately pursued their victory too far, and had one regiment entirely cut off. On another occasion, in a skirmish at night, two French regiments fought each other for Arabs, and a most awful carnage ensued; and such has been the destruction of life in the French army, that the commanding general has been compelled to order his men to throw up intrenchments, and patiently await the arrival of reinforcements from France. This loss of time, in that climate, may prove fatal to the remainder of the army.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated Marseilles, June 9th, 1830.
“The public attention here is entirely engrossed by the expedition to Algiers. The contest there has been severe, and the French loss has been great—report says between 3 and 4000 men. But the army has secured its foothold on the soil. This I believe to be one half the battle; and without the commission of some great blunder, Algiers must fall, though the resistance will be desperate and sanguinary.”

Liberality.—A man very plainly attired, and of a very unprepossessing address, called a few days since on the Secretary of the Colonization Society, and after making a few pertinent inquiries respecting the prospects of the Society, presented the Secretary with a hundred dollar bill. On being asked to whom the Society were indebted for the liberal donation, he replied, a friend to the cause of African Colonization, who lives in New Orleans, and who for many years has had opportunity of witnessing the evils of slavery. [Wash. Spec.

A Good Example.—The candidates in the county of Guilford, have mutually resolved not to treat, or cause it to be done, in any way, during the present electioneering canvass. Let others go and do likewise; let the moral part of the community refuse to support any man, who seeks to procure votes, or to influence voters, by treating with ardent spirits; let only the friends of good morals disown him, and expose his evil practices, by positively determining to vote for no one who encourages it, and that alone would abolish it. No man can be elected to any office, when the whole moral strength of the community is opposed to him.—[Salisbury (N. C.) Journal.]

An ingenious mechanic in the neighborhood of Hull has invented a small lamp, which may be attached to spectacles of a particular description, by means of which and a reflector, any person may read in the dark night, and the contrivance is such, that the only light visible is on the part of the book that is read.

A Taylor’s Patent.—A taylor has invented an entire dress in one place, consisting of a cravat, waistcoat, coat, breeches, and galets, which may all be put on in one minute. He intends to apply for a patent.

Judge Smith of Illinois, lately addressing a Grand Jury, observed the constitutional provision forbidding imprisonment for debt except in case of fraudulent concealment of property, or refusal to give it up, had rendered the prisons for years tenanted by debtors;—from which, we presume, it must be concluded that there are no rogues in the State.

The Manager of the new Portland Theatre offers a complete set of Sir Walter Scott’s Works, elegantly bound, to the female writer of the best Poem, to be delivered at the opening of the Theatre—consisting of not more than sixty or less than forty two lines. Communications to be sent by the 6th September.

INTELLIGENCE.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL NEWS.

We learn from William Vance, Esq. who left Eastport for this place on Sunday last, that on the preceding day, news arrived there from St. Andrews and St. Johns, on such authority as to obtain entire credit, that the British West India ports were to be opened to the United States in September, under certain limitations and restrictions. The fact is said to have been communicated by letter, from Judge Chipman, Provincial Agent in Europe, to Mr. Johnson, merchant at St. Johns. The same news received by a commercial house in London. It is added that Judge Chipman stated in his letter that he had been assured by the British Minister that the Interact of the British Northern and Eastern Provinces would be duly protected. The character of the restrictions, which are to continue on the trade, is not given; but that the ports are to be opened in some shape, we think there is but little doubt. [Portland Courier.]

THE FRENCH AND ALGERINES.

The Editor of the Philadelphia Uni-

man of this city has received a letter from a relative in France, dated 27th June, which contains some particulars of the French invading army near Algiers. It would seem that the French papers have not given an exact account of events as they have occurred. The invaders have experienced much annoyance from the Arabs, and on one occasion were warmly attacked by the children of the desert. The French put them to flight, but unfortunately pursued their victory too far, and had one regiment entirely cut off. On another occasion, in a skirmish at night, two French regiments fought each other for Arabs, and a most awful carnage ensued; and such has been the destruction of life in the French army, that the commanding general has been compelled to order his men to throw up intrenchments, and patiently await the arrival of reinforcements from France. This loss of time, in that climate, may prove fatal to the remainder of the army.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated Marseilles, June 9th, 1830.

“The public attention here is entirely engrossed by the expedition to Algiers. The contest there has been severe, and the French loss has been great—report says between 3 and 4000 men. But the army has secured its foothold on the soil. This I believe to be one half the battle; and without the commission of some great blunder, Algiers must fall, though the resistance will be desperate and sanguinary.”

I saw the Dey not long since, and had a very interesting conversation with him. He was perfectly informed of the amount and species of force the French were bringing against him, and was resolved to oppose them at all points. He is a lion-hearted old gentleman; and you may rely on it—he will make good his assertion; but all in vain. The science of the French must I should think, crush to pieces all the rude and undisciplined force he can bring into the field; and though Al-

giers itself may, and probably will, stand a siege, it will be of short duration, in my opinion.”

The Editor of the London Times closes a biographical sketch of the late King, with the following paragraph:

“We should fail in our duty, if we did not suggest, that from the precarious health of King William, to whom nevertheless we wish most heartily a long life and a prosperous reign, it becomes a matter of instantaneous prudence, to take measures for meeting, by a Regency bill, the possible (though we hope not probable or speedy) emergencies of the Kingdom. His Majesty has been subject to spasmodic attacks, extremely sudden, and at the same time very doubtful in their consequences. It is, therefore, which God avert, any one of these should prove fatal; what sort of condition would the Empire be reduced to, without the enactment of some previous law, for committing to proper hands the guardianship of an Infant Queen, and the administration of a widowed realm?—This object is of such prime and man-

murder was committed, he complained of a slight indisposition, and went to bed, as seen by the family, about 9 o’clock. At eleven o’clock—two hours after, he again waked up some members of the family, and requested a preparation of medicine for the purpose

of alleviating his indisposition. During the interval that elapsed between these events he had left his room privately, rode to Salem, perpetrated the experiment with finished engines at Liverpool, and that being so much more satisfactory even than was ex-

pected, no time will be lost in placing an engine of the same structure on our road. Then we shall leave here in the morning, pass Carroll’s manor at sunrise, just as the old gentleman is plunging, according to habit, headforemost into his limestone bath; break-

fast in Frederick, on sausages and sour-crust, dine on wild-turkeys and venison, with friend Cunningham, in the glades of Alleghany; and sup on the Ohio upon muss-ki-nion-gaver, consuming only one fourth of the time that would be required by a canal boat in the act of passing locks.

There are to be 400 locks between Washington and Pittsburgh; allowing 10 miles to be traversed, which is little as it takes in England, makes 100 hours, or 4 days to get through. The time consumed in making for the distance not embraced in these locks, which is at least 800 miles, which, at 4 miles, are 3 days more, making the trip 7 days; and there is no hazard in predicting that this is less than the average time that would be consumed in making the trip.

By locomotive and stationary engines; passengers can be transported on a level or over an inclined plane, at the rate of 20 miles an hour, with perfect safety, and great ease, to themselves; the distance from Baltimore to the Ohio will not exceed 350 miles, and over this line, passengers will arrive in 17½ hours; or allowing for contingencies, in 20 hours! The mail will bring a love letter as fast as a carrier pigeon could! How much our grand-sires lost by not living in these times! What an age of revival this would be for old Jacobins! How could poor Galileo come to live, if he would not now be required to forsake his belief that the earth went round the sun, and not the sun round the earth?

BALTIMORE, AUG. 14. A number of persons visited Monument Square yesterday, for the purpose of examining a very elegant railroad passenger carriage, just finished by Mr. IMAY, and intended to be immediately placed on the Road. The arrangement for the accommodation of passengers is, in some respects, different from any other which has yet been adopted. The body of the carriage will contain about twelve persons, and the outside seats at either end, will receive six, including the driver. On the top of the carriage is placed a double sofa, running lengthwise, which will accommodate twelve more. A wire netting rises from two sides of the top of the carriage to a height which renders the top seats perfectly secure.

The whole is surrounded by an iron frame work with an awning to protect from the sun or rain. The carriage is very handsomely finished, and will, we have no doubt, be a great favorite with the visitors to the Rail-road, the circumstances that were held in the house. The loss of Mr. Frazier must be very considerable. A part of his furniture only was saved, and there were several loads of bacon in his smoke-house.

On Sunday morning last, (adds the Spectator,) Mr. WILLIAM CRIST, son of Mr. Daniel Crist, was thrown from a horse while on his way to church, and so shockingly injured that he died immediately. He was a young man about 21 or 22 years of age.

STALWART, VA. AUG. 20. We regret to learn (says the Spectator) that the large and commodious carriage of Mr. JAMES A. FRAZIER, in Jennings’ Gap, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday last, together with his smoke-house and ice-house. We understand the fire was communicated from the kitchen chimney to the roof while the family were preparing dinner, and the buildings being of wood, the progress of the flames was so rapid as to preclude all possibility of arresting them. A deeper shade is given to this melancholy occurrence, by the circumstances that were held in the house. The loss of Mr. Frazier must be very considerable. A part of his furniture only was saved, and there were several loads of bacon in his smoke-house.

On Sunday morning last, (adds the Spectator,) Mr. WILLIAM CRIST, son of Mr. Daniel Crist, was thrown from a horse while on his way to church, and so shockingly injured that he died immediately. He was a young man about 21 or 22 years of age.

Melancholy Accident.—On Sunday last at the Camp Meeting, near Boonsboro, in this county, a lad named Coons, about ten years of age, was thrown from a horse, which kicked him and killed him immediately. (Hagerstown Herald, 17th inst.)

Departure of the Missionaries.—On Monday the ship Corvo sailed from Boston, for Calcutta, with Messrs. Hollis Read, Wm. Hervey, and Wm. Ramsay, and their families, missionaries to Bombay, and Mr. John Taylor Jones and lady, to join the Burman mission. India-wharf, and the shipping in the neighbourhood, were thronged with the friends of the Missionaries, and thousands who had come to witness the departure of the missionaries, and the number of whom we are gratified to learn, continues to be as great as it was at the opening of the road. [American.]

Patent Mowing Machine.—A machine was exhibited in this town last week, which excited some curiosity, from the novelty of its design; it was the state of our road, as well as the fact of our real business may have

If this permitted, some incidents connected with the Rail-road, and upon the Rail-road, it may suffice to indicate the practicability and utility of such a vehicle upon the road. Among the produced, by a mile in five miles, arises, that a mode of and agreeable, has not been adopted. To the expense of the work, we will be gratified to the value of the company having owned, will not now be required to forsake his belief that the earth went round the sun, and not the sun round the earth!

It is not a rule termed personal convenience, sufficient, to insert WAYS, Esq. Sup. and Ohio Rail. Ro. state the nature of M. as well as the fact portion of our real business may have

As far as we can see, WAYS became an object of the Engineers company, they eventually produced the most respectable vehicles, and the whole capital—measured by a mile in five miles, arises, that a mode of and agreeable, has not been adopted. To the expense of the work, we will be gratified to the value of the company having owned, will not now be required to forsake his belief that the earth went round the sun, and not the sun round the earth.

Heavy Wheat.—The Hillsborough (N. C.) Recorder says, the wheat has been cut this season from a field in the vicinity of that place, which yielded 13 bushels per acre, and the grain taken indiscriminately from the heap, on repeated trials, weighed 70 pounds to the bushel, after having been long and thoroughly dried in the sun.

A young male slave was recently burnt at Abbeville, S. Carolina, in pursuance of a judicial sentence, for attempting to murder his mistress when the rest of the family were absent. He attacked her without provocation, beat her with flat iron, and she having attempted to run to a neighbour’s while he was seeking a broad axe, he followed her, made her return, and had nearly killed her, when some of the family returned. She is expected to recover.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THE FREE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1830.

SUNDAY AND INFANT SCHOOLS.

A friend, who possesses peculiar habits of research, has furnished us with the following interesting facts: "It is not generally known, that both Sunday Schools and Infant Schools, those invaluable institutions which are now exerting such an extensive and important influence on the present generation, originated in Germany. They were instituted by Klemensius, a German minister, in Bohemia, in the year 1775. He was enabled by Maria Theresa."

"Infant Schools were first organized by a Lutheran clergyman, Oeserlin, called the Pastor of Waldshut, in a half savage corner of France, the Ban de Roche. He appointed a conductor in each village. Instruction and amusement were united. He introduced agriculture and manufactures. In 1818, the Royal Agricultural Society of Paris presented him a gold medal. Louis 18th conferred on him the decoration of the Legion of Honor. He died in 1829. All that Utopians have dreamt of, seems to have been realized by the community whose history is identified with the life of the Pastor Oberlin."

"Kinderman means 'children's man.'

THE CANAL.

We learn, by a gentleman who lately visited the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, that it is nearly finished as far as the mouth of Seneca Creek, a distance of about thirty miles from Georgetown; and that the water will shortly be let into it. The suspension of the work, occasioned by the late excessively hot and dry weather, will be but of temporary duration; and in a few weeks more, the hum of industry upon its banks will be resumed.

We are looking forward to the progress of this work, as far as Harper's Ferry, with great interest. When finished to that point, the public will be able to realize, to a great extent, many advantages which are now considered but day-dreams of visionary men. Our confidence in the final success of the scheme, is undiminished. The company having the means of progressing onward, will not now be appalled by difficulties of an ordinary character.

Perseverance will cause all obstacles to vanish, and the adjustment of difficulties with the Rail Road Company, has been so easily, readily accomplished; a year or two more will bring gratification to the varied tastes of those who differ as to the relative merits of the two projects. If a passenger is not disposed to fly over land, he can glide on the water, according to the humor he may happen to be in, or the demands which his business may have upon him.

THE RAIL ROAD.

If time permitted, we would attempt to give some incidents connected with a "flying trip" to and upon the Railway near Baltimore. At present, it may suffice to say, that all doubts of the practicability and utility of the scheme, will instantly vanish upon a personal inspection of the work. Amongst the many pleasant reflections produced, by a walk through the air at the rate of a mile in five minutes, a feeling of wonder will arise, that a mode of conveyance so simple, safe and agreeable, had not been used a thousand years ago. To the enterprising projectors and patrons of the work, we would extend our most sincere and congratulatory expressions of encouragement. Their noble and almost unparalleled exertions deserve general praise. Let them persevere—Public confidence and respect will accompany them and cheer them in every effort, until all doubts shall give place to the most sanguine and useful realities.

It is not our rule to meddle with what may be termed personal controversies; but we have been induced, from considerations which are deemed sufficient, to insert the "CARD" of CARL W. WEYER, Esq., Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. The "Card" itself will state the nature of the controversy; and the important nature of Mr. Weyers' present situation, as well as the fact of his being known to a large portion of our readers, will fully warrant us in giving him an opportunity to speak for himself.

As far as we can judge of the matter, Mr. Weyers became an object of jealousy to a portion of the Engineer corps engaged upon the Rail Road; they eventually preferred charges against him; the Board of Directors, composed of citizens of the most respectable character and wealth themselves, stockholders of nearly one-fourth of the whole capital—men who have most discreetly and profitably managed their individual estates—Investigated those charges, and not only acquitted Mr. Weyers, enlarged his duties and responsibilities, and increased his salary, but liberated the accusers. A more triumphant result could not have been desired by the Superintendents. But satisfied with this decision, however, the Engineers have published a book of several hundred pages, apparently with the view of shaking the confidence of the stockholders in the capacity and integrity of the Board of Directors, and for the purpose of giving the Superintendent another thrust. The latter has parried the effort quite successfully, and has some reason to rejoice that his "enemies have written a book."

Mr. Weyers has printed "A Narrative," in reply to this book of 300 pages. The Engineers will find him perfectly competent to vindicate, most fully, his reputation, as a man and an officer; and the writer of these remarks can assure the public, from a personal knowledge of Mr. Weyers, that his statements may be relied upon with the most perfect confidence. Of the accusers, we have had no reason heretofore to think unfavorably; and although their "exposition" carries with it an appearance of vindictiveness, we would not intentionally disparage their motives or conduct.

We may be permitted, however, to express our satisfaction that their efforts to injure so useful a public officer as Mr. Weyers have proved himself to be, have been entirely fruitless and vain.

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR in Baltimore, on Saturday last, \$5.15; Alexandria, on Wednesday last, \$5.12½. In

Commodore Hyland lady among the visitors at Harper's Ferry. They have taken rooms at Maj. Stephenson's hotel. Much interest will doubtless be felt to see the gallant captain who broke the "charm of British invincibility."

ELECTIONS.

It may not be amiss to remind the voters of Jefferson county, that the election for a Senator to represent the district composed of Frederick and Jefferson, and for two delegates to represent Jefferson, in the first Legislature under the New Constitution, will take place in this county on

MONDAY THE 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The elections in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, have terminated; but the accounts are so imperfect and contradictory, that we cannot form a correct opinion as to the results. Perhaps we shall be able next week to give something which may be relied upon.

THE WEATHER.

We are still "as dry as a powder horn." The beams of the Sun come down upon us with intolerable force; and the withered and withering crops look as if the reviving forces of dissolution had passed over them. This is history. But we will not, we dare not, murmur, amidst the blessings which surround us. Though the prospect is not gloomy, it will be the lesson of the season to be careful how their neighbours' sweet-meats are handled? Would it not be as well to ransack out a few of the surplus number

of these disturbers of the peace?

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Messrs. Editors—As all miraculous events are generally promulgated to the world, I will take the liberty of relating to your readers one which deserves to have a place under that head.

A merchant in this town had a tierce of West India honey in his cellar, by which an innumerable swarm of bees was attracted. It seems that this delicious banquet had not been before discovered until the cool weather of last week, when, it appears, they had aggregated to about thirty or forty gallons of honey, and in three days not even a particle was to be found!

Unaccountable and incredible as this may appear, these indefatigable creatures actually plundered the storehouse of most honey in three days; than he has sold for the last three years more, in fact, than the inhabitants of this town would consume in three months. Upon the whole, do you not think they were pretty clever fellows? And do you not think it admirable that the proprietors of these bees should be allowed to have?

Yours, &c.

THOMAS H. WILLIS,
JAMES L. RANSON.

Aug. 25, 1830.

TAXES, &c. OF 1830.

THE undersigned are now collecting the Taxes, &c. of 1830. The Revenue will be due and payable into the treasury in a few weeks. The county and parish levy, and all officers' fees, will have to be accounted for at the same time; therefore we hope that all persons interested will be prepared to pay when called upon.

George W. Sappington will attend to the Northern District, and Thomas H. Willis to the Southern.

THOMAS H. WILLIS,
JAMES L. RANSON.

Aug. 25, 1830.

LOST.

ON Thursday last, between Harper's Ferry and my residence, in Franklin, Kepp, Esq., of Washington, D. C. a native of Boston, and formerly agent of the United States at Pensacola, in the 26th year of his age. He had been lodgings in the Baltimore City Hotel:

The unfortunate subject of this notice was married on the evening of the 1st inst. to an interesting young lady of Washington, which place he left the next day with his wife and her two sisters, to visit his parents in Boston. Intending to leave Baltimore on the morning of the 3d, for Philadelphia, Mr. Kepp rose about 3 o'clock to observe the state of the weather, and to make the necessary arrangements.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock, before the persons who usually attend the bar were up, he called on the porter for a glass of cider. By one of those unaccountable oversights, which, in the best regulated establishments, may sometimes occur, a bottle of corrosive acetum had been left in the bar, which the porter by mistake drew for cider. A small portion of it was drunk by Mr. K., and produced immediate vomiting. As soon as the poisonous nature of the draught was discovered, two eminent physicians were called. Their attentions were unremitting during the whole course of his sickness; and the family of Mr. Bartram could not have been more assiduous than they were in every possible effort to avert the fatal result of the accident which they so deeply deplored. The strongest hopes were entertained of the recovery of Mr. Kepp until Monday last, when symptoms of mortification appeared, which terminated in his death.

His statement has been submitted to the family of the deceased, and meets their approbation.

LEONARD BRISCOE.

Aug. 25, 1830.

GIG BRIDLE LEINT.

THE same neighbour, within a few days, who will be so kind as to return it to me,

ANDREW WOODS.

August 25, 1830.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED, from the farm of Mr. Thomas Briscoe, near Charlestown, Va. about the first of this month.

A Dark Brown Mare.

No marks recollected, except the feet, which are white—between fourteen and fifteen hands high, five years old last spring. A liberal reward will be given, on the safe return of said mare to the subscriber.

LEONARD BRISCOE.

Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Bookmusters tavern.

Any letter addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,

E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Bookmusters tavern.

Any letter addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,

E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Bookmusters tavern.

Any letter addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,

E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Bookmusters tavern.

Any letter addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,

E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Bookmusters tavern.

Any letter addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,

E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Bookmusters tavern.

Any letter addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,

E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Bookmusters tavern.

Any letter addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,

E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Bookmusters tavern.

Any letter addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,

E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Bookmusters tavern.

Any letter addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,

E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Bookmusters tavern.

Any letter addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,

E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Bookmusters tavern.

Any letter addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,

E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.
The Subscriber, of
**THE CHARLESTOWN
Apothecary and Book Store,**

OPPOSITE to Mr. Hammond's store, in his former stock, fresh supplies of Drugs, Medicines, &c., which make his assortment large and complete. He offers them on pleasing terms, and can vouch for their genuineness. They consist, in part, of the following articles, viz:

Concretes-Acidulated	Oil of Mace
Kali, (London)	Lemon
Powder, Antimotives,	Lavender
Medicinal Hail, (Lod-	Hommary
Sulphate Quinine, gr-	Peppermint
nine	Spearmint
Piperino	Almonds
Antimony	Aniseed
Iodine	Caraway Seed
Hydroiodate Potas-	Elastic, or India
Henry's salp'd Mass-	Rubber
nesis, London, by oz.	Shells
McKim's due in vials	Cloves
of salsome, and by	Sandrich
the ounce, &c.	Castor comp.
Perfume, Mastic, &c.	Rhubarb
Aromatic Vinegar	Burnet
Iodized Precipitate	Juniper
White Precipitate	Wormseed
Suppositories, &c., &c.	Dragon's Blood
White Oxyd Bismuth	Pink
Ammonium Powder	Terra Sicenna.
Twister Emetic	Yellow
Aspirin	Senna, comp.
Pearl Sponge	Gentian
Gold Sulphur Anti-	Chamomile
momy	Red Lead
Curb, Polas, red	Litharge
Flowers Benzoin	Myrrh
Volatile Salts, or Salts	Cardamom
Harihorn	Lupulus
English Saffron	Orange Peel
Liver Sulphur, in powder	Capitulum
Ergot, pulv.	Peruvian Bark
Skulls	Spanish White
Orange Buds	Quince
Vitriolated Tarter	Guisicum
Manna	Golden, tincture
Dover's Powder	Blue
Cowpea	Digitalis
Rust Iron	Cantharis
Sal, Ammoniac	Roses, compound
Sago	Tay
Pearl, Barley	Camels-hair Pencil
Linen, Royal Linen, and Red Bark	Lee's Antidotus
Common Parvian do	Quassia
Nut Galls, Almond	Latin, Greek, & Eng-
Soft and Hard Lump Geman	lish School Books.
Magnesia	Writing and Wrapping
Epsom and Glauber Salts	Barbadoes Tar
Roselle Salts	Spirits Wine
Solution Acetate Mor-	Ammonia
phila	Black and red Scaling
Sulphat Rhubarb	Wax
Oxid Zino	Camphor
Ires Filling	Lavender, comp.
Bores, com & refin'd	Nitre Dul.
Lapi's Calminaris, or Dalmatia	Black and red Crayons
Flower Sulphur	Black and red Water
Holl Brimstone	Black and red Lead
Prepared Chalk	Pencils
Grease Balls	Black and red Crayons
Pulv. Nitrum, pure	Ether, Vit.
Fly Stone	Ivory Folder
Turmeric's Balsam	Turpentine
of Life	Ink Stands
Harris' Cough Drops	Snuff Boxes
Burdens' ditto	Aqua Ammonia
Bateman's ditto	Hoffman's Anodyne
Godfrey's cordial, &c.	Antimonial Wine
Lee's elixir, &c.	Black & red Ink Pow-
Daly's Carbolic, Wormseed	der
Mixture	Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves
Dyott's elixir of healthytina Bee	Juniper Berries
Thomas' Eye Water	Cocculus Indicus
Dyott's ditto	Uva Ursi
Cologne Water, sup-	White Wax
Chamomile, &c., &c.	Common Beeswax
Mint Water	White Chalk
Rose Water	Red Chalk, or Keel
Cinnamon Water	Syringes, &c., &c.
Essence Mustard	White & yellow Rosin
Essence Jurgonot	Pumice Stone
Essence Camamom	Hotton Stone
Essence Peppermint	Sand Paper
Essence Spermaceti	Corrosive Sublimate
Exence (Spermaceti-royal)	Seidlitz Powders
Viniger Distilled	Soda Powders
Viniger Spiritus	Furniture Corks
Syrup Squills	Bottle Corks
Lin. Comp Syrup	Cork Wood
Acid Acetic, F.	Pearl Ash
Aquafolis, F.	Bitter Ingredients, pre-
Nitro Acid, Med.	pared
Paragonous Acid	Sponge, assort'd
Wicks Acid, or Glycerine	French Chalk
Vitrol	Patent Lint
Balsam Copiva	Salt of Tartar
Balsam Tolu	Quick Silver
Fowler's Mineral So-	Blue Pill Moss
lution	Velveteen
Permanent Ink, and White Vitriol	Black and white glass
the Wush	Bottles
Boil, shave, and har-	Evans' Thump Lancets
ness Vernal	Common do.
Copat Varnish	Spring Lancets and ad-
Opedoed	spalte Pleas.
Baobadoes Tar	Gum Lancets
Venice Turpentine	Tooth Drawers
Tartaric Acid	do. Nippers
Carbonate, sub. Carb.	Breast Pipes
and Sup. Carb. So-	Nipple Shells
da.	Clyster Pipes
Spanish Flies	Issue Fees
Stove Blacking	Black and flesh color
Ivory Blacking	ed. balsamic Court
Lamp Black	Plaster
Shoe Sole, of Blue	Mortars and Pestles
Vin.	Spatulas
White Vitriol	
Copperas	
Atom	
Madder	
Chip Fusile	
Red Sander	
Block, chip, and rasp-	
ed Logwood	
Brazil, or Cam Wood	
Red Wood	
Amporto	
Cochlear	
Sugar Lead	
Pure Lemon Acid	
Ague & fever Powders	
Musk, red	
Salt Powders	
Chloride Lime	
Extract Jalap	
" Elaterium	
Goulds	
Hycocamus	
Black Hellbore Scales and Weights	
Belladonna	

Extract Clents
Qussia
Colocynth, com.
Liquorice (Ball)
Philadelphia, or Gouards
India Extract, val-

able

for Rheuma

Cliron

Precipitate

Basilicon

Stramonium

Lip Salve

May

Strengthening Plaster

Diaphoretic Plaster

Strengthening Plaster

Fruit, &c.

Gold Leaf

Glass and Porcelain

Funnels

Ointments, &c.

Office of the Chemists and Ohio Canal Co.

Washington, May 24, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an instal-

ment of two dollars and fifty cents per

share (being the 10th instalment) on every

share of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio

Canal Company, is required to be paid on the

third day of August next, and a further sum

of two dollars and fifty cents per share, (be-

ing the 17th instalment,) on the third day of

September next; which instalments must be

paid to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio

Canal Co.

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

The Branch of the Bank of the United States

at Washington, at Washington.

The Bank of Washington, at Washington.

The Patriotic Bank, do.

The Bank of the Metropolis, do.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at George-

town.

The Bank of Alexandria at Alexandria.

The Bank of Potomac, do.

The Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, do.

The Mechanic's Bank of Georgetown, Md., do.

And the Branch of the Valley Bank, in

Charlestown, Va.

The Branch of the Valley Bank, in Leesburg,

Va.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN P. INGLIS, Clerk

Ohio & Erie Canal Com.

June 2, 1830.

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,

one of the officers of the following bank, viz:

John C. Cather,