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## POETICAL.

The following beautiful little sketch is from the pen of W. D. GALLAGHER, one of the young writers of the "Hawkeye," a paper lately commenced at Xenia, Ohio. It is not often that we find such poetry in these sing-song, rhyming times.

## A PASSAGE IN LIFE.

## THE BRIDE.

He stood before the altar, and a shade Of darkness for a moment crept his brow, And melted into beauty on his lip; And then he gazed upon her face, as the blood And veins hollied to his forehead—and sunk back, And raised like lava to his burning cheek, But it was over—sunt the confidence Of manhood was upon him, and he stood erect, In pride and nobleness, before The minister of the church—a man of many virtues and few vices, and a man of few words, And she the lovely, the beautiful, stood up before him, a slender man, and modestly bent Her half closed eye upon her swelling breast; And on her temples slept a raven treas, Shading the beautiful veins that melted through Like amethyst hid within the rock.

And love-lions hung round her like soft And silvery curtains. And pain, and sin, And misery's discipline, on her fair brow Had no shading place. The various shades Of sorrow and of gladness, came and went With almost every pulse, like the uncertain And silent memory of forgotten dreams.

They stood together, while their hearts were proud Hit of his nobility, and pride of his.

The holy minister offered up a prayer, That happiness in after time might be

The guardian of their love—and that the star That rose so beautiful and cloudless now, Might light their years of trial, and go down Calmly, as it rose—and they were wed.

Here ended this fair picture. Time wore on, And they communed with the calmous world, And slept and were forgotten. Others came, And filled their places at the altar; but he and she: They too, like others, gazed on his eyes, And then thus slightly gazed on his eyes, And seemed unknown; and human kind, Are but the puppets moved about at will, And laid within the dreariness sepulture, To wait the coming of that fee of day.

When the sexton sounded the death awake,

And burst the curtains of the humid grave, And live and be immortal!

scene of the following mysterious transaction.

In an early year of the last century, the venerable cure of Roerwig, was one night seated in his study, absorbed in pious meditations. His house lay at the extremity of the village, and the simple manners of the inhabitants were so little tinged with distrust, that bolts and locks were unknown amongst them, and every door remained open and unguarded.

The lamp burned gloomily,—and the sullen silence of the midnight hour was only interrupted by the rushing noise of the sea, on whose waves the pale moon shone reflected, when the cure heard the door below open, and the next moment the sound of men's steps upon the stair. He was anticipating a call to administer the last offices of religion to some one of his parishioners, on the point of death, when two foreigners, wrapped up in white cloaks, entered the room.

One of them approaching, addressed him with politeness: "Sir, you will have the goodness to follow us instantly. You must perform a marriage ceremony; the bride and bridegroom are already waiting your arrival at the church." And this sum,—here the stranger held out a purse full of gold—"will sufficiently recompense you for the trouble and a large outlay demand has given you."

The cure stared in mystification upon the strangers, who seemed to carry something fearful—almost ghastly in their looks, and the demand was repeated in an earnest and authoritative tone.

When the old man had recovered from his first surprise, he began mildly to represent that his duty did not allow him to celebrate so solemn a rite without some knowledge of the parties, and the intervention of those formalities required by law. The other stranger hereupon stepped forward in a menacing attitude: "Sir," said he, "you have your choice; follow us and take the sum we now offer you,—or remain, and this bullet goes through your head." While speaking, he levelled his pistol at the forehead of the venerable man, and coolly waited his answer; whereupon the cure rose, dressed himself, and informed his visitors—who had hitherto spoken Danish, but with a foreign accent—that he was ready to accompany them.

The mysterious strangers now proceeded silently through the village, followed by the clergyman. It was a dark autumn night, the moon having already set; but when they emerged from the village, the old man perceived with terror and astonishment that the distant church was all illuminated. Meanwhile, his two companions, wrapped up in their white cloaks, strode hastily on before him through the bare sandy plain. On reaching the church, they bound up their eyes; he then heard a side door open with a well-known creaking noise, and felt himself violently pushed into a crowd of people, whose murmurings he heard all around him, while close beside him some persons carried on a conversation in a language quite unknown to him, but which he thought was Russian. As he stood helpless and blindfolded, he felt himself seized upon by a man's hand, and drawn violently through the crowd. At last the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he found himself standing with one of the two strangers before the altar. A row of large tapers, in magnificent silver candlesticks, adorned the altar, and the church itself was splendidly lighted up by a profusion of candles. The deepest silence now reigned throughout the whole building, though the side passages and all the seats were crowded to excess; but the middle passage was quite clear, and he perceived in it a newly dug grave, with the stone which had covered it, leaning against a bench. Around him were only male figures—but on one of the distant benches he thought he perceived a female form. The terrible silence lasted for some minutes, during which not a motion could be detected in the vast assembly. Thus when the mind is bent on deeds of darkness, a silent gloomy brooding of soul often precedes the commission of the horrid action.

At last a man, whose magnificent dress distinguished him from all the rest, and bespoke his elevated rank, rose and walked hastily up to the altar; as he passed along, his steps resounded through the building, and every eye was turned upon him,—he appeared to be of middle stature, with broad shoulders and strong limbs; his gait was commanding, his complexion of a yellowish brown, and his hair raven black; his features were severe, and his lips compressed as if in wrath; a bold aquiline nose heightened the haughty appearance of his countenance, and dark shaggy brows lowered over his fiery eyes.

In this desolate country, there existed in former times, a village called Herring, about a mile distant from the shore. The moving sands have now buried the village, and the descendants of its inhabitants, mostly shepherds and fishermen, have removed their cottages close to the shore. A single solitary building, situated upon a hill, yet rears its head above the cheerless shifting desert. This building and the village church, was the

He wore a green coat, with broad gold braids, and a brilliant star. The bride, who also approached and kneeled beside him at the altar, was magnificently dressed. A sky blue robe, richly trimmed with silver, enveloped her slender limbs, and floated in large folds over her graceful form; a diadem sparkling with diamonds adorned her fair hair; the utmost loveliness and beauty might be traced in her features, although despair now expressed itself in them; her cheeks were pale as those of a corpse; her features were unanimated; her lips were blanched; her eyes dimmed, and her arms hung motionless at her side as she kneeled before the altar. The priest, however, was wrapped in her consciousness as well as her vital powers in deep lethargy.

The cure now discovered near him, an old ugly vagabond, in a party coloured dress, with a blood-red turban upon her head, who stood gazing with an expression of malignant fury on the kneeling bride; and behind the bridegroom, he noticed a man of gigantic power and gloomy appearance, whose eyes were fixed immovably, on the ground.

Horror struck by the scene before him, the Priest stood mute for some time, till a thrilling look from the bridegroom reminded him of the ceremony he had come thither to perform. But the uncertainty whether the couple before him were about to marry, or understood his language, afforded him a fresh source of uneasiness. He ventured, however, to ask the bridegroom for his name, and the name of his bride. "Neander, wilt thou have this woman for thy wedded wife?" he asked.

The priest now began to read the ritual in faltering accents, frequently stopping to repeat the words, without, however, either the bride or bridegroom appearing to observe his confusion, which confirmed him in the conjecture that his language was almost unknown to either of them. On putting the question, "Neander, wilt thou have this woman for thy wedded wife?" he doubted whether he should receive any answer; but to his astonishment, the bridegroom answered in the affirmative with a loud and almost screaming voice, which rung throughout the whole church, while deep sighs were heard from every quarter of the building, and a silent quivering like the reflection of distant lightning, threw a transitory motion over the death-pale features of the bride. When the priest turned to her with the interrogatory: "Feodora, wilt thou have this man for thy wedded husband?" the lifeless form before him seemed to awake; a deep convulsive throbbing of terror trembled on her cheeks; her pale lips quivered; a passing gleam of fire shone in her eyes; her breast heaved; a violent gush of tears flooded the brilliance of her eyes, and the "yes" was pronounced like the scream of anguish uttered by a dying person, and seemed to find a deep echo in the sounds of grief which burst from the surrounding multitude. The bride then sank into the arms of the horrid old vagabond, and after some minutes had passed in awful silence, the pale corpse-like female kneeled again, as if in a deep trance, and the ceremony was finished. The bridegroom how rose and led away the trembling bride, followed by the tall man and the old woman; the two strangers then appeared again, and having bound the priest's eyes, drew him with violence through the crowd, and pushed him out at the door, which they bolted within. For some minutes, the old man stood endeavoring to recollect himself, and uncertain whether the horrid scene, with all its ghastly attendant circumstances, might not have been a dream; but when he had torn the bandage from his eyes, and saw the illuminated church before him, and heard the murmur of the crowd, he was forced to believe its reality. To learn the issue, he hid himself in a corner of the building, and while listening there, he heard the murmuring within grow louder and louder; then it seemed as if a fierce altercation arose, in which he thought he could recognize the rough voice of the bridegroom commanding silence. A long pause followed; a shot fell, the shriek of female voice was heard, which was succeeded by another pause; then followed a sound of pickaxes, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, after which the candles were extinguished, the door was flung open, and a multitude of persons rushed out of the church, and ran towards the sea.

The old priest now awoke from his hiding place, and hastened back to the village, where he awoke his neighbors and friends, and related to them his incredible and marvellous adventure; but every thing which had hitherto fallen out amongst these simple people, had been so calm and tranquil—so

den motion; he took it up to examine the cause, and perceived that a toad had lodged in it. In attempting to thrust the creature out, he struck his finger against a nail! This excited his curiosity; and on close examination, he perceived that a nail had been driven through the back part of the skull. He did not make his discovery known to the sexton; but in the course of conversation, inquired what sort of character the landlord had borne, and whether he still resided at the house he had pointed out. "He is a thrifty money getting man; I never heard any harm of him. He bought a great farm three or four years ago, and he resides now in a large house, which is situated on a hill, two miles off. His old neighbors wonder how he managed to buy so rich a place; the traveller made no remarks; but observing that he had some knowledge and taste for anatomy, begged leave to keep the skull."

His wish was readily granted. On his return to the inn, the landlord corroborated the story he had heard from the sexton, without being aware that his guest had any peculiar motives for inquiring. Having ascertained where a Justice resided, the traveller waited upon him, and made known the circumstances that had come under his observation. The Squire was personally acquainted with the former landlord; and agreed to accompany the traveller to his farm. They were very hospitably received, and urged to remain through the night. "You seem to be a very prosperous man, everything looks in thriving order," said the Squire. "Yes," replied the farmer, "I have a good deal to do, but I have no time to go about; I have a hundred miles off. Tuit, nonsense, I'll step across, madam, and bring your fan!" "Pray, sir, will you dine with me to day, at my little box on the Alleghany?" "Why indeed I don't know—shall be engaged in town until twelve—we shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre." And then, sir, there will be barrels of pork, cargoes of flour, chaldrons of coal, and even lead and whiskey, and such like sober things, that have always been used to slow travelling—whisking away like a set of sky rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If a couple of gentlemen have an affair of honour, it is only to steal off to the Rocky mountains and there is no jurisdiction that can touch them. And then, sir, think of it—flying for debt? A set of bailiffs mounted on bombshells would never overtake an abounding debtor, who give him a fair start. Upon the whole, sir, it is a pestiferous, topsy-turvy, harum-scarum whirling. Give me the old, solemn, straightforward, regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog trot journeys—with a yoke of oxen for heavy loads! I go for beasts of burden; it is more primitive and scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your high-spirited and jump whimsies for me."

The clergyman found himself obliged to make this event instantly known, with all its circumstances, to his superior, the bishop of Zealand; meanwhile, until he got further instructions from Copenhagen, he bound all his friends to secrecy by an oath. Shorter afterwards, a person of high rank suddenly arrived from the capital; he inquired into all the circumstances, visited the grave, commanded the silence which had been hitherto observed before him; he had mixed laudanum with his evening draught, and had then murdered him in his sleep. A few articles of value were left, undisturbed in the chamber; and as the wound had been carefully washed and covered with hair, the physicians were of opinion that he must have died in a fit.

He confessed his crime and was executed. He had been tempted by the sight of a large sum of money, which the imprudent traveller had opened before him; he had mixed laudanum with his evening draught, and had then murdered him in his sleep. A few articles of value were left, undisturbed in the chamber; and as the wound had been carefully washed and covered with hair, the physicians were of opinion that he must have died in a fit.

After the death of the priest, a writing was found in the parochial register, narrating this event. Some believed that it might have some secret connexion with the violent political changes which occurred in Russia, after the death of Catherine and Peter the first; but to resolve the deep riddle of this mysterious affair, will ever be difficult, if not impossible task.

(New York Mirror.)

## THE LIVING SKELETON.

DISCOVERY OF A MURDER.

The excitement of all classes of people, concerning the atrocious Salem murder, has naturally led to a great number of stories connected with similar subjects. The following, which I heard in conversation a few evenings since, is a striking illustration how the Providence of God can defeat the cunning and caution of man. How often have the most trivial circumstances led to the discovery of great crimes!

In the Salem murder, the omission of the little word "in" on the outside of a letter, led to the discovery of a transaction which the vigilance of an excited community had been unable to detect—in the case I am about to relate, a toad discovered a murder!

A gentleman travelling in England stopped at a village tavern to dine. The inn happened to be opposite a church-yard; and while he was waiting for his dinner, he took a fancy to stroll into it, to read the epitaphs and talk with the sexton, whom he saw at work there;

After some conversation, he remarked to the sexton, "But you are disturbing the dead;—my good friend; here are bones you have thrown out." "The ground is so crowded, that it is impossible to avoid it sometimes," replied the sexton; "and in this case, nobody's feelings will be hurt. That is the skull of a stranger, who died here suddenly; and none of his relations ever came to inquire about him?" "Where did he die?" asked the traveller. "He died at that place yonder, where a tavern used to be kept. Five or six years ago, he arrived at the inn toward night, ate a hearty supper, went to bed apparently in good health, and was found dead next morning. His papers gave no clue to his name or place of residence, and no one ever came to claim his clothes, watch, &c., which were found in his chamber. The physicians thought he died of a fit in the night time."

"Poor fellow he had a melancholy fate," exclaimed the traveller, looking at the bones. As he spoke, he observed the skull rock to and fro, with a sudden motion; he took it up to examine the cause, and perceived that a toad had lodged in it. In attempting to thrust the creature out, he struck his finger against a nail! This excited his curiosity; and on close examination, he perceived that a nail had been driven through the back part of the skull. He did not make his discovery known to the sexton; but in the course of conversation, inquired what sort of character the landlord had borne, and whether he still resided at the house he had pointed out. "He is a thrifty money getting man; I never heard any harm of him. He bought a great farm three or four years ago, and he resides now in a large house, which is situated on a hill, two miles off. Tuit, nonsense, I'll step across, madam, and bring your fan!" "Pray, sir, will you dine with me to day, at my little box on the Alleghany?" "Why indeed I don't know—shall be engaged in town until twelve—we shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre." And then, sir, there will be barrels of pork, cargoes of flour, chaldrons of coal, and even lead and whiskey, and such like sober things, that have always been used to slow travelling—whisking away like a set of sky rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If a couple of gentlemen have an affair of honour, it is only to steal off to the Rocky mountains and there is no jurisdiction that can touch them. And then, sir, think of it—flying for debt? A set of bailiffs mounted on bombshells would never overtake an abounding debtor, who give him a fair start. Upon the whole, sir, it is a pestiferous, topsy-turvy, harum-scarum whirling. Give me the old, solemn, straightforward, regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog trot journeys—with a yoke of oxen for heavy loads! I go for beasts of burden; it is more primitive and scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your high-spirited and jump whimsies for me!"

Arabian Method of preparing Coffee.—It is found that the only certain mode of retaining the pure flavor of the coffee is to roast, pound, and boil it, all in quick succession, the roasted berries soon losing their flavor if laid by for a day, and the pounded coffee becomes insipid even in a few hours. The Arabs of the desert, who are from necessity economical in the use of this article, follow the same process, even if they require only two cups of the liquid, roasting, roasting a handful of berries on an iron plate, pounding them in a pestle and mortar while warm, and the instant the water boils, which it generally does by the time the other preparations are completed, they loss no time in putting the pounded coffee in it and suffering it to boil, stirring it at the same time for a minute or two, when it is poured out to drink. As the beverage is taken without sugar or milk, the slightest difference is perceptible; and long experience having shown this to be the best way of preserving it in perfection. It is perhaps worth mentioning in detail, particularly as the use of this article has become so general, even in England.—*Buckingham's Travels.*

The Densable.—There is a prodigious controversy going on in the newspapers in relation to the origin of the present fashionable bonnets. It is affirmed that they originated 30 years ago in Fuxborough, Mass.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE MYSTERIOUS WEDDING.

A DANISH STORY.—By Steffens.

On the north-west of Zealand, connected with the main land by a narrow strip of waste-ground, stretches a small and fertile Peninsula, studded with hamlets. Beyond the only town which this little peninsula possesses, the land runs out into the stormy Cattegat, and presents an awfully wild and sterile appearance. The living sands have here obliterated every trace of vegetation; and the hurricanes which blow from all points of the ocean, are constantly operating a change on the fluctuating surface of the desert hills of sand rise and fall with a motion as incessant as that of the waves which roar around them. In travelling through this country, I spent upwards of an hour in this district, and never shall forget the impression which the scene made upon my mind.

While riding along through the desolate region, a thunder storm rose over the ocean, towards the north, the waves roared; the clouds scuttled along in gloomy masses before the wind, the sky grew every instant more dark, "menacing earth and sea;" the sand began to move in increasing volumes under my horse's feet, a whirlwind arose and filled the atmosphere with dust; the traces of the path became invisible, white air, earth, and ocean seemed mingled and blended together, every object being involved in a cloud of dust and vapour. I could not discern the slightest trace of life or vegetation around the dismal scene; the storm roared above me, the waves of the sea lashed furiously against the shores, the thunder rolled in the distance, and scarcely could the lurid lightning flash pierce the heavy cloud of sand which whirled around me. My danger became evident and imminent; but a sudden shower of rain laid the sand and enabled me to push my way to the little town. The storm I had just encountered was a horrid mingling of all elements. An earthquake has been described as the sigh which troubled nature heaves from the depth of her bosom; perhaps not more fancifully might this chaotic tempest have typified the confusion of a widely distract mind, to which pleasure and even hope itself have been long strangers—the cheerless desert of the past, revealing only remorse and grief—the voice of conscience threatening like the thunder, and her awful anticipations casting a lurid light over the gloomy spirit—still at last the long sealed up sources of tears open a way for their floods, and bury the anguish of the distressed soul beneath their waves.

In this desolate country, there existed in former times, a village called Herring, about a mile distant from the shore. The moving sands have now buried the village, and the descendants of its inhabitants, mostly shepherds and fishermen, have removed their cottages close to the shore. A single solitary building, situated upon a hill, yet rears its head above the cheerless shifting desert. This building and the village church, was the

## CANAL VS. RAIL-ROAD.

The following humorous argument was advanced by a canal stockholder for the purpose of putting down rail-ways.

"He saw what would be the effect of it; that it would set the whole world a gadding. Twenty miles an hour, sir! Why you will not be able to keep an apprentice boy at his work! Every Saturday evening he must take a trip to Ohio, to spend a Sunday with his sweetheart. Gravy, plodding citizens, will be flying about like comets. All local attachments will be at an end. It will encourage flightiness of intellect. Veracious people will turn into the most inimical liars; all their conceptions will be exaggerated by the want of means of distances. You will step across, madam, and bring your fan! "Pray, sir, will you dine with me to day, at my little box on the Alleghany?" "Why indeed I don't know—shall be engaged in town until twelve—we shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre." And then, sir, think of it—flying for debt? A set of bailiffs mounted on bombshells would never overtake an abounding debtor, who give him a fair start. Upon the whole, sir, it is a pestiferous, topsy-turvy, harum-scarum whirling. Give me the old, solemn, straightforward, regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog trot journeys—with a yoke of oxen for heavy loads! I go for beasts of burden; it is more primitive and scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your high-spirited and jump whimsies for me!"

The Monkey Gentleman.—The orang lately exhibited at Ghazepore, Benares, and all the upper settlements on the Ganges, by those noted Hindoos, Rhoop Chaud and Meetal Dhood, has been the object of general admiration. This animal was caught in Borneo when very young—purchased by the master of a country ship, and after making the tour of the Archipelago, was brought to Chandernagore and sold to a French merchant, in whose family he received the rudiments of a modern polite education. Dress and finery were his delight—he would waltz, and dance a quadrille, with a grace and agility truly enviable. He made no progress in the fashionable accomplishment of swearing; but he would toss off his glass, and whiff his cigar, with an air that did honour to his instructors, and excited the jealousy of half the haut ton who came to witness his accomplishments. He was rather partial to riding, and latterly was as good a shot as many

# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

From the National Intelligencer, June 22.  
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The execution of this great National work has progressed with a rapidity as astonishing as it is unparalleled in the history of works of this description. A short time only has yet elapsed since the necessity existed of rousing public sentiment to a proper appreciation of the importance of this great enterprise by essay after essay, and of diverting the national energy to its accomplishment by convention after convention. But now, not only have the moral obstacles to its progress been removed, the root of prejudice eradicated, and the rock of error blown away, but physical obstructions, far more difficult than any one can appreciate who has not seen them, have been overcome, and, under the plastic hand of man, made subservient to the great interests of commercial intercourse. The writer witnessed with great pleasure the operations on the Canal a few days since. At that time, the work was in such a state of forwardness, that no doubt were entertained as to the practicability of completing the same before the whole line of the Canal from Seneca to the Little Falls on the 5th July. Prudence, however, requires that its admission should be gradual, and conducted with a cautious tardiness, to ensure the safety of the heavy embankments it will saturate; and although the Engineers will probably begin to fill the Canal on the 5th, the operation will not be completed for several weeks.

The distance from Seneca to Georgetown, is twenty-two miles. The principal works on this portion of the Canal, are twenty-four locks of hewn stone, a large basin common to Washington and Georgetown, said to cover eight and a fourth acres of land, and to embrace one and a half miles of shore or wharf; 5 or 6 stone bridges in Georgetown, eight large culverts and several smaller ones, two dams and a lock, a mile of solid masonry, several walls, which vary from forty to fifty feet in height, and upwards of a mile of embankment forty feet high; the whole finished in a style which at once reflects credit on the work, and the genius of the age in which it has been accomplished. The whole line is now nearly completed from Georgetown to the Point of Rocks, a distance of forty-four miles; and but for the legal controversy growing out of the occupation of that point by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, the whole line would have been finished to Harper's Ferry this season. The first two miles of the Canal, above Georgetown, are seventy feet wide at the surface of the water, and seven feet deep; the next two miles are eighty feet wide and six feet deep. This portion derives its supply of water from the Potomac, five miles above the town, and is so planned that a branch may be conducted to Alexandria, one to Baltimore, and one to the Navy Yard. At this latter place, Dry Docks can be constructed, possessing advantages over any others in the world. The remaining distance to the Point of Rocks, the width of the Canal will be sixty feet, and its depth six feet.

In the short distance of twenty-two miles, now complete, (or very nearly so,) one hundred and ninety feet of lockage are embraced, or rather more than one-third of the longitude from tide-water to Cumberland; so that, assuming for truth, (what is not the case,) that the character of the ground over the remaining distance is as difficult as what has been passed, there will result on the score of lockage alone, a diminution of expense per mile in the remaining distances of seven thousand dollars. But, the fact is, the Canal has now passed over the most difficult ground.

Such has been the scarcity of earth in some places, that it became necessary to construct the towing path of wall of solid stone work.

This Canal, when completed, will possess the very important advantage of being free from the obstructions, resulting from the bridges usually built over other Canals. They are an annoyance to travellers, and an expense to their owners, which it is at once pleasing to be rid of, and poetic to avoid.

We recommend to all persons, whose leisure enables them, to visit the work. An enterprising contractor has now in progress a handsome Packet-Boat, designed to ply regularly, as soon as the Canal is opened for navigation, and, as there are no bridges to pass under, passengers will be able to take their seats on the roof of the Boat, and enjoy uninterrupted the romantic nature of the scenery they will pass. We cannot conceive a more tempting attractive recreation than such an excursion will offer.

The Rail Road is making things quite lively at Ellicott's Mills, and property is advancing in price astonishingly. We learn that an advance of \$300 a year has already been put upon the rent of a public house there. It cannot also fail to arrest the attention of every observer, the great improvements making in Pratt street and all along the line to the Rail Road depot. — [Balt. Pat.]

## DOMESTIC ITEMS.

*Wilson, the Mail Robber.* — We see it stated in several of the papers, that the President has "changed" the punishment of George Wilson, one of the mail robbers, recently convicted at Philadelphia, from death to imprisonment at hard labor, for life. The executive having no power to commute punishment, it should rather be stated, that two convictions and sentences rested on Wilson for distinct crimes; in the one case, the sentence was death, and in the other, confinement at hard labor during life; and that President Jackson, being doubtless properly moved thereto, has relieved the convict from the penalties of the capital offence, which leaves him of course subject to that of the other, which is as above mentioned. — [Balt. Pat.]

As a remarkable instance of the prevailing avidity for office, it is mentioned in a Philadelphia paper, that the Marshal of the District of Pennsylvania has received several applications for the office of Hangman at the expected execution of the Mail Robbers on the 2d inst.

The Grass-hoppers have again appeared on several farms in this neighborhood, in numbers which beggar computation. It seems they devour nearly every thing before them. Mr. Hooks, who manages Mr. Johnson's farms, informs us that they would have eaten up his meadow-grass entirely, on the farm adjoining town, had he delayed mowing it a few days longer; as it was, he scarcely gol half a crop.

At the time we had the conversation with him, they had literally stripped his wheat of blades, and were at work on the heads. We suggested to him

a method adopted in New-England to get rid of this destructive foe, which is, for two men to take a sheet at the evening and sweep it over the grass, like a net, in the dusk of the evening, or at night. By this means we have heard of bushes being taken off. They are very inactive in the night, and can be easily shaken from the sheaf into a bag, and thus destroyed.

[Staunton Spectator.]

In Indiana, a man is said to have cur'd the bite of a copper-headed snake, upon the ancles of a child by applying every half-hour in 24, a plaster of powdered charcoal and lard. The child's tongue was swelled five minutes after the bite, and other dangerous symptoms had appeared.

We are glad to see that the death of Mrs. Hicks, from the bite of a snake on her face and breast while lying in bed, which was announced on the authority of the Chillicothe Evening Post, is contradicted in a later number of the same paper. — Mrs. H. although very severely bitten, being now on the recovery.

*Steam-Boat Ohio.* — We regret to learn that an accident happened to this elegant boat last evening, which will throw her out of employment for some time. — While on her way from New York to Albany, on Monday, a trifling injury occurred to her machinery, which was soon repaired. On her return yesterday, when nearly opposite Tarrytown, one of the shackles bars broke, and the derangement of the engine was instantaneous. — The Engineer attempted to run into the engine room, to stop the machinery, but as it was considered hazardous—it being uncertain where the flying bar would strike—the passengers seized him, and compelled him not to enter. In a moment afterwards the piston rod broke, and indeed the whole engine was pretty much broken to pieces. No person was injured; and as there was no other boat in company, there can be no suspicion of racing. The Ohio was towed down by the Constellation, and arrived this morning. — [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

Destitution.—An illustration of the temptations to crime, to which destitution too often leads, was exhibited in the Police Office yesterday. A complaint was lodged there by a person who had lost a watch, against another whom he supposed had stolen it. A description of the watch was given, and Mr. Abrams, the pawn-breaker, discovered by the marks that it had been pledged with him: he accompanied an officer, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the accused was the person who pledged it. On arriving at the dwelling of the accused, a cellar in Water-street, they witnessed a scene which could scarcely be believed to exist in a city like this. Stretched on the floor, with nought to protect them from its damp, save a coarse piece of canvas, lay the accused and his wife, and at a short distance, stretched also on the floor, lay their dead child! The room was without anything that could be called furniture; the cellar noise; every thing around bore evidence of utter wretchedness. It appeared that the child died on Wednesday, and on the night of that day the person who lost the watch went in to sit by the corpse as a neighbor; he having got asleep during the night, the wretched parent, driven to desperation under the circumstances in which he was situated, purloined the watch, and pledged it for a trifling sum of money. The Police Officer sent to the Almshouse Commissioners to have the necessary arrangements made for the interment of the corpse, and conducted the parents to the Police Office. The mother was permitted to go, and the father committed to prison, to answer the charge. — [Courier.]

[Let the wretched man be discharged, and told to 'go, and sin no more.' ]

Slave Trade.—The Emperor of Brazil, in his speech to the Brazilian Chambers on the 3d May, declares his intention to suppress the slave trade in every form. — This is gratifying intelligence. The traffic in human flesh has hitherto been prosecuted between Africa and Brazil to a very great extent.

## FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

*Pistareene.* — An "old subscriber" of the New York Daily Advertiser having called upon the Editors of that paper for information touching the value of what are called pistareens, they have given him the following answer:

"We yesterday applied to seven of our City Banks to ascertain the rate at which they were received, and are enabled to inform "an Old Subscriber," the Pistareen of any description, with or without heads, ought not to be taken for more than sixteen cents. Some

of the Banks allow customers, in depositing a few of them, when not too much defaced, a fraction over 16 cents; but this is not to be considered a criterion for the general currency. The Savings Bank takes them for 10 cents, and the Spanish nine-penny pieces for 8 cents only. The safe way consequently for persons in trade is to take and pass them only for sixteen cents."

*Tar for Sheep.* — A gentleman who keeps a large flock of sheep assures us that during the seasons of grazing, he gives his sheep tar at the rate of a gill a day to every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it, and the sheep consume it eagerly. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general growth, and is supposed to be a specific against rot.

*Composition for grafting.* — In reply to some remarks made by Gen. Hayne, during the great debate in the Senate, on the subject of the Hartford Convention, Mr. Foot replied, that the people of New England had given the authors and abettors of that Convention, leave to retire to private life, where they could not work to do. Such persons will make us very uncomfortable society here, where we shall no longer drive them to violations of the law.

*Remedy for poisoned animals.* — Raw eggs given to sheep and cattle which have been poisoned by eating laurel or ivy leaves, it is said, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is, one egg for a sheep, 4 eggs for a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as is practicable, down the animal's throat.

*Robbery of Mr. Dingee.* — The robbery of Mr. Robert Dingee of New York, of his pocket-book containing \$650, between Frenchtown and Philadelphia, was mentioned in this paper on Saturday. This morning a package, mailed in Philadelphia, came addressed to the Post Master in New York, with the following note, written in a disguised handwriting:

"Enclosed is the pocket-book and papers which were taken from R. Dingee on his way from Baltimore; please return them to N. Y. Post Master."

The direction was for the Post Master of New York City.

Enclosed in the foregoing note to the Post Master, was a package directed to Mr. R. Dingee, containing his pocket-book and papers, accompanied by the following letter:

"Here with you will receive your pocket-book and papers which were taken from you on your way from Baltimore, the money I cannot spare at present. I am not a habitual thief, this wicked and desperate act is the result of extreme distress—poverty and woe-want.

"I have no accomplice, I am alone in this thing, you cannot find me out.

"Your \$100 reward, or even had it been \$500 it would not get the money."

"See by your papers that you live in New York and work for uncle Sam. 'I wish you better Luck.'

Mr. R. Dingee.

The disguise of the hand writing was evidently an effort. The spelling is correct. In all instances the letter is written very long above and below the line. — [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

NEW YORK, JUNE 26.

*Destitution.* — An illustration of the temptations to crime, to which destitution too often leads, was exhibited in the Police Office yesterday. A complaint was lodged there by a person who had lost a watch, against another whom he supposed had stolen it. A description of the watch was given, and Mr. Abrams, the pawn-breaker, discovered by the marks that it had been pledged with him: he accompanied an officer, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the accused was the person who pledged it. On arriving at the dwelling of the accused, a cellar in Water-street, they witnessed a scene which could scarcely be believed to exist in a city like this. Stretched on the floor, with nought to protect them from its damp, save a coarse piece of canvas, lay the accused and his wife, and at a short distance, stretched also on the floor, lay their dead child! The room was without anything that could be called furniture; the cellar noise; every thing around bore evidence of utter wretchedness. It appeared that the child died on Wednesday, and on the night of that day the person who lost the watch went in to sit by the corpse as a neighbor; he having got asleep during the night, the wretched parent, driven to desperation under the circumstances in which he was situated, purloined the watch, and pledged it for a trifling sum of money. The Police Officer sent to the Almshouse Commissioners to have the necessary arrangements made for the interment of the corpse, and conducted the parents to the Police Office. The mother was permitted to go, and the father committed to prison, to answer the charge. — [Courier.]

[Let the wretched man be discharged, and told to 'go, and sin no more.' ]

NEW YORK, JUNE 26.

*Slave Trade.* — The Emperor of Brazil,

## VARIETY.

From the Baltimore American.

*Superannuated English Emigrants.*

The Norfolk Beacon contains an old letter enough from a passenger by the name of Anacreon from Liverpool to Norfolk, asserting that of the one hundred and sixty-eight passengers by that vessel, three-fourths were English paupers, and of these three-fourths, the greater part were from fifty to sixty years of age. The Beacon properly remarks, that while it does not pretend to vouch for the correctness of all the allegations in the letter, there is reason to believe that the matter may require some attention on the part of our government.

Though we have no objection to receive from John Bull as many able-bodied men, and women too, as will hard to get bread at home, we think it nothing but fair that he shall keep to himself the consequences of the mischief he has made with tax, tribute and rent.

But John has always taken great liberties with Jonathan, without any disposition that we see to suffer any in return. A great part of the English paupers, it appears from Mr. Macqueen's statements, are very able to work for their bread, if they could get work to do. Such persons will make us very uncomfortable society here, where we shall no longer drive them to violations of the law.

But if there were such an offence as producing a nuisance recognized by the law of nations, the sending of this sort of cargo to our shores would come clearly within the description of such an offence.

It would appear from the letter referred to, that the parish officers have entered into a nice calculation of the cost of this matter. England may be rid of superannuated paupers, and America saddled with him, for the sum of four pounds, ten shillings sterling. As this is dog-cheap, the parishioners throughout England were holding meetings on the subject. By this account, they would seem to look on the United States as a sort of out-parish, and it would greatly simplify their settlement, to get an act of Parliament, providing that those who come to us for settlement in a parish, should be deemed entitled to one in the U. States.

*Shocking acts of Piracy.* — The editors of the Norfolk Beacon are indebted to Lieut. Miller, commanding the Revenue Cutter Crawford, for the following information, which he derived from Capt. Rose of the schr. Repeater, of and bound to Baltimore, from Rio Pongos (Africa), bounded by the cutter on Sunday off Great Wicomico. On the 19th May, the day Captain Rose sailed, he was spoken by H. B. M. sloop of war, Medina, who informed that a few days previous, a despatch vessel from St. Helena for Sierra Leone, was boarded by a pirate, in lat. 1° N. long. 40° W. and treated in a most brutal manner. They tied the captain and mate back to back and threw them into the sea, and proceeded with the crew in like manner, until 12 had shared the same fate. After remaining on board 30 hours, plundering and destroying nearly every thing, of any value, they cut away her masts and fired several shots through her hull. Five of the crew who had all this while secreted themselves below, after the wretches had abandoned her, rigged jury masts and reached Sierra Leone.

Capt. Rose reports, the coast to be very sickly.

*Important Discovery.* — Mr. Gardiner R. Lillbridge, patent Stock Manufacturer, informs us that in the course of some experiments made in forming an elastic composition for Stocks, he has discovered a process by which he can actually change the complexion of negroes to that of the fairest American or Englishman. If this be true, the hitherto despised sons of Africa, have only to discover a method by which they can straighten their hair, to equalize them with their master.

[N. Y. Sentinel.]

*Sudden death from foul air.* — On Saturday last, Capt. David Lewis, of Calais, in Randolph township, came to the post office to inquire about his son, who had been missing for some time. He had commenced repairing his Cider Works, and directed his son to descend into a large cistern to cleanse it. The young man, fearing of injury from foul air on his descent, put a handkerchief over his face, and as soon as he reached the bottom, swooned. The father directed the younger son to alarm the neighbors, and whilst the lad was absent, the father descended to assist the elder son. The neighbors collected, and broke open the side of the cistern, alas! they beheld the two bodies, apparently lifeless.

The father directed the younger son to alarm the neighbors, and whilst the lad was absent, the father descended to assist the elder son. The neighbors collected, and broke open the side of the cistern, alas! they beheld the two bodies, apparently lifeless.

After medical assistance arrived, the son partially revived, but all efforts to resuscitate the father were unavailing. On Monday, the young man was still alive, but attacked with the lock-jaw, and slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Capt. Lewis was a man universally esteemed, and his death is equally as much regretted.

[Morristown Intelligencer.]

A signal instance of the mortality of the climate of Sierra Leone is mentioned in the Liverpool ship news, of the 17th of May. Two vessels, the Lochiel of Liverpool, and the Britannia of London, remained there on the 23d of February, the crews of both being dead!

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office of the *Clemsooke and Ohio Canal Co.*

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an investment of two dollars and fifty cents per share (being the 15th 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 (being the 17th instalment) on the third day of September next, which instalments must be paid to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the Passager or master of either of the following banks, viz.

The Branch of the Bank of the United States at Washington.

The Bank of Washington, at Washington.

The Patriotic Bank, do.

The Bank of the Metropolis, do.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of George town.

The Bank of Alexandria, at Alexandria.

The Bank of Potowmack, do.

The Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, do.

The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, do.

The Hagerstown Bank, in Hagerstown, Md.

And the Branch of the Valley Bank, at Charlestown, Va.

By order of the President and Directors JOHN P. ISGLEY, Clerk

*Ches. & Ohio Canal Co.*

June 2, 1830.—ISGLEY.

To the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the county of Jefferson.

W<sup>th</sup> the Superior Court of Law for the county of Jefferson, has failed, in consequence of sickness, for two successive terms, to hold a Court for the said county—1, Richard E. PARKER, assigned by the General Court, a pursuance of the act entitled, "An act to provide for holding special terms of the Superior Courts of Law in certain cases," passed 2d March

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE FREE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1830.

*The Cleopatra and Ohio Canal Co., Washington, May 24, 1830.*  
We are hereby given to an instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share on the 16th instant, on every stock in the Cleopatra and Ohio Company, to be applied to the 1st and the 2d, August, next, and a further sum of dollars and fifty cents per share, (the 7th instalment) on the third day of September, which instalments will be the credit of the Cleopatra and Ohio Company, to the Cashier, or other officer of the following banks, viz.:  
of the Bank of the United States of Washington, at Washington.  
of the National Bank, do.  
of the Metropolis, do.  
of the Mechanics' Bank, at George-  
town, Va.  
of Alexandria, at Alexandria.  
of Potowmack, do.  
Bank of Alexandria, do.  
Bank of Washington, do.  
Bank of the Valley, in town, Va.  
of the President and Directors.  
JOHN P. INGLE, Clerk  
Ches. & Ohio Canal Com.  
1830.—law US.

## Clerk of the Superior Court of Law.

WHEREAS, ROBERT WHITE, Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the county, has failed, in consequence of two successive terms, to hold a trial court in the said county—  
RICHARD E. PARKER, Esq., assigned by the General Court, in the act entitled, "An Act to provide for holding special terms of the Superior Court of Law in certain cases," passed on the 16th day of July, 1829, to hold a Court of the said doholding a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law, to commence on the 20th day of July next. And so forth, hereby direct you to give notice, to the Commonwealth's Attorney, the other Officers of the Court, and to the clergymen, criminal, and to the necessary process, in civil as well as in cases, returnable to such special term, which process the Sheriff is bound to serve, as well as to summon a Grand Jury, to attend the said Special Term under the same limitations and restrictions as heretofore require all the Officers of the Court to perform, and for the term of the said Court. Given my hand and seal this 13th day of February, 1830.

RICHARD E. PARKER, [s.]

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

NOTICE  
Road Makers and Bridge BUILDERS.

LED proposals will be received on the 10th to the 20th of July next, for the graduation of the Third Division Rail-road, extending from the Patapsco river to a point on the Frederickton Turnpike Road, near, and embracing a distance of fifteen miles, and also for the masonry thereon.

Between the 10th and 20th of July, the bidders will attend on the ground for purpose of giving such information as is desired by those proposed to contract.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.  
John Fuller, second teller of the U. S. Branch Bank, Boston, has absconded with \$40,000. A reward of \$2,000 dollars is offered for the recovery of the money and the apprehension of the delinquent.

On the night of the 17th ult. the City Hotel at Nashville, Tenn., was entirely destroyed by fire. It was a most elegant and commodious building, and is said to have cost 40,000 dollars.

Proposers are invited to direct attention to an examination into the cause and character of the earth to be used, and the stonewall to be used, as usually been done. Proper attention to this matter may prevent much difficulty and embarrassment, if not loss of progress of the work. The line is divided into convenient sections—commodations will be expected to accompany each proposal.

CASPAR W. WEVER,

Baltimore, June 16.—41

Sup't

LEXANDRIA CANAL.  
A meeting of the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the Alexandria Canal Company, held in Mayor's Office in Alexandria, 4th June, 1830.

Charles Bennett,  
James Janney,  
Edmund L. Lee,  
Carter L. Taylor,  
Colin Auld,  
Samson P. Mason,  
Henry Daingerfield,  
George Brent,  
G. Gazeboe,  
Jonathan Butcher,  
H. Miller.

Edmund L. Lee was appointed manager, and W. H. Miller, Secretary.

The books of subscription, to be paid on Monday, the 13th inst, at the following Banks, viz:

Alexandria, under J. & J. L. McKenna  
of Potowmack, do.  
Phineas Janney,  
S. Charles Page,  
Bank of Alex., Richard M. Scott,  
J. & J. H. Hough,  
Bank of Alex., George Brent,  
Charles Chaplin,  
of Discount and Co., Samuel H. Smith,  
Bank of the U. S., and  
Washington, Richard Smith  
of the Valley, Wm. Obed Waite, Master,  
J. M. Brent,  
of Discount and Co., Daniel Lee,  
Bank of the U. S., and  
Washington, George Orrick  
of Discount and Co., H. H. Henderson,  
Bank of the Valley, and  
S. M. Edwards  
of Discount and Co., Thomas Griggs,  
Bank of the Valley, and  
Charleston, Wm. Brown,  
Extract from the Minutes.)

Edmund L. Lee, Chairman  
of the Board, Secy.,  
June 16, 1830.—114th.

## ASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, 14 to 40 years of age. Also, members of every description. Apply at John L. Franklin's tavern.

Letters addressed to us at this place will receive prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,  
E. P. LEGG,  
Charleston, June 2.

The New England Farmers are encouraged

to cultivate this new article after the discovery that the plants must be kept in a cellar in the winter. I think keeping the plants in a cellar a poor business, and pretty much like the Indian's gun; but here, where they will stand the winter, I do think it will be found a most valuable plant, and farmers may profit by it—they cannot lose.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Jefferson County, Va., July 1, 1830.

A collection for the same purpose, was also made in the Methodist Church in this place, where a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. HOWARD. The amount obtained was \$7 62. There was no service in the Presbyterian Church on that day.

At Harper's Ferry, service was performed by the Rev. S. T. TROYER, in the Free Church, and a collection taken up for the same benevolent object.

Some indisposition had existed since the place of holding a service on the 4th, which probably caused a less amount to be collected than might otherwise have been obtained. The collection, however, amounted to \$12 34.

From the other churches of the county, we have received no information. Doubtless they have done their part.

The stages which run through this place, between Winchester and Harper's Ferry, usually travel, we are sorry to say, without passengers. The reason is obvious. The fare is too high, perhaps higher than is charged in any other part of the country. At a recent stage, it was charged that it is 12 cents per mile. Two dollars are charged for travelling from this place to Harper's Ferry (eight miles) and back again. It surely cannot be expected that persons will pay at this exorbitant rate, when any other mode of conveyance can be found. We once suggested an inquiry into the cause of discontinuing the stages on this route during a part of the year, and received from Messrs. STOCKTON & STAKES a reply, stating that the receipts did not equal the expenditures. We then suggested that if the fares were reduced one half, the receipts would be vastly increased, but we do not know that our suggestion was ever seen by the stage-proprietors. We now assure them, that if this reduction, or even a greater one made, this stage route will be found to yield a reasonable profit.

It is known to most of our readers, that the Court of this county, at its June term, appropriated \$750 for the commencement of a New Court House. A like sum will probably be wanted for the next term. The amount of the tax of taxation to accomplish this object, will be small; and we have not heard of much objection to the appropriation. The present building will afford poor accommodation for jurors, witnesses, and other persons attending Court. Although the charges last year for repairing roads amounted to nearly \$400, yet the levy for this year amounts to but \$3 rents. The parish charge is 52 cents, making the whole amount \$1 10.

The official return of the vote on the new Constitution have been received, and show a majority for ratification of 10,492. In another column will be found the governor's proclamation.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.  
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Proposers are invited to direct attention to an examination into the cause and character of the earth to be used, as usually been done. Proper attention to this matter may prevent much difficulty and embarrassment, if not loss of progress of the work. The line is divided into convenient sections—commodations will be expected to accompany each proposal.

CASPAR W. WEVER,

Baltimore, June 16.—41

Sup't

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed the 12th day of February, 1830, entitled, "An Act to amend an act, entitled an act to organize a Convention," corrected polls of the votes given in each county, town and borough, entitled to send members to the General Assembly, upon the question of the Ratification or Rejection of the Amended Constitution of Virginia, have been transmitted to the Executive of Virginia, and have been by them carefully examined; and whereas upon such examination, it appears satisfactory to the Executive that a majority of said votes is in favor of said Act; and whereas upon such examination, it appears satisfactory to the Executive that a majority of said votes is in favor of ratifying said Amended Constitution: Now, therefore, I, JOHN FLOYD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by and with the advice of the Council of State, do hereby proclaim and make known to the people of Virginia, that a majority of all the qualified votes given, is in favor of the ratification of the Amended Constitution; and that there appear,

For the ratification thereof, 20,055 votes;  
For the rejection thereof, 15,563 votes.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 1st day of July, 1830.

JOHN FLOYD.

## HARRIS'S

## Balsamic Liquid Extract,

For the cure of Colds, Consumption, &c.

This preparation is particularly mild and non-aromatic, and rarely fails in removing the most obstinate cases of colds, asthma, hoarseness, splitting of blood, and consumption.

The preparation is used in a number of cases within the last six months, without failing to produce, but in my instance, the most salutary and beneficial effects.

The following case will show its virtues. A young man about the age of twenty, was attacked with a violent cold, which threw him into a severe pulmonary affection. He made use of various remedies with little or no effect. His health rapidly declined—his breathing became difficult and laborious, attended with a short dry cough, and pain in his breast. He continued to grow worse, and when his friends expected every moment the melancholy scene would be repeated, he made use of some of this extract, and paraffin. His condition became relieved, the pain left his breast, and in a short time he was entirely restored to health. The use of this preparation is a tea-spoonful twice a day. It is better to take it in a wine glass full of slippery elm tea or gum arabic water.

The above Extract can be obtained at the Charlestown Book and Apothecary Store.

JAMES BROWN.

Charlestown, July 7, 1830.

T. C. Lane & Co.

Cheapside, Cheapside, July 7.

July 7, 1830.

700 PRIME TWILLED BAGS.

We have received 700 prime twilled bags, of strong and heavy twill, and good size, to which we would invite the attention of all who may want the article good and cheap.

The above Extract can be obtained at the Charlestown Book and Apothecary Store.

JAMES BROWN.

Charlestown, July 7, 1830.

T. C. Lane & Co.

Cheapside, Cheapside, July 7.

July 7, 1830.

Harpers Ferry, July 7, 1830.

T. C. Lane & Co.

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T. C. Lane & Co.

Cheapside, Cheapside, July 7.

July 7, 1830.

T. C. Lane & Co.

Cheapside,

# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

**DR. W. JUDKINS'**

**Patent Specific Ointment.**  
PAINS have been taken to make this supply very good. It may be had at the following places, viz.: Humphrey Keyes', Charlestown; Adam Young's, Martinsburg; F. W. Sprenger's, Harper's Ferry; Towne & Harris', Shepherdstown.

The above Ointment is offered to the public as a safe and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. White Swellings of every description, &c. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing.

2d. Scirrhus of Granular tumors, particularly those hardened tumors in women's breasts, which often times terminate in ulcerated sores.

3d. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Carbuncles, of every description.

4th. Rheumatic pains of every joint.

5th. Sprains and bruises of every description.

6th. Tatters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient is applying the Ointment, must keep the part out of water.

7th. Chilblains or parts affected by frost.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The following communication, addressed to the proprietor of Judkins' Ointment, from a member of Congress, is highly interesting. The gratuitous manner in which it is made, exhibits feelings of no ordinary character towards suffering humanity; and is certainly well deserving of public attention.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22d, 1829.

Sir—It has been my wish for a considerable time, to communicate to you the good effect with which I have used the Ointment invented by Mr. Judkins, and which I now understand is made and sold by agents appointed by yourself. I have applied this ointment, during the last summer, to a species of tumour and wound, without failure to produce a cure in every instance. I consider it the most decided and efficient remedy in all cases of tumour, and is the cause what it may, and I have found nothing so good for wounds of any description. It may be proper to add that the cure of a tumour called "White Swelling," given over by the most distinguished physicians as incurable, and which I decided would, without amputation, prove fatal to the patient, was under my immediate notice effected by the use of Judkins' Ointment, and the patient is in fine health; his limb affected by the tumour being restored to a perfect state of soundness.

Also, that the leg of an aged man, which had been wounded and exhibited one dreadfully ulcerated surface from the knee to the foot, and which, for more than two years, had been considered incurable, was effectually cured by the application of Judkins' Ointment. I mention these two cases, which fell under my immediate notice and management, as a decided evidence of the efficacy of this remedy in cases of tumor and ulcers. I have experienced an decidedly, the good effect of this remedy, in the cure of Felons, and of every species of fresh-wound. It seems to me that any one who will observe the use of this Ointment, must be satisfied as to its beneficial effect, I can with the utmost confidence recommend the use of this valuable remedy.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN TALAFERRO.

To Mr. Charles Hanes, Proprietor of Judkins' Ointment, near Fredericktown, Maryland.

May 4.

MOUNTAIN GATE, Frederick Co., Va.

20th February, 1829.

To CHARLES HANES—I send it a duty which I owe to my fellow beings, to inform them of the good qualities which your most valuable ointment (Judkins') possesses. In the early part of last fall, I hurt my leg in ramrodding some plank, which in a few days inflamed and became so painful, that I could not walk. I resorted to every remedy that I could hear of, but was without the least effect; at last there were even symptoms of mortification, and I began to despair of ever getting well, when I was advised to procure your ointment and to try that. I did so, and from the first application my leg began to get better, and in a short time was perfectly cured. I have since tried it in several other cases, and it has always had the desired effect in every instance, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the whole of mankind as one of the best ointments that the world can afford, and I would not be without it in my family, for the world.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN N. T. G. E. KEENE.

I hereby certify, that I was for many months afflicted most grievously with the tetter upon both of my heels, causing open sores large enough to admit a person's finger. Tried various remedies in vain, when I was induced to try Judkins' ointment, which was cured in a few applications. I am anxious that others, similarly afflicted, may avail themselves of so valuable a remedy.

ROBERT FULTON.

Charlestown, Dec. 16, 1829.

## TAKEN UP,

A son, by the subscriber of the county of Jefferson, a BAY MARE, about fifteen hands high, with a small star in the forehead, and a scar on the near hock, four years old last spring; and appraised to the sum of eighty dollars. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALEXANDER GLASSFORD.

June 4, 1830.

## NOTICE.

PETITIONS will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the passage of laws: one granting a separate election to be held at Smithfield, in Jefferson county; And one for granting a lottery for raising a sum of money, to convey the water from Foxley Spring, through pipes, to the town of Smithfield, in Jefferson county. April 21, 1830.

## A MILLER WANTED.

I WISH to employ a practical Miller, who is capable of taking charge of a Mill in all her branches. To such an end, good wages will be given. Recommendations will be required as to his capability, character, &c. A man with a small family would be preferred.

Inquire of the Printers.

June 16, 1830.—I

## PREPARE FOR HARVEST!

H. N. CARTER is now receiving a supply of Goods suitable for harvest, to which he invites the attention of the public.

June 16, 1830.

## Only Twenty-Five Cents.

Tried and highly approved valuable MEDICINES.

EE'S unparalleled Antidotes Pills, price 4 & 50 cents per box, famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstructive obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, constipation, sickness at the stomach, remitting colds, &c. The proprietor, from a great number, can only give the following recent unsolicited case of cure, for *Warts*.

1st. White Swellings of every description.

2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing.

3d. Scirrhus of Granular tumors, particularly those hardened tumors in women's breasts, which often times terminate in ulcerated sores.

4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Carbuncles, of every description.

5th. Rheumatic pains of every joint.

6th. Sprains and bruises of every description.

7th. Tatters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient is applying the Ointment, must keep the part out of water.

8th. Chilblains or parts affected by frost.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely:

TWENTY YEARS:

Lee's Elixir has, for twenty years, been a most successful medicine for colds, coughs, swelling of glands, asthma, rheumatic complaints, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have cured.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely:

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various pills in my family, offered to the public for the last twenty-five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and removing the obstructions of bilious stomach, and having used them for several years past, I have no hesitation in stating, that I have, have no doubt, a most valuable family medicine.

JACOB SMITH,  
Major of the City of Baltimore.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, S.C.:

April Court, 1830.

Anthony Rosenberger, COMPLAINANT,

AGAINST

Hiram Mowrey and James S. Roach,

DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Hiram Mowrey, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next July term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county: And it is further ordered, that the defendant, James S. Roach, be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of, the said Corbin Baker, until the further order of this court.

A copy—Teste,

SAMUEL J. CRAMER, c. c.

May 5, 1830.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, S.C.:

May Court, 1830.

Hamilton Jefferson and William Cleve-

land, trading under the firm of Jeff-

erson & Cleveland, COMPLAINANTS,

against Jacob Mowrey, Hiram Mo-

wey, and James S. Roach,

PLAINTIFFS,

Corbin Baker and Jacobina Baker,

DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

Jacob Mowrey, ad'm'tr de bonis non,

with the will annexed of Jacob Mo-

wey, dec'd, and distributee of said Ja-

cob and Jane Mowrey, and others,

DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

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with the will annexed of Jacob Mo-

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