

Virginia Free Press

AND
FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1830.

NO. 10.

W STORE REMOVED.
George W. HAMMOND, respectfully
informs his customers and the public generally,
that he has removed his Store to the
house lately built by Joseph T. Daugherty,
immediately before the Printing
and opposite Mr. James Brown's Book
Store.
In general, purchasing and sale
in extensive quantities.
and Summer Goods,
he would invite the attention of per-
sons to those who have so liberally encoun-
tered during the last six months, and
with good assortments and low prices,
with a continuance of their patronage.
Tuesday, April 14, 1830.

VALLEY, ATTENTION!
Jefferson Troop is ordered to parade
Saturday the 1st day of May next, at
Rock, A. M. before the Central Hotel In-
town. A general attendance of the
troop is requested, as there will be elec-
tions that day, a captain and other officers:
—order. D. HUNTER, O. S.
1830.

FRUIT TREES.

30 to 40,000
DUNG FRUIT TREES.
SALE by the subscriber, living in
Shady Valley, between Bunker Hill
and Charlestown, such as Early Pippins, Ripe
and Late; Rambo, ripe in August and will
be January; and Bell Flower. Winter
Red Pipkin, Green or Newtown Pine-
apple, Vandiver, Ross's Green, Eng-
lish Streak, English Russet, and the
like.

which will insure to be grafted in
the advantage of these grafts con-
sidered, the tree will bear fruit in
the first year, and the seed will produce
the grafts and be grafted in the first
year intended to. I will give such infor-
mation to purchasers as will, with ease,
success. The prices will be in pro-
portion to the number purchased, from 10 to
cents cash.

The subscriber has five thousand fine trees
at this time, from eight to ten feet in height
and proportionable thickness.

JOHN UMBANHOWER,
Shady Valley, March 14, 1830.—S.

FOR RENT.
Harpers Ferry, a large and commodious
dwelling, situated on the hill above the
Swallow, at present occupied by Mr.
Milton & Lewington as such. Its location
is to none at the place for business,
session given on the first day of April.—
terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM GRAHAM,
Harpers Ferry, March 24, 1830.

NOTICE.
ELECTIONS will be presented to the next
legislature of Virginia, praying the pas-
of laws: one granting a separate elec-
tion to be held at Smithfield, in Jefferson
county. And one for granting a lottery for
a sum of money, to convey the water
Turk's Spring, through pipes, to the
of Smithfield, in Jefferson county.
April 21, 1830.

THE MULE.
An essay on the natural history of the Mule, (Mules Equus) and a comparison of its utility in Agriculture with that of the Horse, by James Hood, of John, Baltimore county.

The mule is a hybrid animal, and like other animals which are the product of two different species, is incapable of propagating its kind; it may be engendered either between a horse and the ass, or between a jacksass and a mare; of which two varieties, the latter is preferable; being larger, stronger, and better shaped. In its appearance, the animal partakes of the nature of both its progenitors; its head, neck, and belly, resemble those of the ass, and are disproportionate; in its limbs, however, we observe the graceful outline, the freedom of motion, and the admirable display of muscle, which characterize the horse; it is generally smaller than a common-sized animal of the latter species; but in Spain, where great attention is bestowed upon its improvement, it has been known to be seventeen hands high. In its disposition, it is naturally wild and ungovernable, but in this respect it is susceptible of great improvement, by a proper education; and the obstinacy which exhibits at times when domes-
ticated, is oftener the result of an improper treatment, than an inherent ill nature. His hoofs, which are small and of an oval shape, are remarkable for solidity and hardness; and as it moves with a firm and clear step, they are very rarely injured, and need but little artificial protection. It is naturally liable to but few diseases, inheriting the hardy constitution of the ass, while it is exempt from the tenderness of the horse. No insects are generated in its skin, as in that of the horse, which are dangerous to its life; nor does it languish and pine away like him, when it is put upon poor fare; the scanty herbage of the Alps and Andes are sufficient to satisfy its desire, and it performs journeys by slipping, or rather sliding down the precipices of those mountains, carrying heavy burdens during the day, and seeking food during the night, while it manifests, at the same time, the warmest attachment to those who thus exact its toil, without supplying its wants. Another remarkable trait in the history of the mule, is its longevity; it retains its vigour to an age more than double than at which the horse begins to decline; though it is generally exposed to innumerable hardships, the effects of time upon it are generally first manifested by a diarrhoea, which is probably owing to the failure of its digestive organs, in the performance of their functions.

The writer of this essay, after thirty

years experience in the use of the mule and a close observation of its manners and nature during that time, is fully convinced of its superiority over the horse for agricultural purposes. The circumstance which led him to prefer

its use in this way, was somewhat

singular; when he first commenced

planting and farming, he settled in a neighborhood of one of his acquaintances, who prided himself upon keeping

a team of large fat horses, the great

part of which were frequently idle;

exhibits a balance in favor of the mule, being a near neighbor, he immediately

rather less than the reality. We next

caught the horse mania from him, and

invited attention to the difference be-

tween the two animals, under a con-

tract set up and supported a team for near

three years, at a considerable expen-

several half yearly advances; but two

dollars will be received as payment in full, if

entirely in advance. Should payment be

deferred until the end of the year,

two dollars will be invariably charged.

Advertisement inserted at the rate of \$1

square foot for the first three insertions, and

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All advertisements presented for in-

sertion, will be continued until forbidden, and

larged accordingly, unless special directions

the contrary be given.

H. S. TURNER,

April 21, 1830.—44

FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

ALLAHER & DAUGHERTY.

CONDITIONS.

The Free Press is published weekly, at

WO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.

PER ANNUM.

payable half yearly in advance; but two

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POETICAL.

TO THE IVY.

One tenant of the wasted spot
Where softened dissolution smiles,
And weeds are spread o'er graves forgot,
And ruins sigh from grass-grown aisles;
Still present round such withered trunk,
Like youth which cheers the path of age;
Or where the river wall has sunk—
Beneath destruction's leaping rage.

Child of decay! No blushing flower
Or cup of treasured sweets, is thine;
To breathe in beauty's fragrant bower,
Or charm where stately rivals shine.

The warrior's cross, the nameless stone,
Receive thy clasping boughs' embrace;
And show thy clustering wreaths alone.

Yet, type of Truth when Fortune wanes;
And Grief, that insults the moulding tomb;
And Love, that "strong as Death" sustains
The whistling's shock and tempest's gloom.

To me thy mournful leaf excels.

The fairest bud, whose petals sing
Their adours where the summer dwells,
Or gem—the verdant robe of spring

The violet and the queen-like rose,
Prail minors of their beauty, too,
Brief as the faith which falsehood shews,
But bloom while lasts their worshipped ray.

Yet thou—beneath the howling blast,
When all is drear, art smiling on,
Unchanged, unshaking to the last,
And green when even Hope is gone.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

From the American Farmer.

THE MULE.

An essay on the natural history of the Mule,

(Mules Equus) and a comparison of its utility

in Agriculture with that of the

Horse, by James Hood, of John, Baltimore

county.

that, in addition to all this, he frequently suffered the loss of a horse by some one of the numerous diseases to which horses are liable, he resolved to use them no longer; he found, in fact, that he would be labouring for nothing but the support of his horses, if he persisted in their employment; and his attention was at once turned towards the mules, (and oxen,) purchasing at first some of the smaller kind, which were commonly known by the name of yankee mules. He resolved to do the work of his farm by their assistance (and the use of oxen,) and to procure such as would suit for the draught, and till the ground for the conveyance of his produce to market. After having carried on the business of his plantation in this way for several years, and noted the difference between his expenditures when compared to former times, he found that the grain saved by the substitution of mules for horses, in the drudgeries of his farm, was more in value than double the amount necessary to pay for the carriage of his crop to market; in addition to this, he lost very little by disease or accident, his smith's bill was comparatively trifling, and he was relieved of the expense consequent on the wear and tear of a road wagon; those of his neighbors who have contrasted the appearance of his stack-yard and corn-loft at the present, with its former condition, can bear testimony to the truth of these statements.

As there is a prejudice prevailing in this country against the use of the mule for farming purposes, which can only be removed by a comparison of the calculations on facts, the following is submitted as the result of the writer's individual observation and experience. He supposes what he has found to be the case, that six horses are necessary to do the work of a common-sized farm—the expense of shoeing and keeping six horses for twelve months, will be on the most moderate calculation, \$264. A like number of mules for the same time, \$192, leaving in favor of the mules an annual balance of \$132. This account will not appear exaggerated, if we present the details, by a reference to the difference between the two animals in their manner of stepping, and the consequent difference in the expense of keeping them properly protected. It appears that a horse requires shoeing four times a year; the expense of which will amount, in all, to \$3 50. Now, the mule, if properly managed, need not be shod more than once in the same time; in this one item, therefore, it will be less expensive than the horse by \$2 60 each per year, making between the six horses and six mules, the sum of \$15 75. The writer has been accustomed to have his mules shod during the icy season, annually. We next turn our attention to the difference between the horse and the mule, in regard to the quality and quantity of their food. The former animal must be more or less supplied with grain during the whole year, otherwise he will grow thin and become unfit for hard labor; this, however, is not the case with the latter. When the pastures are good, he can subsist on grass alone; and in the winter season, when it is not worked, he can feed on hay; and in either case, he will lose nothing on the score of health and strength; when employed in the labor of the farm, the writer has been accustomed to feed them, either on cut straw and chopped rye, or Indian corn; of the former, he generally allowed to each, one quart about a peck of straw; of the latter, four to eight ears at a meal; and a horse doing the same work, will eat nearly double; a mule therefore requires to be supplied with food and kept in good condition, at less than half the expense requisite for the horse. And the writer is of opinion, that if the prejudice against the mule was done away, and a proper attention given to the raising and breaking of them, that the mule would be more serviceable in the coach or stage than the horse. In Germany, they are highly valued by the nobility, who drive them in their coaches. The writer has raised some mules that are perfectly manageable, and the wild nature so completely overcome and done away, that they are as fond of being handled as house pigs, even on that part which the mule is so tenacious of suffering to be touched, which is his ears. Whether this objection arises from an instinctive knowledge of the consequence of his ears, being the most prominent feature by which his (don) character is determined, I know not.

There is another important circumstance which ought to be taken into the account; we allude to the patience of the mule under suffering. It appears to endure neglect or ill-treatment in a manner which makes it peculiarly proper in many parts of this country, where the live stock of the farm must be left in a great measure to the care and management of negroes. It is well known, that this class of mankind almost universally abuse and neglect horses, although these animals cannot endure ill-treatment; every man of humanity, therefore, will feel it his interest and duty, when it is in his power, to entrust his slaves with such animals only as will not be likely to suffer from their neglect.

The writer will conclude with a few remarks on the constitution of the horse, his liability to disease, and the greater amount of attention and pains which it requires, are taken into the account, it will appear, that the above calculation, a team of large fat horses, the greater part of which were frequently idle, exhibits a balance in favor of the mule, being a near neighbor, he immediately rather less than the reality. We next caught the horse mania from him, and invited attention to the difference between the two animals, under a contract set up and supported a team for near three years, at a considerable expense of half yearly advances; but two

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H. S. TURNER,

April 21, 1830.—44

Proceeding upon these data, we will make an estimate of the expenses of the horses necessary to stock a farm, such as is above mentioned for twenty-four years:

Multiplying \$264, the annual expense

of six horses, by 12, we shall obtain

the cost of one set of those ani-

mals during the time they are able

to labour,

\$3,168.00

The horses are then worn out, and it

will be necessary to procure a new

set, each of which we will suppose

cost \$80,

480.00

Adding again the amount of their sup-

port, \$80,

5,108.00

Total cost

\$6,816.00

Let this sum be compared with that

which is sufficient to keep working ani-

mals stocked with mules.

The shoeing and keeping six mules

during 24 years, will amount to \$3,168.00

Subtract this from the amount nece-

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

In the Senate a bill was reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to authorize a subscription of stock for the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. The bill for the removal of the Indians was again taken up, and Mr. White of Tennessee addressed the Senate in continuation of the speech he commenced on Friday.

The House of Representatives were engaged the whole day on the case of Judge Peck. The resolution moved by Mr. Buchanan, to impeach Judge Peck, was reported to the House without amendment, and was concurred in by a vote of 123 to 49. A Committee was then ordered to inform the Senate, and also a Committee of impeachment.

MONDAY, APRIL 26.

In the Senate, the impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri, having been formally demanded by the House of Representatives, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tazewell, Webster, and H. C. Lee, was appointed

and report on the subject. The resolution of Mr. Barton, calling for the President's reasons for removing Mr. Carson, Register of the Land Office at Palmyra, Missouri, was further debated, and then laid on the table—aye, 92, noes, 15.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution relative to a reduction of the officers of the army was taken up, then modified, so as to make it a simple order for enquiry, and thus passed. The bill altering the Tariff Laws, so as more effectually to enforce their provisions, being again taken up, Mr. McDowell submitted an amendment, proposing a repeal, after June next, of the Tariff of 1828, reviving that of 1824, and after a certain period further, a repeal of the tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force; and he followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it, without having finished what he intended to say. The whole subject of the protecting system is thus opened, and promises to be discussed extensively and earnestly.

The resolution respecting the Military Organization, was again taken up, and a motion made by Mr. A. Spangler, to lay it on the table, having been negatived, the resolution was amended on motion of Mr. Witte, so as to make it merely an inquiry whether any reduction in the number of officers of the United States can be made without injury to the public service, and if any, what, &c.; in this form it was agreed to.

Mr. Drayton then laid two resolutions on the table calling on the Secretary of War to report to the House the amount annually expended on the army proper from 1821 to the present time. The Indian bill was brought from the Senate, read twice, and committed to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

A bill was reported by the Chairman of the District Committee, for the election and admission of a Delegate from the District of Columbia; and another Bill was reported by Mr. Semmes in relation to the Orphan's Court in the District.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

A great part of the sitting of the Senate was occupied in the consideration of Executive business, but little progress was made with the remaining nominations. The only nomination of any consequence, that was confirmed, we believe, was that of Naso Legrand to be Navy Agent at the port of Norfolk, in Virginia; which was not assented to without serious opposition.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Coulter, from the Committee on Re-trenchment, on the subject of the public printing, occupied the House of Representatives during the morning hour of yesterday. Mr. Chilton introduced a preamble and resolution, stating that "suspicions have gone abroad that under the present Administration many removals of public officers have been made from political considerations alone, and not from any particular devotion to the public interest; and whereas there exists considerable excitement relative to the causes of said removals; now, to quiet the public apprehension upon this subject—*He it resolved*. That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to cause to be reported to this House, &c. the precise number of removals of officers, from the highest to the lowest, &c.; and that he be also respectfully requested to have expressed the causes for each removal." The introduction of the resolution caused great excitement. Mr. Ramsay moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. McDowell then demanded the question of consideration, on which the ayes and noes were ordered. The House then refused to consider, by a vote of 126 to 48. The House then took up the bill to provide for punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia, which led to some discussion. The bill was finally postponed till Thursday next.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

The Senate did not go into the consideration of Executive business, the attention of that body having been occupied, until the usual hour of adjournment, by a speech of Mr. Holmes, in which, supporting his resolutions for inquiry into the grounds of removals from office under this Administration, he reviewed the history of these removals, and the general grounds on which they have been defended. After

he concluded his speech, his resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

The House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the subscription of \$150,000 to the stock in the Mayaville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company. After debate, the main question, on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, was put and decided in the affirmative, by the following vote—yeas 96, nays 87. The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the chair, on the bill to amend "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports"—the amendment offered by Mr. McDowell being under consideration. Mr. McDowell rose at half after 2 o'clock, in continuation of his argument against the constitutionality and policy of the "protecting system," and addressed the committee two hours, without having concluded, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise. It rose accordingly, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, a long debate took place on the bill, from the House of Representatives, "declaratory of the several acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and Naval services of the United States in the Revolutionary war." There were various resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives. Among these, the resolution amending the 3d rule respecting the public printing, was adopted in the modified form proposed by Mr. Barringer. Subsequently the House took up the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Mayaville Turnpike Road Company, (after postponing the bill which had been postponed till to-morrow,) which led to a considerable discussion, checked only by the successful demand of the previous question. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 102 to 86. The House then again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to amend the acts in alteration of the various acts imposing duties on imports, when Mr. McDowell concluded his observations against the measure. Mr. Blair of South Carolina then obtained the floor, when the Committee rose.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

In the Senate, a good deal of business was transacted, some of it interesting. A proposition was reported by Mr. Smith, of S. C., from the Committee on Finance, to reduce the duty on salt to ten cents after December next; the bills to authorize the Registers in Louisiana, to enter lands in certain cases, and the bill to extend the powers of the Superior Judges in Arkansas, were finally passed; the bill establishing a Law Department was debated, and then laid on the table, to make way for a bill, of which Mr. Webster gave notice, to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; the bill from the House of Representatives, to explain and extend the pension laws was debated, and finally rejected 25 to 20. A short time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the most important subject of the day, as well as one of the most important of the Session, was a bill, reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Commerce. Mr. C. moved that the bill be committed and printed; stating that it was not the purpose of the Committee to call it up this session; perhaps not even the next; but the object was thus to submit the proposition to the public at large, for its consideration and action. Various motions were made, for the purpose of putting the seal of disapprobation on it at once. Mr. Mallary moved to lay it on the table, which being withdrawn, Mr. Gorham moved its indefinite postponement, and these motions gave rise to some animated debate on the merits of the bill, in which Messrs. Cambreleng, Mallary, Gorham, and Wayne, participated. The debate was arrested by the expiration of the hour, and the subject will be resumed to-morrow. The bill for the final settlement of land claims in Florida was passed, after a long debate, and the remainder of the day was spent on private bills.

Instead of being ordered to lie on the table, as stated in our last, the resolutions of Mr. Holmes, in the Senate, calling upon the President for the reasons of certain removals from office by the present Administration, were, we learn, indefinitely postponed by the vote there stated, of 24 to 21. [Nat. Int.]

High Compliment.—During the stay of Mr. Clay in the south, he visited the house of representatives and the senate of Louisiana. As he entered the door of each house, the members rose simultaneously from their seats, and gave him a most respectable and cordial welcome. Mr. Clay has reached his residence in Kentucky.

Morgan Election.—As far as we have returns from Morgan county, (two districts to hear from,) the vote stood:

John O'Ferrall	114
William Smith	63
Jeremiah Haywood	40
James M. Wheat	36
Constitution 23	Against 88.

Messrs. Cross, Buck, Michael and Harmison, declined standing a poll for the Legislature. [Martinsburg Gazette]

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CONSTITUTION—SUMMARY.

	For the C.	Against C.
Amherst	363	26
Albermarle	510	6
Augusta	276	68
Alleghany (3d day)	73	70
Brunswick	93	94
Bedford	63	129
Buckingham	440	14
Bath	83	148
Botetourt	563	13
Campbell (about)	530	25
Caroline (1st day)	285	19
Charlotte	200	2
Chesterfield	426	15
Culpeper do	691	21
Charles City	92	24
Dinwiddie	271	23
Esp. (2d day)	250	14
Elizabeth City	80	49
Fairfax, 1st day	133	7
Franklin about	450	150
Frederick	410	418
Gloucester (3d day)	233	65
Goochland	100	6
Hampshire	243	238
Harrison	9	1136
Henrico	375	47
Ide of Wight	173	5
James City (1st day)	74	34
Kings (2d day)	213	45
King George	91	19
King & Queen	230	19
Kanawha	40	278
Louisa	144	3
Loudoun	472	128
Lewis	13	574
Lancaster	63	79
Mason	29	340
Mecklenburg	464	25
Montgomery	140	669
Morgan	23	88
Madison	202	60
Mathews	100	33
Monroe	18	460
Nansemond	142	72
Nelson	307	5
New Kent	124	31
Nottoway	157	4
Northampton	39	28
Norfolk	209	22
Nicholas	23	203
Ohio (1st day)	4	602
Pendleton	56	216
Petersburg	213	5
Principality (about 2 to 1)	118	3
Prince George	118	3
Prince William	163	51
Powhatan	66	216
Pocahontas	2	497
Preston	122	365
Prince Edward	271	4
Patrick (ms., against it)	5	5
Rockbridge	405	123
Rockingham	413	44
Russell	80	230
Richmond City	211	11
Southampton	270	6
Shenandoah	616	58
Spotsylvania	437	18
Stafford	182	55
Sussex (1st day)	194	2
Ryder	5	276
Warwick	2	54
Wythe	43	602
Williamsburg	25	14
York	74	44
	16,105	9065

Steamboat Accident.—The steamboat Chief Justice Marshall, on her way from Albany to New York, on Thursday evening, stopped at Newburgh about 9 o'clock, P. M. to take on board passengers. She had just shoved off from the wharf, and the wheels had scarcely made two revolutions, when the larboard boiler burst, on the upper side at the after end. There were on board one hundred and twenty-four passengers, who were all severely scalded; and, after the most careful search, fourteen others were missing. The gentleman from whom we gather these particulars, was on board the boat at the time of the explosion, and within a few feet of that part of the boiler which burst; he was hastening aft, and by some accident stumbled and fell flat upon the deck; at that moment, the explosion took place; and the persons who were in contact with him when he fell, were shockingly scalded.

The engineer, fireman, and two cooks, were among those who will probably not recover. The ladies' cabin was not reached by the steam.

The utmost confusion prevailed for some time on board—screams, groans and lamentations, were mingled with the cry that the boat was sinking.

Many persons jumped into the yawl, hanging on the davies at the side of the steamer; the yawl turned over, and carried them all into the river.

Our informant, in mentioning some of the horrid particulars, observed that several of the scalded persons lay senseless on the deck, with their tongues protruded from their mouths;

while others, the skin of the arms and hands was hanging from the ends of their fingers, like a long glove ready to drop from the hand.

[U. S. Gazette, April 27.]

Steam Boat Patuxent.—We learn from the Fredericksburg Political Argus that a serious accident was nigh happening on board the Steam boat Patuxent, Capt. Weems, on her last trip from Baltimore to Fredericksburg. After leaving Carter's Creek, about sunrise on Tuesday morning last, a smoke was discovered issuing from the hold, which spread immediate alarm among the passengers. By the judicious management of the Captain and the activity of the crew, a large portion of the freight in the hold was brought upon deck in a very short time, and the fire was found to have been caused by a quantity of Aquaforte, which, marked as "Glass," had been stowed away in the hold, and by the breaking of the bottles containing it, was spilt upon the freight. We have not heard the extent of injury done to the goods on board, but hope it is trifling. Great credit is due to

Capt. Weems, for his prompt and efficient exertions on this trying occasion. The shipment of such articles as Aquaforte is always attended with danger, and we think the concealment of its character by the shipper, highly reprehensible, as it prevents the Captain from taking the necessary precautions by depositing it in a place of safety.

In a card, the passengers express their thanks to Capt. Weems for the prompt and decided manner in which he met and averted a very imminent danger from the above circumstance.

The common cause of steam-boat explosions.—In reference to the late disaster on board the Chief Justice Marshall, it shall, by which eight persons lost their lives, the New York Evening Post, Monday, says: "It is now openly stated, that the lamentable explosion which has occasioned such a waste of human life, was owing to the culpable neglect of the engineer, in omitting to let off the steam—and his own life is

lost among those which have been lost thro' the negligence or temerity of the engineer."

Violent as has been the course of violence against the Union, for such an extraordinary declaration as this. We hope and believe that the people of South Carolina are not prepared for it. Be that as it may, however, the Editor of the Telescope, and all others who reckon upon the co-operation of North Carolina in any measure of violence against the Union, for any cause that has yet arisen, will find themselves most egregiously mistaken.

If we know anything of the feelings of the people of this State, they are devotedly attached to the Union, and will never be driven to jeopard it for any but the most unmingled acts of oppression. We had almost been tempted to say that nothing could occur to induce them to lift a hand against it.

Generally, he says, whatever roads are good for stage-coaches are equally good for steam-carriges; but hard level roads are of the first importance.—A steamer would take double the load, or the same load double the distance.

Injurious as the Tariff has been to the South, we think that the amount of that injury has been greatly overstated, and that when Southern members of Congress attribute the desolation and depopulation of our streets and lands to the Tariff, they surely err. Remove every law imposing duties, and it would not put a stop to emigration from these comparatively sterile regions to the fertile lands of the west. Thither the yeomanry of the South bent their course before the Tariff of 1828, before that of 1824, and before that of 1816. Thither they will go, in spite of all tariffs. To the sales and sacrifices of property, consequent upon every removal, and to the irresistible temptation to those who remain, to go in debt for the property thus sacrificed—which they seldom want, and as seldom can pay for—is owing much more than to any Tariff, the poverty of the South.

Ohio Canal.—Mr. Kelly, the acting commissioner on the Northern division of the Ohio Canal, has given public notice, that the Canal from Lake Erie to Newark, will be open for navigation early next month. Great exertions are making (says the Circleville Herald) to forward the work at the deep cut near the southern termination of the Licking Summit. It is probable, says the same paper, that by the time that job is completed, navigation will be extended south to Circleville, and perhaps further.

At a late trial of Monroe Corey, for the murder of Hose Hill, in Allegany county, New York, a lad was brought forward as a witness, the only one of importance for the prosecution, whose gross ignorance caused the rejection of his testimony. The Rochester Daily Advertiser says: "The lad was totally unacquainted with the nature of an oath—did not know his own age—he had never been to school or meeting—he never heard about a God till brought into court, &c. Judge Gardiner remarked that the boy was incompetent; that a conviction upon such testimony should not be risked; that any evidence he might give, could not be considered as under the responsibility of an oath; that the precedent would be bad one, &c."

RICHMOND, APRIL 30.

An atrocious deed was committed about 8 o'clock last evening, in this city. A Mrs. Hayward, in the neighborhood of Henrico Court-House, suspecting a servant girl of about 14 years of age of theft, taxed her with it, and one word bringing on another, seized a butcher's knife, and stabbed her to the heart. The girl survived about five minutes, presenting a dreadful spectacle to the beholder. The culprit is in jail.

We understand that an unusual quantity of flour has been boasted down the Shenandoah this season, from Port Royal. Mr. Orbison, who has the greater part of the trade at that place, took off 1550 barrels the last trip. It is thought the receipts of tolls on the river

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THE FREE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1830.

The Season.—The month of May has paid us her annual visit, clad in her most beautiful robes, and dressed in her most winning smiles. We had her arived with joy, and regret that her stay is limited. But to speak less figurative—we have never seen a more beautiful Spring. Vegetation is unusually forward, and especially, "the garden spot of Virginia," is unrivaled in beauty. The rich fields of wheat and clover, seen in all directions, interspersed with woods, and the prospect of a luxuriant harvest, are altogether enough to cheer the heart of the desponding, or even change the misanthrope to a man of benevolence and kindly feelings. The farmers never had greater reason to anticipate abundant crops. Heaven has smiled upon their labors and our hearts should swell with gratitude to that bountiful Providence which has conferred upon us the blessings of Peace and Plenty.

We rejoice to be assured that a sufficient amount of Stock has been taken in the Harpers-Ferry, Charles-town, and Smithfield Road, to authorize the organization of the Company.

We learn that the necessary amount has also been subscribed, in the Stock of the Fredericksburg and Harpers-Ferry Road Company.

The Engineers belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, have lately been engaged in the neighborhood of Harpers-Ferry, in marking out the route of that magnificent work. We expect to see, in that vicinity, during the present season, all the bustle and activity which have recently been exhibited in other parts of the route.

Among the late visitors at Harpers-Ferry, we may mention Commodore Crane, of the Navy. The season has now arrived, when the native beauties of that place are truly attractive and interesting. The works of art there, will always command the attention of men of taste and skill in mechanism.

It is credibly reported, that the sum of \$10,000 has been collected by a company to make material changes in my paper, you would according to custom descend to consult me; I assure you more opportunities of understanding the interests of the people of Western District in Tennessee.

I am fully devoted to these interests not disrepresent them.

You have removed a man who was first Editor of a newspaper within District, and a warm friend to the Court Magistrate, and appoint one who had junior claims. I am ready to each, but I protest against an unwarrantable interference.

Sir, with due consideration,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID CROCKETT.

is stated in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, that General Jackson intends visiting the Eastern states in the course of the summer, and will extend his visits as far North as the Lakes.

The report in a Norfolk paper, that war had been crowned Emperor of Lombardia, is incorrect.

DIED.
On Saturday last, after an illness of about four months, Mr. John Weston, of this county, in his 70th year of age. He deceased with great respectability and worth, highly esteemed by his neighbours and acquaintances generally. His large family have given to the world most deeply their unexpected removal.

PUBLIC SALE.
By authority of an order of the Superior Court of Chancery held at Winchester, on Saturday last, at public auction, on Saturday the 2d day of the present month, on the land in the possession of William Little, on East side of the Shenandoah river in Jefferson County, on which is a saw-mill, and same land which formerly belonged to Daniel Craighead, a quantity of rails, cooper-stuff and other timber, cut and now lying on the said land. The sale will be made on credit of five months, the purchasers giving bonds with security.

JAMES M. BROWN.
Commissioner.

This is the eighth attempt lately made by some incendiary, to fire Hagerstown; and we sincerely hope that the citizens will adopt some means of detecting the vicious villain.

Public Opinion.—In the borough of Norfolk, Miles King, lately removed from the office of Navy Agent at that port, is elected a Delegate to the Legislature, by 183 votes to 56, over Mr. Grigsby, the late Delegate.

Great Dividend.—The Mechanics & Farmers' bank of Albany has declared a dividend of fifty per cent. on the capital stock payable on and after the 1st of May next.

The Gettysburg Sentinel, says that counterfeit \$10 notes on the Farmer's Bank of Virginia are in circulation—some made payable to Daniel Lee, Winchester, dated Sept. 12th 1819—others to John T. Brooke, Frederickburg, dated 4th Feb. 1819. Counterfeit \$10 of Girard's Bank are also in circulation.

From the National Intelligencer, of April 29. EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, April 26.—We learn by the Eastern-mail to day, that a vessel has arrived at St. Andrew's, in fourteen days from Liverpool, bringing accounts from London to the 2d inst. A letter of that date states that the negotiations with our Minister, Mr. McLane, had been closed, so far as related to the opening of the West-India Ports, he not having offered, in the opinion of the British Ministry, any good and sufficient reasons for a renewal of the intercourse. No other news as we learn.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1830.

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In the uncultivated and wild parts of America, the grave of a settler or backwoodsman is excavated in the midst of a boundless forest; beneath trees that have flourished for unknown ages, and in a spot, perhaps, never before visited by a human intruder. The grave is dug deep to prevent wild beasts from disturbing the body. There it is inhumed, unhouseled, without dirge or prayer, and being covered with earth, is resigned forever amid the solemnity of these mighty solitudes to its unbroken repose.

From the Winchester Republican.

The Winchester Presbytery met on the 10th inst., at Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., and was attended by nearly every member, and a more than usual delegation. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, the moderator present, and divine service was regularly held twice every day during the session, which closed on the evening of the 20th. On the Sabbath the pulpit of the Episcopal and Presbyterians were filled by members of the Presbytery, besides the administration of that sacrament in the Presbyterian church. The services were generally attended by numerous and very attentive audiences. On the Sabbath there was a beautiful spectacle of union among the different churches in the celebration of the feast of a common Lord.

The interest of the hearers seemed unabated, and even increasing to the close, and we trust that permanent and profitable impressions have been made by the various exhibitions of divine truth.

The proceedings of the Presbytery were characterized by great harmony, and though the discussions were sometimes warm and animated, they were always dignified and affectionate. One measure which produced an animated and interesting discussion, was the contemplated division of the Presbytery and Synod. Many tender and important interests were involved in this measure, and the result of the discussion was a request to the general assembly at their ensuing meeting, to postpone a decision till May, 1831, from which two members dissent. One object which

in the mean time, all who are supposed to be favorably disposed towards the undertaking, will be waited on with a subscription; and if any of its friends are omitted, they will please to come forward and subscribe. Transfers will be made—the present officers will resign their situations, and the choice of proper persons to direct the affairs of the Company, will be submitted to the whole body of the Stockholders.

It is credibly reported, that the sum of

towards a company to make a graded road from thence to Harpers-Ferry, the accomplishment of which cannot fail to promote travelling to a great extent on the proposed road.

To the editor of the Free Press.

Sir.—In your last number, I noticed some remarks by a "Rambler," upon the subject of attention to the resting places of the dead. In looking over a volume of the "Ladies' Garland," I observed an article, which I will beg the favor of you to insert in your paper. Public attention should, most certainly, be excited upon the subject. ANOTHER RAMBLER.

[FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.]
CHURCH-YARD WANDERINGS.

It may seem harsh to accuse a civilized

people of neglecting the dead, when their memory is preserved in some countries with a religious veneration, and when even unenlightened nations exhibit an affectionate regard for them. The memory of the South Sea Islanders, and the observations lately made by our countrymen among the amiable people of the Loo Choo Islands, prove this. The American savage never forgets the tomb of his father. In his treacherous ways, he seeps out the pit in which he entraps the body, and though drawn by war or hunting, hundreds of miles distant—though years may have elapsed, and age paralyzes his limbs, he can even then direct the inquirer to the spot again, and can recall with filial respect the number of moons which have passed away since he computed the parental relation to the earth; he remembers too the exact height of the sun that marked the interment. The "Parguadores" so basely sacrificed to their enemies, the Turks, with a fine romantic feeling of regard for the bones of their fathers, collected them in heaps in their market-place, and burned them; that they might not be thought to have abandoned them to the detestable barbarians, who were licensed to rob them of their native soil. This was an act worthy of Grecian hearts when Greece was in her glory. Thus a respect for the dead is a natural feeling born with us, and maturing with our being. The regard of the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, for their dead, and the stupendous, but vain efforts time has spared of their respect for them, are known to all conversant with antiquities.

But of all modern burying places, the Turkish are those which most impress the mind with the last change. Black crosses form a grove around every tomb, which is never disturbed, and consequently the cemetery increases in size, with every fresh interment, until it covers a whole horizon. Graves upon grave, with the plantations thus multiplied, present a sad and gloomy appearance—the tops of the cypresses undulate in the wind for leagues, like waves on a dark ocean of death. White marble sarcophagi and these contrast with the deep, dense shades of the sombre foliage, and the whole scene is stamped with a most impressive and melancholy grandeur.

In the south of Spain, the cemeteries afford a direct contrast of character to those of Turkey. During the time I sojourned in Spain, (says L. M. de Langue) I found in various towns and villages the most charming burying grounds, in regard to the situation and rural aspect they presented. On the road from Grenada to Cadiz, in a little town of Antequera, one struck me beyond all the rest—and though I only saw it once passing, I have its picture imprinted on my memory. It was situated in the centre of the town, and the church was situated near the middle of it. It stood on high ground, was square, and com-

manded a clear view of all around—a streamlet ran sparkling through the centre, the soil was covered with jessamines, violets, roses, and numberless other flowers that spring up spontaneously without culture. There were no cypresses, yews, or other trees of sorrow, with their harsh green colour, nurturing melancholy beneath their boughs, and seemed devoted to the service of death—but there were plenty of late trees and apple trees, on which a thousand birds were singing among the branches!

In the uncultivated and wild parts of America, the grave of a settler or backwoodsman is excavated in the midst of a boundless forest; beneath trees that have flourished for unknown ages, and in a spot, perhaps, never before visited by a human intruder. The grave is dug deep to prevent wild beasts from disturbing the body. There it is inhumed, unhouseled, without dirge or prayer, and being covered with earth, is resigned forever amid the solemnity of these mighty solitudes to its unbroken repose.

From the Friends of Moral and Religious

FOR THE FREE PRESS.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1830.

BOLIVAR CHURCH!
THE citizens of Bolivar, Harpers-Ferry, Charles-town, and Smithfield, and in the vicinity of these places:

It has unfortunately happened, that the act of the last assembly, authorising the formation of a company to make a turnpike road through those places, came so late to hand that time has not been afforded to lay it before the public. It contains the ill-timed provision, that the subscription books should remain open no longer than the first of May, when a general meeting of the stockholders should take place. Of the opening of this subscription, only one day's notice could be given. Impressions with the advantages of this road, and relying that a sufficient number of their fellow citizens wished to hold stock and contribute to the work, several persons united to subscribe for the whole amount that the law required to be taken on that day, and organized the company in order that the law might not expire. It is to be expected that so small a number should contribute so large a sum (\$17,500), and alone carry through a great work in which so many are interested—more interested than themselves. They feel confident that your liberality, discernment, and enterprise, will sustain the company, and that a sufficient number will be found to take from them the stock they are unwilling to retain, and unite in accomplishing a work of admitted utility and probable profit. In this hope, they have complied with the provisions of the law, and a company is legally incorporated; but the work cannot be effected, and must be abandoned, perhaps forever, without the liberal support and free co-operation of those who have the desire and means to contribute. They are already cheered with the approbation and the names of some of our opulent and respectable citizens. An adjourned meeting will be held on Friday the 21st instant, at Mr. Buckmaster's hotel, in Charles-town, where all who may previously, or then wish to become stockholders, are invited to attend. In the mean time, all who are supposed to be favorably disposed towards the undertaking, will be waited on with a subscription; and if any of its friends are omitted, they will please to come forward and subscribe. Transfers will be made—the present officers will resign their situations, and the choice of proper persons to direct the affairs of the Company, will be submitted to the whole body of the Stockholders.

It is credibly reported, that the sum of

REMOVED.

JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND.

May 5, 1830.

For Sale or Hire,

FIRST-RATE Baltimore built GIG.

In good order. The hire will be one dollar per day, and returnable in the same

order as received—the natural wear ex-

pected.

LAURENCE & CO., Baltimore.

REMOVED.

JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND.

Charlestown, May 5, 1830.

