

# Virginia Free Press

AND  
FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1830.

NO. 18.

## REVIEWS.

## FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

## NEW INVENTION.

We have received a copy of a poem recited before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Hampden Sidney College, Va., by DANIEL BRYAN. The poem is entitled "THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION IN ITS CONNECTION WITH MURDER." It is the praise of Mr. Bryan, that his poetic talents—and they are "neither few nor small"—have ever been employed on subjects that do credit to his heart—pleading the cause of affliction, seeking to smooth down the pillow of sickness, *et cetera*,—and the standard of morals, and make education of his originality in said invention. Specifications &c. have already gone to the Patent Office, and the model will be forwarded there immediately.

The principle of the aforesaid machine, consists in three acting powers, upon the grain in the straw. The first power are the two pairs (more or less,) of fluted feeding rollers, both pairs turning inward to draw the straw from the feeding apron through said rollers to the beaters, which rollers may be round, indented, or fluted, and their lengths may be from 18 inches to 3 feet, (more or less,) and from 6 to 12 inches in diameter, according to the size machine wanted.

The second power, are the three small beaters, (more or less) all of which are placed over the large beater, and closing next to the fluted feeding rollers. Their length may be from 18 inches to 3 feet, (more or less,) and their diameters may be from 3 inches to a foot—each beater

length ways, and 4 bars of iron of the same length, and from 3 to 2 inches by 3 of an inch, and rolled on to the cylinders edgeways, which forms 4 beaters upon each cylinder of the 3 small beaters aforesaid.

The third power consists of one large beater, which operates in front of the feeding rollers, and the three different powers working from their centres, and revolving inward like the feeding rollers, in order to carry the straw forward, thro' the machine with great velocity and precision. The cylinder of said large beater, to be divided into four equal parts lengthways, and four wooden beaters faced with sheet iron, from 2 to 3 inches by 1 to 2 inches—said cylinder may be from 18 inches to 3 feet long, (more or less,) and from 1 to 2 feet in diameter. The track for the straw between the bottom and top feeding rollers, points precisely to the centre of the large beater, which knocks the straw up, and the small beaters above—turning inward, which knocks the straw down upon the large beater, and so on alternately, from the lower to the upper beaters, with such extreme velocity, that it keeps the straw in one constant flutter until it is delivered through with great dispatch and accuracy, without the least injury to the straw, or even to the beards upon the heads of grain, and will get the grain perfectly clear either wet or dry.

The beaters all combined, and when in full operation, strike upon every 50 feet of straw per minute, eight thousand blows, &c. &c. The feeding rollers are operated by 3 small wheels, and pulley attached to the third. The beaters are all operated by belts and cords, &c. &c.

Caterpillars.—A gardiner at Glas-

gow, having observed that a piece of woollen cloth which, blown by the wind, had accidentally lodged upon a gooseberry bush, was soon covered with Caterpillars, took the hint of putting pieces of stuff upon other plants infested with these insects; the caterpillars took refuge upon them

during the night, and in this easy way the bushes were soon cleared of them.

[Silliman's Journal of Science.]

At the exhibition of the Massachu-

ssets Horticultural Society, on Satur-

day last, Mr. Pettee, of Newton, exhi-

bited Wilmott's superb Strawberries,

measuring 2 3/4 inches in circumfer-

ence.

To destroy Rats and Mice.—Mix

flour of malt with some butter, and

add thereto a drop or two of oil of ani-

mace; make it up into balls, and bait

your traps with it. If you have thou-

sands, by this means you may take

them all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## COW CABBAGE.

In the month of May last, I had the favor of receiving from Doctor James MEASE, of Philadelphia, a parcel of the seeds of the Cow Cabbage, (*Cesarea kall*) which he had recently imported from France.

My respectable friend informed me that "in the Provinces of Mayne and Brittany, where the variety is extensively cultivated, chiefly for cattle, the stalks live four years, and grow ten feet high."

"The plants," he observes, "may stand out all winter in Europe, but at the cold of the Old Colony might possibly kill the plants, though probably defended by a sheaf of straw well secured at the top."

This trouble would be repaid by the early food afforded by the leaves in the spring to cows."

The plants in this town the last summer, from the seeds sent by Dr. Mease, discovered a very rapid growth, and attained the height of from four to five feet before checked by frost.

Little care was taken of them, and all that were exposed without defence, were killed by the winter frost, though they yielded not till near the close of winter.

Fortunately, one of my neighbors, from a curiosity to ascertain their worth, took up his plants in autumn and put them into his cellar.

"They flourished well, and he cut the leaves and young sprouts several times in the winter and found them excellent for table greens.

Vegetation in the plants was not checked while in the cellar, and in April he transplanted them into his garden, where they have flourished luxuriantly, throwing out new sprouts in great

numbers, and in great sizes.

One of the plants is now six feet high, and its sprouts to the summit, are covered with yellow blossoms from which a large quantity of seed will be produced.

This plant appears to be endowed with surprising prolific powers,

and from the experiment just re-

lated, our farmers have encouragement to cultivate the new article according to your recommendation in the New England Farmer.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES TRACHER,

Plymouth, (Mass.) May 8, 1830.

Sixty plants are said to afford sufficient provender for one cow for a year, and as the side shoots only are to be used, it lasts four years without fresh planting.

A square of 60 feet will contain 256 plants, four feet apart, or

16 more than 4 cows require for a year's provender without the aid of any other food.

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# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

## FOREIGN.

### FROM COLOMBIA.

By the brig Athen, Capt. Chapman, the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, have received Bogota papers to the 20th of May, Cartagena to the 30th, and letters to the 3d of June. They have also a copy of the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Congress, and various other documents. Among the Bogota papers, they notice two which have been recently commenced, viz.: *La Aurora* and *El Demócrata*.

*Electoral of President and Vice President, and adjournment of Congress.*

On the 4th of May, the Constituent Congress of Bogota proceeded to the very important business of electing a President and Vice President. The first ballot, 48 members being present, resulted as follows: For Mr. Cabanal, 26 votes; for Joaquín Mosquera, 17; for Domingo Caicedo, 5. Neither candidate having the requisite majority, (two thirds,) Congress proceeded to a second ballot, which gave the following result: For Mr. Cabanal, 26; for Mr. Cabanal, 17; and Mr. Caicedo, 4. There still being no choice, the ballots were returned a third time, and on being canvassed, 34 found to be in favor of Joaquín Mosquera, and 14 for Mr. Cabanal. Joaquín Mosquera was declared to be duly elected President of the Republic.

On the first ballot for Vice President, 33 votes given for Domingo Caicedo, (the acting President,) 12 for Mr. Cabanal, 2 for Mr. Vallarino, and 1 for Mr. Borrero. DOMINGO CAICEDO was then declared to be legally elected Vice President of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. Vergara, a Deputation was then sent to inform the Liberator that the Congress had fulfilled the objects of its convocation, and therefore that the decree of 27th August, 1828, calling them together, ought to cease, as well as the extraordinary powers which by that decree the Liberator reserved to himself, who now, by the cessation of its duration for the services he had rendered it.

After a short absence, the Deputation returned, and Mr. Castillo, as President of the same, reported to Congress, that the Liberator had received their communication with the highest satisfaction—that he congratulated them on the happy termination of their labors, after giving a Constitution to the Republic, and appointing to direct its destinies, men who deserve the confidence of the nation—that he was now restored to private life, which he so much desired,—and that if Congress wished a special proof of his blind obedience to the Constitution and the law, he was ready to give any which might be required.

Mr. Camacho remarked, that the Republic was indebted to the Liberator for an immense amount of services; and that having returned to private life, it was just, whether he remained in Colombia or left it, to continue the pension which the Legislature, on the 23d July, 1823, voted him for life.—This proposition was entertained unanimously. The President of Congress, Vicente Borrero, then adjourned the session sine die.

The mail of yesterday afternoon furnishes the following additional items, copied from the New York papers:—  
*Balt. American.*

According to a letter from Cartagena of 28th May, to the Editors of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, General Caicedo, President of Congress, having proposed the convoking of a constituent assembly in New Granada, Garcíadel Rio (one of the deputies in the interest of Bolívar) prevailed upon the foreign ministers, and particularly those of the United States and Great Britain, to protest against it. The plan indeed, if carried into effect, would have been equivalent to a recognition by the ministers of two independent governments, and they therefore declared that its adoption would put an end to their functions. The minister of Brazil acted in like manner—each on separately—but all with the same views. Caicedo was obliged to pause. Congress adjourned for ten days and at the expiration thereof met again, sanctioned the constitution, and chose the chief magistrates, as mentioned yesterday.—The same letter states that a pension of \$30,000 is assigned to Bolívar; that Paez is at his country-house without any official employment, and that Venezuela has passed a decree incapacitating military men for ten years from holding any civil office.

The following is said to be an extract of a letter written by Bolívar to a friend of his, while in Cartagena:

"I have sacrificed my fortune and health, to secure to my country liberty and happiness. I have done all that I could, and have failed in making her contented and happy. I now resign every thing to the wisdom of Congress, relying that it will effect what an individual has failed to accomplish. That civil war, which has stained the history of the South American States, may never be witnessed in Colombia, is my most fervent prayer to Heaven. If to stay this, it is found indispensably necessary by the Congress, and desired by the people, to introduce a monarchy, I will not rebel against their wishes; but, remember, the crown never goes on Bolívar's head. I desire repose,

and be sure, no act of my life shall ever sully my history, that affords me so much pleasure to review. Posterity will do me justice, and an assurance of this is all I possess to make me happy. My best intentions have been construed to the worst of motives, and in the United States, where I expected justice, I have been abused. What have I done to merit this? Born to a fortune and every comfort, I now possess nothing but a ruined constitution. Could my enemies have desired more, and that I am thus destitute, is that I have thus willed. The resources of Colombia and her victorious armies, have been at my individual disposal, and the consciousness of having done her no wrong, affords me greatest comfort."

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NORFOLK, JUNE 10.  
The ship *Caroline Augusta*, Capt. Merrall, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday, from Antwerp, via Plymouth. Captain Merrill sailed from Plymouth on the 11th May, but expecting to be anticipated by the packet bound to New York, brought no passengers, and is unable to give any information respecting the markets. He states that a *Bulletin of the King's Health*, dated 10th May, was received at Plymouth, just before he sailed, which gave little hopes of that monarch's surviving much longer. Sir Henry Halford, one of his attending physicians, pronounced his case hopeless. His complaint was dropsy.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 23.  
By the arrival of the schooner *Reaper*, Captain Rose, at this port, yesterday, in 30 days from the Coast of Africa, we have received the following intelligence: On the 19th May, was boarded by a boat from his M. S. *Sloop of War Medina*, who informed Captain Rose that a despatch vessel, from *Port of Sierra Leone*, was boarded a few days previous by a *Pirate*, and treated in a most horrible manner, tying the Captain and first officer back to back, and throwing them into the sea, and so continued until twelve others shared the same fate. After remaining thirty hours, plundering and destroying all that was on board, they cut away the masts, and fired several shot through the hull. Five of the crew, during this time, were concealed below deck, and thus escaped a watery grave—they afterwards rigged jury-masts, and fortunately reached their destined port.

### DOMESTIC.

NASHVILLE, JUNE 3.  
*Terrible Storm.*—On Monday night last, about 11 o'clock, we were visited with a dreadful storm of wind and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. One or two houses in this town are said to exhibit marks, supposed to be the effects of the lightning, which was remarkably vivid and intense. In Rutherford county, between Nashville and Murfreesboro, much injury was done by the wind. Fences, trees, and out-buildings, were overthrown in the neighborhood of Scarey's, and the cotton gin and horse-mill of Mr. Jones were entirely demolished. In Franklin, Williamson county, we understand great injury was done, especially to the trees.

But the most serious calamity befel the town of Charlotte, Dickson county, where the principal force of the gale, so far as we have learnt, was experienced. A great proportion of the buildings in that village were prostrated. The court-house, a substantial brick edifice two stories high, was nearly leveled with the ground, and Mr. Collier, who lodged in the upper story, was so much injured that his life was despaired of. We understand from a traveller, who passed the night in the Hotel at that place, that the scene of distress and alarm was heart-rending and indescribably awful. So soon as it was ascertained that the hotel was uninjured, persons rushed in from every direction, in their night clothes, and most of them bloody from their own wounds or those of their friends. Several had their limbs broken, most of whom had received some bodily injury, and all were excessively distressed and alarmed.

We have just learned, that the town of Shelbyville, in Bedford county, has likewise experienced the destructive influence of the storm. Nearly half the buildings are said to be demolished, including the courthouse and Methodist church. Several lives were lost, and among those killed, we understand, is Mr. Newton, editor of the *Western Intelligencer*.

*Result of Perseverance.*—On the 20th inst., a boy fell into the river at Philadelphia, and a rope was thrown to him; but he was too much strangled to notice it, and he sank. Mr. Charles Champion ran to the spot, and inquiring where the lad sunk, plunged in after him without effect. In a second effort he found his hat, when the spectators exclaimed it was of no use, as the boy had been under water too long. Champion took his own course, and at the third plunge found the boy, in water 40 or 50 feet deep, brought him up, and saved his life. The Philadelphia paper states that Champion was so long under water the last time, that the persons present despaired of his again rising.

[*Balt. Pat.*]

*Crownshield the Murderer.*—We understand, says the Boston Commercial Gazette of Thursday week, from a gentleman who left Salem last evening, that Richard Crownshield, Jr., the murderer of Capt. White, hung him self in the gallows in that town soon after 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, by the assistance of two handkerchiefs fastened to the grates of his cell. When discovered by the Gaoler he was quite dead: his hands were pinioned, and his lifeless body was dangling at the end of a silk handkerchief, his feet slightly touching a chair which he had overturned in swinging off. Crownshield had been often heard to say that he would never be hanged in public.

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[From the Salem Gazette.]

R. CROWNSHIELD, Jr. (who lately committed suicide in the jail at Salem,) was an extraordinary character—such as is not often reared in our country, or produced under our institutions.—Through his conduct for eight years past, has been the topic of frequent remark in this town, and he has spent a considerable portion of his time in it, yet very few of our citizens even knew his person or ever saw him. He was a man of great energy and activity, and possessed a knowledge of the market, and a large amount of property, which he had acquired by his own exertions, and was a man of considerable influence in Salem. His influence was absolute. His education, self-command, temperance, caution, vigilance, enterprise, audacity, fertility of resources, and freedom from moral restraints, combined to make him dreaded as a formidable foe to a peaceful community, filling it with fearful apprehensions for the safety of property, dwellings and lives.

A melancholy account of a death is related in the Chillicothe, Ohio, Evening Post of a late date. A fortnight previous to the event, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks, a young woman who had been married but a few days previous, while lying by the side of her husband, was aroused by a bite upon one of her cheeks, from some object unknown and unperceived by her; at which she called to her husband, who got up, as speedily as possible, procured a light, but before he returned to the bed she received another and severer bite in the neck. Discovering the character of the snake or adder, near three feet in length, ran out upon the floor. Medical assistance was immediately called but without avail—she survived a few days in great distress and expired. She was a young woman and had been married only a short time previous. It is supposed that the snake had crept up the side of the building through the roof, and dropped down through an aperture in the flooring directly over the bed.

FREDERICKSBURG, JUNE 23.  
*CHARLES YOUNG.* charged with the murder of Thomas Griffin Thornton, Esq., of Caroline County, was brought before an Examining Court on Monday last, and committed for further trial.—[*Herald*.]

YORK, PA., JUNE 22.  
A farmer in the neighborhood of York Haven, last week sent his son to the field to bring home a scythe, which had been left there. The boy remained so long, that a person was despatched to look after him. Upon arriving near where the scythe was left, it was seen hanging on the fence, and the boy found dead on the opposite side. In attempting to get over the fence, he had cut his thigh to the bone, dividing the femoral artery, and bled to death before he was discovered.

HAMILTON, OHIO, JUNE 15.  
*Atricious Murder.*—We are informed that a young man by the name of John S. Metcalf, was murdered in Madison township, in this county, a short distance west of Middleport, about the 22d of May last, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. John Phillips, the supposed murderer, is now confined in our jail, to await his trial for the offence. He was taken to Indiana.

*Dog Factory.*—One of the most remarkable signs of improvement in the present age, is the disposition exhibited in several instances, to make the canine species do something to earn their bread. In every village and township may be seen a numerous population of strong, hearty, lazy dogs, who do nothing for a subsistence, unless it be to kill sheep; and nothing for amusement, except to pull sticks in pieces the ears of cattle and swine, and "bay the moon." In short, they are a mere nuisance, besides eating more than their necks are worth. Such being the true state of the case, it gives us unfeigned satisfaction to learn, (as we do from the Berkshire American,) that Mr. Giles Tinker, an enterprising machinist of North Adams, Mass., is constructing a cotton factory, to be carried on entirely by dogs. The machinery is to be moved by the animals walking on an inclined belt, and is therefore something on the tread-mill principle. So much the better for that; it will answer as a sort of canine penitentiary, where dogs who kill sheep a day times and bark at nights, may be punished for their sins, and become as humble and penitent as their betters, who are guilty of moral delinquencies. Mr. Tinker, who is one of the most industrious men in the country, it would seem, is determined to have no idlers among them, whether bipeds or quadrupeds; they must all do something for a living.

[*New York paper.*]

## VARIETY.

*Jefferson's Opinion of Napoleon.*—The following letter copied from Jefferson's recently published works, will be rather surprising to many of our readers. It has been generally supposed, that Jefferson died a great admirer of Napoleon. But this letter scorns the very idea.

JULY 5, 1814.

To John Adams.—How infamously has he (Bonaparte) closed his inflated career! What a sample of the pathos will his history present. He should have perished on the award of his enemies under the walls of Paris. But Bonaparte was a lion in the field only. In civil life, a cold-blooded, calculating, unprincipled usurper, with no virtues, no statesman, knowing nothing of commerce, political economy, or civil government, and supplying ignorance by bold presumption. I had supposed him a great man, until his entrance into the assembly of the Congress, eighteenth Brumaire (year 8). From that date, however, I set him down as a great scoundrel only.

*Henry Clay.*—In the long dispute between the States of Virginia and Kentucky, growing out of what was termed the occupying claimant laws, Mr. Clay was retained by Kentucky to maintain her rights before that tribunal in the last resort, the Supreme Court of the U. S. The then Speaker of the House of Representatives was to appear for the first time before that elevated, dignified and venerable body, and a large concourse of spectators was attracted by a natural curiosity to determine whether the orator of the West would be able to sustain his high reputation upon this new and untried theatre. When he rose, it was with some slight agitation of manner, but he soon recovered his wonted composure, and held his auditors in admiring attention, while he pronounced a most beautiful eulogium upon the character of the sons of Kentucky. The Judges sat in their black robes of office, sedate and attentive. The late Judge Washington, who was in the habit of indulging himself with an occasional pinch of snuff, had taken his snuff-box for a little of that titillating restorative, and Mr. Clay, on observing it, instantly stopped, and advancing gracefully to the bench with his thumb and finger extended, participated with the Judge in the refreshment of his nasal organs.—As he applied the pinch, he observed, "I perceive that your Honor sticks to the Scotch," and immediately resuming his stand, he proceeded in his argument without the least embarrassment. Extraordinary was the step over the usual barrier which separates this Court and the barristers, excited not a little astonishment and admiration among the spectators, and it was afterwards aptly remarked by Judge S. in relating the circumstance to a friend, that "he did not believe there was a man in the U. S. who could have done that, but Henry Clay."

In connexion with this anecdote, we will mention another of Mr. Talbot, formerly an eloquent Senator from Kentucky. Mr. T. is a man of rare accomplishments, and possessed of the most extraordinary rapidity of utterance. He had occasion to appear in a case before the Supreme Court in which his feelings were personally enlisted, on which occasion, in a speech of impassioned eloquence, of about four hours, his words flew with unusual velocity. After the adjournment of the Court, the extraordinary utterance of Mr. T. became the topic of remark among the Judges, when Judge Washington, with great gravity observed, that "a person of moderate wishes could hardly desire to live longer than the time it would take him to repeat deliberately that four-hour speech of Mr. Talbot."

An important discovery has recently been made in the manufacture of iron, which accelerates the process of converting the cast into bar iron, and at the same time has a material influence upon the quality, by decomposing the carbon and injurious substances combined with the iron, and which, in the ordinary method of manufacturing cannot be destroyed. It likewise has the effect of separating and completely vitrifying the aluminum and siliceous earths, which destroy the tenacity and malleability of the iron. It is now ascertained that by means of this simple and economical application, many ores and materials may be used for the production of iron, which could not formerly be worked. The process, for which a patent has been obtained, by Josias Lambert, Esq., is now in operation at the Iron Works of Mussia, Thompson and Co.

A mastic which resists fire and water, for mending cracked or broken earthenware, delph, or Chins, &c.

Take warm milk and curdle it lightly with vinegar, separate the curd and mix it with some white of eggs well beaten up; to this mixture add quick lime finely powdered, until you have made a sort of paste, not too thin; a cement cements with this paste will resist water, when the cement is thoroughly dry. By this means I stopped several holes in the bottom of a large iron kettle five years and a half, and have not found it to fail.

*The Louisville Advertiser* of the 9th instant, mentions that Messrs. Chilton and Crocket reached that place on the 7th, and that preparations were making to give a public dinner to Senator Benton.

We learn that considerable confusion occurred yesterday morning in the religious services at the German Church in Race street, near Fourth Street. The Rev. Mr. HELVETIUS attempted to perform the services of the day, in opposition (as it was mentioned to us) to the wish of a majority of the congregation, who had employed another clergyman, when two civil officers led the Rev. gentleman (Mr. H.) from the church, and conducted him to his dwelling.—[U. S. Gazette.]

YORK, PA., JUNE 22.  
Last week a brigade of about eighty Germans passed through this place for the "far West." They were from Allentown. They appeared in high spirits, and amateur musicians, by singing some of their native airs as they travelled onward. They had that department well filled which usually accompanies a German housekeeper, as our countrymen do not sing in their houses, fifteen children asleep in one nest, with their faces turned up to the sun.

A young lady, in all other respects of pure and unimpeachable character, was recently brought before the police court of Philadelphia, charged with making an assault upon J. B. Jr. on the public walk, and wounding him severely with a knife. It was stated to have been the second attempt of the lady to "punish" the complainant—who was wholly at a loss to account for such conduct, except it arose from the circumstance of his having been some time back in the habit of visiting the young lady in the way of friendship, but affording no reason whatever to infer that he was addressing her as a lover, and that these visits had subsequently ceased. The fair offender was required to give security in the sum of \$500 for keeping the peace towards complainant.—[*Balt. Pat.*]

*ANIMAL MAGNETISM.*—The following fact, which is so interesting to the history of Magnetism, has taken place in the Department of Gers, at the residence of the Judge of the Peace for the Canton of Condom, in the presence of divers respectable persons:

John —, a farmer, aged 52, had an abscess inside of the upper part of the leg. The professional men who attended him, prevailed on the patient to submit to a puncture, but the operation required the greatest caution and fortitude, as the clavular artery, which traversed the tumor, was frightfully enlarged.

Count de B., whose magnetical power is remarkable, proposed to magnetise the patient, to produce insensibility in that part of the body where the operation was to be performed, for the purpose of sparing him those sufferings which would be unavoidable in a waking state. The proposal was accepted. At the end of two minutes the patient was plunged into a magnetic state. During the whole operation the patient remained motionless like a statue, without his magnetical sleep being in the least disturbed; and on the physicians proposing that the magnetical state should be interrupted, Dr. de B. spontaneously awoke the patient. Dr. S. then announced to him that it would be useless to be again magnetised, as the operation had been performed already. The astonishment of the patient was excessive, when proofs of this were exhibited to him. He had felt nothing, experienced nothing, and absolutely remembered nothing but the act of M. de B. when he placed the palm of his hand on his forehead to make him fall asleep.

[*Journal de Toulouse.*]  
*Poisoning with Cheese.*—Several persons were poisoned on Saturday week, in Boston, by eating cheese at a grocer's shop in this city for their luncheon. Some of them suffered very considerably from pain of vomiting, but recovered from the effects in a few hours. A portion of the cheese was taken and analyzed by a physician, but no traces of copper, or any other metallic poison, could be discovered in it. The cause therefore of the poisonous character, which cheese sometimes assumes, still remains in the same obscurity as before. This particular cheese had been received in a lot of fifty or sixty from a very respectable dairy, and neither its appearance nor its taste, indicated any peculiar difference from the rest of the lot.—[*Boston Daily Adv.*]

*STOVES* of every description supplied to order.

Application may be made at either shop: Charlestown, June 2.

*THE MARMOSET.*—On my return from the West Indies, some years ago, during a sudden gale off the Florida coast, a cage suspended over the hatchway, in which a sailor kept a favorite Marmoset, happened to be violently thrown down, by which accident the little creature's arm received a compound fracture. After the squall and confusion had abated, the honest tar brought the little animal ast to the medicine chest, and earnestly requested the good-humored aid of *Esopus*, who was then dressing a wound.

The surgeon, with much tenderness, dressed the wound, and the sailor, with a faint smile, said, "I thank you, doctor, for your skill, and I hope you will be rewarded." The sailor then said, "I have a monkey, who is very fond of you, and I hope you will be rewarded." The surgeon replied, "I thank you, doctor, for your skill, and I hope you will be rewarded."

# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

## THE FREE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1830.

We have read with much pleasure a poem entitled, "Thoughts on Education in its connection with Morals," by David Heyar, Esq., recited before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Hoveyan Sidney College. The subject does not present to the poet that range of imagination which is usually considered necessary for the display of genius. It pictures too much philosophy and truth, for poetry, whose proper element is fiction. In the Epistles, the author can create his own heroes, and clothe them with all the attributes which his fancy may invent or desire; he can mould the incidents to suit the effect which he designs to produce; his imagination is under no other restraint than that which good taste imposes, and can range unobstructed through the luxuriant fields of romance, calling the most beautiful flowers and forming the sweetest bouquets. Not so with the subject of the poem before us. Genius must yield to the sober guidance of sound morals and philosophy, and Fancy must use her pencil with more extraordinary discretion. When the poet beholds us about him a continued blaze of genius poetic fire, it is not necessarily attributable to the want of genius in the author, but to the subject which his pen was restrained. There are nevertheless many bright spots in the poem, which would do credit to any writer. Speaking of the horrors of war, thus personifies slaughter:

"Wrapt in lurid clouds  
The giant stood, with victory joy, carcasses  
Amidst the steaming carcasses, like, unrelax,  
And shaking earth at every populous bound,  
His maniac steel, with eye of lustful fire,  
And nostril breathing forth destroying fires,  
Is rolling dead and dying in the dust!"

We are aware that Prospereon, one of the highest figures of language, must be used with a proper regard to the subject, and the state of mind created by what goes before. In this place, however, it is entirely consistent with the subject.

The morality of this poem deserves the highest praise, and its didactic eminence is relieved by several episodes or digressions, calculated wholly to interest the mind of the reader.

We do not pretend to review the poem, but to call it to the attention of our readers. Some extracts will be found on our first page.

It is for sale at Mr. Brown's Book Store in this place, and at I. N. Carter's Store, Harper's Ferry.

## MUSIC.

The Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, was celebrated on Thursday last, at Harper's Ferry, by the members of Charity Lodge and visitors from other lodges.

About 80 of the fraternity joined the procession. They proceeded to the Methodist Church, where a sermon, on the subject of charity, was delivered by the Rev. S. Tuxton. Not having attended, we are unable to give a particular description of the incidents of the occasion, but we are told every thing "went off" pleasantly and harmoniously.

The day was very fine; refreshing breezes continually meliorating the influence of the summer's sun, and rendering the scene highly agreeable to strangers, as well as to those who have heretofore visited that most interesting spot.

Indeed, there is always something about the place, to make a summer excursion delightful; and crowds daily mingle their strains of praise, admiring of man's ingenuity, these variously displayed, and of Nature's magnificence, every where around proclaiming the might and the majesty of the Creator.

In some counties in Virginia, where several places are appointed for holding elections, the law requires the polls to be opened on different days. A respected correspondent, residing in a distant part of the State, has requested us to examine the act of the last session of the General Assembly, directing elections to be held in October, for members of the legislature under the new Constitution, and to say whether the 5th section does not require the election to be held in each district, in the same county, on the same day. We have examined the law, and have no hesitation in giving our opinion, that the elections must be held on the first day of the October Court, in ALL THE DISTRICTS.

**THE CENSUS.**—Returns of population are given in many of the papers. Hagerstown contains 32,375 inhabitants, having increased 500 in ten years. Martinsburg contains 1,393—increased not mentioned. We have not heard any of the results of the Marshal's labor in this county.

It will be seen, by a notice in another column, that a special term of the Superior Court of Law, for that county, will commence on Tuesday the 20th day of July.

A special term will commence in Berkeley, on the 14th of August.

We hope the Clergy will not forget the earnest request of the Colonization Society, to take up collections in their respective congregations on the 4th of July, for the benefit of that most benevolent institution, upon the success of which depends the future welfare of this happy country.

The President of the United States is on a visit to the Hermitage in Tennessee.

Mr. VAN BUREN, Secretary of State, lately made a "flying" visit to Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.

Mr. EATON, Secretary of War, has left Washington for West Point, from which place he will proceed to Tennessee.

Mr. HARRY, Postmaster General, was last week in Philadelphia.

Mr. BRANCH, Secretary of the Navy, it is said, is thinking of a tour to Florida.

**FLOUGHS LOST.**

Person that borrowed my SHOVEL, UGH, will be so good as to return it to me—Don't stop the ANDREW WOODS.

**BLANKS.**  
various descriptions, for sale at this

Mr. KRATING has disposed of the Woodstock "Sentinel" to Mr. JAMES H. DARNELL, by whom it will hereafter be published. Although we differed in opinion with Mr. Keating, upon most questions of public policy, we may be allowed to express our regret that he has so soon grown weary of the duties of an editor. He is a sprightly and agreeable writer.

**MESSRS. DANIEL E. WILLIAM HARPER** have commenced the publication of a newspaper in Romney, Hampshire county, Virginia, called the "Hampshire and Hardy Intelligencer." The first number, the only one we have received, does credit to the publishers, and we hope they will meet with the encouragement and reward they merit.

**PAUL CLIFFORD,** a new novel, by the author of Pelham, has just been issued from the press of the Messrs. Harper's of New York.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
Mr. Eborac:

I am glad to find the spirit of improvement in this region, awaking from its slumbers. A year ago, it was supposed to have been entombed,—the village bell having actually sounded its requiem. But it was not dead—it only slept. The Frederick Road, and the Road through this place to Harper's Ferry, are likely to be turned into turnpikes.

What is to be done?—I understand that the Wincheser people intend to revive the scheme for improving the Road from that place to Smithfield. This is a wise resolve. Time will soon show its beneficial results. And I find, by a late Staunton paper, that the idea of a "Road from that point, through the Valley, to the Canal and Railway at Harper's Ferry, is haled with decided ap-probation." Let the subject be earnestly urged upon the attention of the public, and success will follow as certainly as the day fol-loweth the night.

**A CITIZEN.**  
ISAAC HILL has been elected to the U.S. Senate, by the Legislature of New Hampshire, to take the place of Mr. Woodbury, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the "Frederick and Harper's Ferry Road Company," on Saturday the 19th inst. at Newtown, (Trap,) the following officers were elected to manage the business of said company until Janua-

ry.

**MANAGERS.**

PATRICK M'GILL, sen. Treasurer,

JOSEPH WEST, Secretary, Examiner.

**THE GREAT CATTLE SALE.**—A collection of upwards of a thousand persons of the highest respectability, attended the sale of Colonel Powell's stock of cattle on Wednesday last. The company assembled were remarked as being of the highest respectability, from all the adjoining counties, and from many states of the union. The bidding commenced with spirit, and continued until the whole catalogue was gone through, a few head only being bought in. We are unable to furnish all the prices, but from the following our readers can form some just idea of the sum obtained for the majority.

Nurs., 11 months old brought \$255.00  
Calves, 5 do. 225.00  
Zulindia do. 201.00  
Bolivar, a fine bull, 5 years old, 405.00  
Tecumseh, do. 2 do. 310.00  
Mennison, do. 3 do. 405.00  
Diego, do. 1 do. 300.00  
Prechover, do. 4 months 301.00  
Orlando, do. 11 do. 300.00  
Rodicker, do. 2 do. 201.00

Zenobia, 7 years old, and Sarah, 6 years old, were both purchased by Dr. Thomas of Easton, Md. for \$110 each. Each of these cows had a calf 2 weeks old, which were bid in by Col. Powell, at \$200 each. Tecumseh, the bull above mentioned, was purchased by the same gentleman.

When our reporter left the ground, 25 had been sold, amounting to \$7,550, being an average of about \$300 each. The whole number advertised in the catalogue was 44, a few of which were bought by Col. Powell. The prices given above are actual sales. It is probable the whole amount of sales reached \$25,000. A full calf, five days old, brought \$110.

With the most praiseworthy attention to the comfort of the large assemblage collected on his premises, Col. Powell had provided a table nearly two hundred yards long, stored most liberally with substantial fare, in every enticing variety, and of which the company was invited to partake. This polite attention to the convenience of the company was rendered the more grateful to their feelings, as the neighboring taverns were but few in number, and but indifferently provided. Immense tubs of sausages of delightful flavor, abounded near the table; but a solitary drop of spirituous liquor was not to be seen upon the ground. The excessive heat of the day, the great crowd, and the heavy rain which occurred, for several hours, in the afternoon, prevented our reporter obtaining a more explicit account of this interesting sale.—*Phil. Bulletin, June 19.*

(We are pleased to learn, that one of the finest of the above animals, was purchased by Dr. John Briscoe and Joseph McMullen, Esq. of this county, for a sum between four and five hundred dollars.)—*Editor of Free Press.*

**NEW TYPES.**  
PHILIP WHITE, Editor of the Western Carolinian, is appointed a Purser in the Navy.

SAMUEL C. STANHOPE, late Editor of the Harpers Reporter, has been appointed Indian Agent at Green Bay.

One of the "Wonders of the World," A Resignation—James W. Clark, Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, has resigned his situation.

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