

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Journal, July 5.

Successful Escape.

A more remarkable escape from death by lightning than that we now place on record, perhaps never occurred in this country. On the afternoon of the 30th ult., the children from our several schools, to the number of upwards of four hundred, were assembled at the vestry of the Baptist meeting house, preparatory to a picnic which they were to attend on the 31st July. About 2 o'clock a sharp cloudburst came up, when a heavy clap of thunder proceeded, apparently very near by, in consequence of which, and other indications of a shower, they were dismissed, in the hope that they would have time to reach their homes before it should rain. It is estimated, however, that not more than one-third of them had left the room, when the building was struck by a heavy discharge of the electric fluid, which spent most of its force in the lower part of the house, particularly in the vestry where the children were assembled.—The scene which ensued may be imagined but cannot be described. Of the 300 children who were in the room, a considerable portion were struck instantly to the floor. Fifteen or twenty, while crowding to the door, were laid prostrate in a heap, piled one upon another. Some were stunned, and others appear to have been deprived, for a time, of their reason.—Some dozen or fifteen of them were more or less injured, but not one of them dangerously. A daughter of the publisher of this paper, about nine years old, was blistered on her right wrist, on her left arm, and on the bottom of her feet. Her shoes were torn from her feet; the upper leather rent to tatters, and a small hole as large as would be made by a good sized buckshot was pierced by the electric fluid through the sole of each. When brought home her feet were much swollen, and looked red and inflamed, as if they had been dipped in water not quite hot enough to scald them, except on the soles directly over which the holes were burst in the bottom of the shoes, where the blisters were raised. She could not stand, and was obliged to crawl on all fours, and was dragged down stairs, through the passage, and down the steps, in her vestry, which were exceedingly sore to the touch. But she recovered so as to be about the house apparently as well as usual; the next morning, except a slight lameness from the burn on one of her feet. A child of Lewis Tager had, however, torn from her feet in a similar manner. Other children were burnt on different parts of their bodies.—All of them, we believe, were in a good degree recovered the next morning, except a daughter of Peter Slater, who was more injured than the rest, but not dangerously so.

The damage by the lightning was owing to the unscientific and defective manner in which the conductor was fitted. In putting it up, a hole was drilled into a rock some three or four feet deep, into which the lower end was inserted, and there left, instead of being carried to where it could communicate with some conducting substance. It might just as well have been cut off the surface of the earth. As might have been expected, the fluid, unable to escape at the lower end, exploded, and entered the side of the house about midway from the eaves to the ground, and apparently at some other places lower down. It tore off the clapboards and covering for some extent about the place where it first entered. Then it seemed to have spread itself in all directions through the lower part of the house. Timbers were shivered; and the marks of the fluid are to be traced with more or less distinctness over a considerable portion of the vestry floor. The children which were most injured, were at the end of the room next to the conductor, some of them standing directly under an open window, where, it is believed, a portion of the fluid entered. The door is at the other end of the room.

The cloud from which this shock proceeded was as we have before said, small; but little rain fell from it at all, and, at the same time the house was struck; we believe the sun shone bright. The discharge of fluid appeared to be a very heavy one, and the escape may justly be considered most remarkable. The occasion will long be memorable to those who were present, and we trust will be remembered with devout thankfulness for the deliverance, not only by them, but by their friends.

LOVE, ROMANCE, AND SUICIDE.
The Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday last says—Yesterday morning, at rather an early hour, some boys who were fishing with nail-lines off Arch street wharf, in the river Schuylkill, found that their hooks became entangled in something which they could not well pull up to the surface of the water. They soon discovered, however, that they had grappled with the clothes both of man and woman. Assistance having been procured, two bodies were dragged out into the river, one, that of a good-looking man, about 20 years of age—the other, which did not exceed 16, which were tied together with a handkerchief—one end of which was round the right wrist of the female, and the other end of which was round the neck of the man. The coroner, Mr. Heintzelman, was immediately sent for. Having examined a man, an inquest was held, and the bodies were given to his

prosecutor, who, it was supposed, had been his victim of love and despair, at the Arch street wharf; but notwithstanding that both corpse and jury tried their utmost to obtain evidence, no clue whatever was found, calculated to lead to their identity or name.

Both parties appeared respectable, and no impression prevailed that they were foreigners. The man was dressed in a good blue cloth coat, silk vest, and dark cloth pantaloons. There was no money in his pockets—but in one of them was a loaded pistol, with a brass barrel, marked "London." The young female, who was doubtless, was dressed in a muslin dress, lace hem, frill, figured with large drops, and a necklace of pearls.

A SON MURDERED BY HIS FATHER.
The last Wilmington (Delaware) Republican says—The appointment of Judge Tucker, to the office of Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, will give general satisfaction. It would have been difficult for the visitors to make choice of a man better qualified in all respects for the chair. He is without exception, a true teacher and lecturer, having had a Law School in Winchester for several years. He will take to the Institution a pure character, winning manners, high professional learning, and varied personal attainments. We congratulate the friends of the institution upon the selection.

We learn also that the visitors have selected, for the chair of Mathematics, Dr. Sylvester, now, or lately, Professor of that science in the University of London. We know nothing of his merits—but infer that they must be distinguished, since we know the great amount of worth and talent which have been bestowed in his favor.

WHEAT.—The Richmond (Va.) Whig of Friday last says—The Wheat Crop throughout the James River country has been greatly damaged by the rust. Some neighborhoods it was almost entirely destroyed. The crop that was not infested, and constituted the heart-rending and unnatural death, by striking the unfortunate deceased five blows on the head. We learn that the perpetrator of this most atrocious act has been committed to jail, at Georgetown, to await his trial, which will take place in October next.

The Coroner ordered the bodies to be

removed to the Green House, in the hope that they might be identified. They will probably remain there until this evening, by which time it is to be hoped that the strange mystery of their history, and the motives that led them to death will be developed.

A LITTLE ROMANTIC.—The N.Y. Sun says that a young lady appeared at the jail in Leavenworth, Massachusetts, last week, with a certificate from the town clerk of the marriage, and requested to be united to her lover, who was locked up for debt. The ceremony was legally performed, and the "romantic issue" went on his way rejoicing. In less than an hour the pious bridegroom was set at liberty—his debt having been fully satisfied, doubtless by his bride. That is what we call marrying to advantage.

A DOUBLE FIRED CAFE.—One of the most curious freaks of nature that we ever witnessed was a calf with two heads, or perhaps more correctly speaking, it might be said, with two faces, for the union of the heads was so complete as to form one solid mass having two perfectly distinct faces, four eyes, four nostrils, two tongues, with but two ears, and two horns but just made their appearance from the extreme sides. It was doubtful whether there might not be one or two more growing out from the center of the two heads. The two upper and lower jaws were joined closely together, having but one entrance to the stomach, though the tongues are distinctly separate from the roots outward. The inner sides of the tongue appear to be contracted, so that the mouth, and form a exact curvature when shut, so that the tongue may be bent by the ends of each again enter the mouth, upon their opposite sides.—The two eyes nearest together are not perfect, but of an irregular globular form. The movements of the eyes and tongues simultaneous, invariably; and with the exceptions above mentioned, the features are perfect and uniform, one with the other. Its motions were rather unnatural.

But we are sorry to learn from our exchange paper that there has been a partial failure of wheat throughout Virginia, and in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the most important wheat growing districts in the United States. So that our farmers may anticipate a liberal reward for their labor, as the present price of wheat will certainly be maintained, and will probably improve, now that the national Administration is no longer at war with the Indian and enterprise of our countrymen.

SIDNEY, (Ohio,) July 3.
DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—During a heavy thunder shower, last Thursday, about the middle of the day, the lightning struck the tavern of Mr. Charles Amann, in this village, killing three men instantly, and injuring another. The persons killed were, Mr. Amann and Mr. Adam Smith of this place, and Mr. J. P. Rothstein, of Piqua. The name of the man who was injured is Jacob Martin, a citizen of Miami county. He was insensible a short time, but recovered in a few hours so as to be able to ride home. No efforts can be made to restore the others. The building was considerably shattered by the stroke, yet it did not take fire.—[Area.]

Yankee Coon.—It happened yesterday, that a full-grown Yankee—a descendant of the pilgrim fathers—is found breaking the laws of his country.—But then they do have such queer ways of getting around them. The sanguine lawyers of Missouri have placed severe restrictions on the selling of Yankee clocks to negroes, indeed, as almost to amount to a prohibition. The Yankees, of course, ceased to sell them when the trade became unprofitable, and they were too conscientious to break the laws. But they have found out a new mode of getting rid of the surplus products of their industry. We have among us two admirable specimens of the Yankee nation, who are leasing clocks for ninety-nine years! They say that their clocks "are going off like hot cakes."—[Hannibal Journal.]

A MIND IN RUIN.—On Saturday last, the Baltimore Sun, man was noticed to get into the Washington train of cars, in company with his wife, his mother and son-in-law, and, it's the peculiarity of man to induce, to make some inquiry respecting him. We learned that his name was Boston Stark, a snuff-maker, from Athens, Ga. The unfortunate had been put in the Baltimore Hospital two weeks ago in a state of mental alienation. He is represented as an industrious man, who had acquired considerable property by many years industry. He suddenly got in possession of the clothes both of man and woman. Assistance having been procured, two bodies were dragged out into the river, one, that of a good-looking man, about 20 years of age—the other, which did not exceed 16, which were tied together with a handkerchief—one end of which was round the right wrist of the female, and the other end of which was round the neck of the man. The coroner, Mr. Heintzelman, was immediately sent for. Having examined a man, an inquest was held, and the bodies were given to his

prosecutor, who, it was supposed, had been his victim of love and despair, at the Arch street wharf; but notwithstanding that both corpse and jury tried their utmost to obtain evidence, no clue whatever was found, calculated to lead to their identity or name.

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THE GAINES CASE.—The case of Car-

oline Barnes vs. the wife of Gen. Gaines,

for the recovery of certain property,

of the estate of the late Daniel Clarke, has been decided in favor of the defendant. At the former trial, the jury

had returned a verdict of "Found drawn"—case unknown.

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In less than an hour the pious bridegroom was set at liberty—his debt having been fully satisfied, doubtless by his bride. That is what we call marrying to advantage.

The Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN:

Wednesday Morning, July 5.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Navy has submitted the correspondence of the Minister in England with the officers of the Mediterranean Squadron, in consequence of which the squadron left station and the despatches of Capt. Bolton to the Secretary of the Navy, connected with that movement.

The letter from Mr. Stevenson was as follows:

LONDON, March 5, 1841.

Dear Sir: Although I am ignorant of your plans, and take it for granted you have given promise of a wise and speedy action upon the business that body called to perform. Since our last, two important bills have passed the House of Representatives—the Land bill, and the Loan bill—a copy of which will be found in today's paper.

The National Intelligencer, of Tuesday last, says—"We have to congratulate our readers on the action of the House of Representatives upon another of the necessary measures of the present session, being the bill authorizing a loan to supply the deficit of means left in the Treasury by the late Administration to meet the public engagements. The bill passed the House yesterday, by a vote of 123 to 93; to-morrow a vote which is calculated to inspire the whole country with more confidence in the present Congress than perhaps any other that has been taken during the present session. Not that some Whigs did not vote against the bill; but the majority is sufficiently large to show that the general purposes of the Whig party are not in danger of being defeated by the separation from it of a few of its members differing from the general body on particular questions. The Land Bill, we see now ratified, was the trying point; and having weathered that, the Whigs of the House of Representatives will be able to carry every measure which public sentiment and popular suffrage have legibly inscribed on the list of duties devolving upon Congress."

THE WHEAT CROP.—The farmers of this county are now bringing to a close their wheat harvest. Although there has been an unusual amount of rain, the wheat has been harvested with great difficulty, and the grain is not of the best quality. The yield of wheat will fall far below an average, in consequence of blight; and that the quality will in some cases be inferior, but of an irregular globular form. The movements of the eyes and tongues simultaneous, invariably; and with the exceptions above mentioned, the features are perfect and uniform, one with the other. Its motions were rather unnatural.

But we are sorry to learn from our exchange paper that there has been a partial failure of wheat throughout Virginia, and in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the most important wheat growing districts in the United States. So that our farmers may anticipate a liberal reward for their labor, as the present price of wheat will certainly be maintained, and will probably improve, now that the national Administration is no longer at war with the Indians and enterprise of our countrymen.

C. E. STEVENSON.—Carrollton, Ky., March 5.

Dear Sir: I send you the Times of this morning, containing the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, upon the bill for the construction of a canal, and the lease of land for the same, between the U. S. and the State of Indiana.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after deducting the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana, the residue of the net proceeds of the bill, shall be applied to the construction of the canal, and the lease of land for the same, between the U. S. and the State of Indiana.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That after deducting the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana, the residue of the net proceeds of the bill, shall be applied to the construction of the canal, and the lease of land for the same, between the U. S. and the State of Indiana.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

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Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, or shall be entitled to receive any compensation for the same, he shall be required to pay to the State of Indiana, the sum of \$100,000, to be used for the payment of debts due to the State of Indiana.

Sec. 2

CONGRESS.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday says—“We are watching the action of Congress, not knowing precisely what it will be, but hoping, and indeed trusting, that it will be all that we suppose the public interest to require. We are not at all impatient at delay, or at indignant at protracted discussion, as some of our cotemporaries appear to be. We are not of opinion with others, that all deliberation is unnecessary, and all debate a nuisance. We incline, on the contrary, to think that Congress is getting on fast enough, and will finish its necessary business and adjourn quite as early as we have at any time supposed. The Senate has disposed, for its part, of one great measure—the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and is on the eve of disposing of another, the Bank question. In its part, the House of Representatives has disposed of much the most important question of the session, by passing the bill for the support of a Home Squadron or ship-of-war, and has adjourned the final question upon the other, (the Loan Bill), till the beginning of next session. This is doing pretty well; and, if it does not satisfy public expectation, adds forth a firm promise of doing it.”

The Home Squadron.—The bill reported from the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives for the support of a Home Squadron or ship-of-war was passed, for its part, of one great measure—the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and is on the eve of disposing of another, the Bank question. It is in its part, the House of Representatives has disposed of much the most important question of the session, by passing the bill for the support of a Home Squadron. [Nat. Inv.

JUDGE COLEMAN, of Mississippi, has stirred up quite a sensation in that State, by deciding that the return of a Sheriff to the office of Sheriff, after his removal by the sheriff, was illegal, and that the sheriff, in the meantime, was made in the “office of the sheriff.” The Sheriffs have been in some cases brought to account for receiving the depreciated paper, and compelled to make it good, and the defendants have been credited on sales with only the specie value of the notes taken. This is bad; but the lawyers consider it clear.

A passenger in the evening train of cars of yesterday, from Philadelphia, for his own amusement raised the body bolt which connected the train, and left two cars with their passengers to take their quiet rest on the road, while the locomotive proceeded two or three miles on her rapid journey before the affair was discovered. The individual was brought before the proper authorities and properly dealt with, and perhaps in this instance will pay dear for the whistle.—Delaware Republican.

THRILLING INCIDENT.—We understand that one of the workmen upon the roof of the Capitol slipped, on Monday, and falling upon the smooth surface of copper, slipped down towards the eaves. For a moment, a horrid death seemed inevitable; but with great presence of mind he clasped the gutter as he went over and was instantly dangling 80 feet from the ground, with no security but the grasp he held upon the gutter of the building. His fearful position at this moment can scarcely be realized, with the dreadful prospect before him, of being in a few moments dashed to pieces upon the earth below. The workmen, however, soon procured ropes by which he was in a slight measure sustained until another could be obtained, reaching to the ground. He grasped and attempted to descend by it, but his strength had become so much exhausted that he could not sustain himself, and he slipped down, the rope passing rapidly through his hand and cutting to the very bone; but he came safely to the ground, rescued, by a miracle. His position, for a time, was fearful indeed.—Richmond Star.

A simple and elegant mode of keeping ice is mentioned in the Kentucky Farmer. The editor says: “We take, at an rise, from the ice house, as much ice as will probably be wanted through the day and cover it up, in some sawdust placed in a barrel which sits in the dairy house. At night, the size of any given lump is scarce perceptibly diminished. It is a perfect charm. Away with your half-ton of lumber, charcoal and pine, with which you are lumbered under the name of ‘refrigerator.’” The editor of the Franklin Commonwealth adds that he has tried the method and recommends it, and that it answers perfectly.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

UNITED STATES BANK.
MONDAY, JULY 12.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. S.

Mr. Wright moved to amend the bill by striking out the words “authorizing subscription of the U. S. for \$100,000.

Mr. Wright said it would be seen that the object of Mr. Marshall’s bill was to cut loose the U. S. from the Bank as an independent subscriber. It had been said that the bill was a profitable investment for the U. S., but he could not know if it would be so, in view of the fact that the Patrons and Friends of the Institution are respectfully invited to subscribe.

Charleston, July 12, 1841.

Tailoring, Scouring, &c.

THOMAS COOPER.

John S. Gallaher, Jr.

HAVING qualified himself in the art of ENGRAVING, and intending to remain in Charleston for a short time, respectfully solicits patronage in his branch of business.

He excels in wood designs for Newspapers, and in the Art of Engraving, and designs for Advertising, &c.

CHARLESTON, July 15, 1841.

EDUCATION.

A Examination of the Pupils of Mrs. TRAVIS.

IN her Seminary will take place on Thursday (July 15) the 15th instant, to commence at 9 o’clock A. M. The first Class will be examined in English Grammar and Parsing, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, History, and General Knowledge.

The second Class will stand a more extended examination, and will be required to pass in Physical, Political and Historical Geography, and some other studies not yet commenced by the Junior Class.

The last Class will be examined briefly on the subjects referred to above—a more extended examination will be required of them.

He who succeeds in this examination will be entitled to a premium.

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THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

Pays half year, but Two Dollars will be

recovered as payment in full, if paid entirely in

advance. Whenever payment is deferred beyond

the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

Subscriptions for six months, \$1.25, to be

paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising—*for a square of*

one \$1. for three insertions—larger ones in the

same proportion. *All advertisements not ordered for*

a specific time, will be continued until paid, and

charged accordingly.

N. S. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

RESPECTFULLY tender his professional

services to the citizens of Jefferson coun-

ty. Any business he could be of him shall receive

prompt and faithful attention.

He will also attend the Superior Courts of

Loudon, Clarke and Frederick.

Reference—Hon. Wm. H. Johnson,

Hon. W. H. Miller, Hon. Samuel J. Hitch-

cock—New Haven, Connecticut.

David W. Barton, A. S. Tidball, Philip Wil-

iams, Jr., Esq.—Winchester, Va.

Browns & Muscatine, Duval, Kellogg & Co.,

Thomas & Phillips—Baltimore.

Office, Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.

BALL AT SHAMMONDLE.

A PUBLIC BALL will be given at Star-

nondale Springs, on Saturday evening

the 30th instant, and every Wednesday

evening thereafter, during the Season.

T. A. MILTON, Organ.

July 24, 1841.

Virginia, Jefferson County,

In the County Court;

On the 22d day of June, 1841.

It is ordered, That the Clerk of this Court

have the Lists of Delinquents, returned by the

Sheriffs of the different Districts, for the year

1840, published for three weeks in the Charle-

town Free Press, and a copy of this order.

A COPY—T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

July 1, 1841.—31.

The following is a copy of the above order:

John Arvis

Henry Henklein

James Armstrong

William Angnow

James Boatibie

William Boatibie

John Boatibie