

# Virginia Free Press

## AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1830.

NO. 16.

VOL. XXIII.

### POETICAL.

[From Blackwood's Magazine, for April.]  
THE FORSAKEN TO THE FALSE ONE.

By THOMAS HAYES KEYES.

I dare thee to forget me! go wander where  
Thy hand upon the vessel's helm, or on the  
shore's bill.

Away! thou'rt free! o'er land and sea; go rush  
to danger's brink!

But oh! thou canst not fly from thought! thy  
curse will be—*to think!*

Remember me! remember all—my long  
enduring love.

That linked itself to perjury; the vulture and  
the dove!

Remember in thy utmost need, I never once  
forgot thee!

But cling to thee confidingly, thy curse shall  
be—*to think!*

Then go! that thought will render thee a dastard  
in the fight!

That thought, when thou art tempt'd to  
will fill thee with fright!

In some wild dungeon mayst thou lie, and  
counting each cold link

That binds thee to captivity, thy curse shall  
be—*to think!*

Go seek the merry banquet hall, where young  
and maiden bloom

The thought of me shall make thee there, endure  
a deeper gloom!

That thought shall turn the festive cup to  
poison while you drink,

And while false smiles are on thy cheek, thy  
curse will be—*to think!*

Forget me! false one, hope it not! When  
minstrels touch the string,

The memory of other days will gall thee while  
they sing!

The slow I used to here will make thy course  
a weary one!

Aye, every note will have its sting—thy curse  
will be—*to think!*

Forget me! No, that shall not be! I'll haunt  
thee in thy sleep,

In dreams thou'lt cling to stony rocks that  
overhang the deep.

Thou'lt shriek for aid, my feeble arm shall  
burl thee from the brink,

And when thou wast in wild dismay, thy  
curse will be—*to think!*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### CELEBRATED BANKERS.

The supposed interesting account of the  
celebrated bankers—Rothschild, is translated  
from the German Conversations Lexicon.

Mayer Anselm Rothschild, the father  
of the five Rothschilds of Europe, was born  
at Frankfurt upon the Main, A. D. 1743.

His parents, who died when he was in his  
11th year, were devout people, who discovered in  
his early tokens of remarkable capacity, and  
directed all their attention to giving him a  
good education. Being destined to literary  
pursuits, he used great diligence in acquiring  
the sciences which were taught at the school of  
Forth, and after some years returned to his  
native place. Here he obtained a familiarity  
with antiquities, and old coins. This was not  
only, in its results, productive of many important  
connections, but a source of no inconsiderable  
employment. As he had also become versed in  
the accomplishments of the account, he received  
various offers of important posts. He accepted  
one of these in Hanover, and was there for many  
years the manager of a rich banking house.

On his return to Frankfurt he married, and  
established upon a small capital, the fruit of his  
industry, and economy the banking house which  
is still in operation. In a short time his skill,  
and the tried correctness of his principles, acquired  
for him the confidence of distinguished houses; he  
held important commissions; his credit and his  
fortunes increased. His sphere of operations was  
greatly extended by the patronage of the Landgrave,  
afterwards the elector of Hesse, who became ac-  
quainted with his skill and merit, first by the  
purchase of some ancient coins, and afterwards  
discovered his worth by other means as a trusty  
and useful agent. He appointed Rothschild, Court  
agent in 1801, in which post he found his ser-  
vices so important, that as long as he lived he  
never ceased to give him tokens of his good will  
and confidence. It was during this period, 1802,  
1803, and 1804, that he negotiated the first  
loan contracted for by his house with the court  
of Denmark, to the amount of ten millions.

Rothschild was prized by the citizens of Frankfurt. The Grand Duke  
who, as is well known, had conferred upon the  
Jews the full enjoyment of civil and political  
rights, called him to a seat in the electoral  
college; a distinction by which this Prince in a  
special manner evinced his wish to reward  
Rothschild for the many favours which he had  
communicated to his fellow-citizens in time of  
distress. In 1812 he was taken from his family  
by death, after he had blessed his ten children,  
and enjoyed upon the five sons in particular, the  
command of the inviolable unity and affection. And  
never has a paternal legacy been more fully or  
conscientiously discharged. It is a singular trait  
in the character of this family, that all its members  
appear to take counsel of the shade of their

father, in every important affair, often mention  
him in discourse, recall his maxims of prudence  
and experience, and never breathe his name  
without veneration.

In 1813 occurred those political events which  
introduced the house of Rothschild, by an un-  
broken series of cash and credit negotiations, to  
rank in the commercial and financial affairs of  
Europe, which it now enjoys. Within the period  
of twelve years, the amount of money raised  
through the medium of this house by different  
sovereigns of Europe, has been between eleven  
and twelve hundred millions of Gulden, of which  
about 500 millions have been taken up by  
Austria, 100 by Prussia, 200 by France, 120 by  
Naples, 60 by Russia, 10 for certain German  
courts, and 30 for Brazil. The question how  
the house of Rothschild could undertake and con-  
duct such vast negotiations within such a time  
has puzzled more than one mercantile and political  
head. Two principles have regulated all their  
operations. The first was, the determination of  
the five brothers to conduct their whole concerns  
in common. This was the rule which was left  
them by their dying father. Since his death,  
every proposition, from whatever quarter,  
has been made the subject of their joint delib-  
eration. The other principle upon which they have  
acted is, to conduct no speculation with a view  
to exorbitant gain; to define the limits of every  
enterprise, and so far as human skill and  
forethought can reach, to leave nothing to mere  
chance.

There are now living Anselm the eldest  
brother, born June 12, 1774, principal of the  
Frankfort house, the second, Solomon, born  
Sept. 9, 1786, alternately residing at Berlin and  
Vienna, but chiefly at the latter city; the third,  
Nathan, was born Sept. 16, 1777, a man who by  
his acuteness in finance, and important ser-  
vices has acquired the confidence of the first  
British statesmen, and has lived in London, since  
1798; the fourth, Charles, born April 23, 1788,  
residing at Naples since 1812; the youngest  
Jacob, born May 15, 1792, residing at Paris.

#### Similarity of Tastes.

Jack Prime could eat no leaf,  
His wife could eat no leaf,  
And so bewitch their folk,  
They licked the plaster clean.

It is the prevailing opinion, that the man  
and woman, in order to be happy in married  
life, should possess the same or similar tastes.  
But that this opinion is very far from being  
correct, it requires very little observation or  
force of reasoning to decide. Apart from the  
sublime and venerable stanza, which we have  
quoted above, it is evident that where the  
tastes of two persons are fixed on the same  
article, there is barely enough for one, there  
is quarrelling and jangling for its possession.  
On the contrary, where the tastes are dif-  
ferent, there is greater chance of both being  
gratified.

In a turkey or chicken, there are two  
kinds of meat, the white and the brown.  
Ladies usually prefer the former, the gen-  
tlemen the latter, as is sufficiently obvious  
to any body who has paid the least attention  
to the subject. 'Madam, what part shall I  
help you to?'—'A piece of the breast, sir, if  
you please.'

'Sir, what part would you prefer?'

'The side-bone, if convenient—or if not,  
the upper joint of the leg.' Such are the  
answers of the different sexes. And the infer-  
ence is, that Nature, in forming certain  
kinds of poultry, had an eye to matrimonial  
connections, and by constituting both brown  
and white meats in the same fowl, intended  
to provide against the miseries of conjugal  
strife. This adaptation of meats to the taste,  
is particularly convenient in the matter of a  
chicken, which affording exactly a breakfast  
for two, the husband and wife may sip their  
coffee, eat their toast, and pick their  
chicken's bones, without ever making them  
a bone of contention.

By too great a similarity of tastes, some  
of the most valuable gifts of fortune may be  
turned to bitterness and strife. Among the  
enjoyments of human life, the comforts of  
the fire side and hearth are entitled to a high  
rank. And yet if the man and wife both  
prefer the same corner, there may be quar-  
relling for the possession. While the cheerful  
fire places on the hearth, and invites to social  
harmony and comfort, the sparks of con-  
jugal disagreement may arise, pointing may  
ensue, cool words may follow, short answers  
may succeed, hard names may be called, re-  
primands may take place, recriminations may  
enter in, and pulling out may be the conse-  
quence. Unluckily, there is but one right and  
one left corner to a fire place; of course, a  
similarity of tastes in the married pair,

must find it exceedingly difficult to be gratified.  
But if the happy couple are endowed with  
different tastes, so that the husband will be  
satisfied with one corner and the wife with  
the other, there will be no left corner, and all  
will be right. The husband may sit snug  
and comfortable in one nook, smoking his pipe  
and roasting his shins to his heart's content;  
while the other, his wife may mend a shirt,  
ply the knitting needle, or read a treatise on  
country; and both man and wife be as happy  
as the happiest.

But if we were allowed to peep behind  
the curtains, perhaps we should find that a  
similarity of tastes might have some un-  
desirable effects as well as disagreeable days.  
If the couple should both happen to prefer the  
right side of the bed, instead of the left side,  
the night might be spent in most unpleasant  
altercations. As thus:

'My dear, you know I prefer the right  
side of the bed.'

'And, my dear, you know I prefer the right  
side of the bed.'

'My dear! Don't call me dear, without  
you can use me better, I beg on you.'

'O, very well, my dear, I didn't mean  
any thing by it.'

'That's the way you always treat me,  
so it is; you barbarous man. I'll break my  
heart.'

'But I'm determined you shall break  
mine—and so if you please, I'll go to sleep.'

Sheep, possibly, visit the eyes of the  
fond pair. But this, it must be uncom-  
fortable to go to sleep with words of discord  
on their lips—and all because they happen to  
possess a taste for the same side of the bed.  
We would not, indeed, aver that such a thing  
is likely to happen very often; but if it should  
take place but once in a century, it would help  
to strengthen our arguments in favor of dissim-  
ilarity of taste between the married couple.

We might very easily extend this  
article, but we hope our readers, who are about  
to take to themselves partners for life—for  
better or for worse—are resolved in their  
own minds to have no 'worse' about it, and  
therefore will attend seriously to the consid-  
eration of tastes. Our design was merely to  
give them a few hints—knowing as we do,  
that a word to the wise is sufficient—and  
that if they will be convinced by what we  
have said, aided by their own reflections,  
they would not profit if we should write a  
volume.

#### STONE MOUNTAINS.

The following is an extract from a letter  
furnished by a correspondent of the *Massachusetts*,  
which describes some of the principal  
mountains in the state of Georgia.

The Stone Mountain, or Rock Mountain,  
as it is indifferently called, is a large  
solid peak of solid rock, three thousand  
feet in height as it is supposed, and six or  
seven miles in circumference. It has its  
base in the county of DeKalb, and state of  
Georgia, about nine miles from the town or  
village of Decatur, in the same county,  
and some fifteen or twenty from the  
river Chatahoocby.

The top of the Stone Mountain presents  
an uneven surface, nearly flat, of an oval  
shape, two or three hundred yards in  
width, and about twice that in length.  
Many hollows are observable in the winter  
and spring, filled with water, and occa-  
sionally little patches of soil, where various  
shrubs and herbs are luxuriating, now in  
full bloom. Among others, I observed the  
gooseberry bush, so common in the New  
England States, and which I have seen  
no where else at the South. On the eastern  
side, some distance from the top, is a  
remarkable little grave, called the Eagle's  
nest. Attaining its summit, the broken  
fragments, are a number of frightful caverns,  
called the Lion's den, the Panther's hole, &c.  
&c.

From the summit, you may ramble  
down the arch in any direction for several  
hundred yards, without danger; but be  
careful how you approach to near the  
braw, on the northern, eastern, and southern  
sides—for it must be borne in mind, that in  
all elevated stations, people's heads are apt  
to be turned, and very often they are not  
aware of their danger until too late. In  
looking down from so great a height, the  
objects below appear mellowed in the  
distance, the air around you seems  
a vast sea of liquid ether; you entertain  
a strange idea that you can float securely  
on its surface, and feel an unaccountable  
longing to embark on its bosom.

A pathetic story is told of a couple  
of hounds, that a year or two ago followed  
their owner to the top of the mountain,  
and in performing their gambols round  
the edge of the precipice, had got too far  
down to be able to get back. One slid  
immediately over, and was dashed to  
pieces on the rocks be-

low, not a whole bone being left in his  
skin; the other held to the rock for  
two days, howling piteously, but at last  
became exhausted, fell, and shared the  
fate of his companion.

It seldom happens that the second  
view of an object, however curious,  
makes the same impression upon our  
minds as did the first. The idea of  
novelty is lost—some recollection is  
preserved of its appearance, and we do  
not suffer our imaginations to become  
so much excited as at first. The first  
time I ever visited the mountain, which  
was about six years ago, it produced  
much greater excitement than now. I  
shall never forget the feelings I expe-  
rienced at that time. It was then alone  
that I approached it on its eastern  
side. Not knowing the way, I attempted  
to ascend in that direction. I had  
gone some 3 or 400 yards, when find-  
ing it became more steep and difficult,  
I took off my shoes, and was making  
my way on my hands and feet, hardly  
being able to hold to it in this manner,  
there not being the sign of a bush or  
crvice to assist me. I had proceeded  
thus far without daring to look back,  
scarcely looking up. But I had now  
gone as far as I could go, and was  
brought to a stand. In raising my head  
to look upwards, I saw nothing but the  
bare perpendicular rock, frowning in  
forbidding awfulness over my head for  
hundreds of feet; and it almost threw  
me from my balance, and sent me reel-  
ing to the bottom. To have attempted  
to proceed further would have been  
vain; and in casting my eye down to  
see what the probability was of my  
back, the steepness of the rock, the  
height I had climbed, and a sudden  
thought of my inevitable fate, should I  
make the least misstep, came over me  
with such a chilling influence as made  
my head dizzy, and my knees tremble  
under me. A cold sweat was distill-  
ing itself from my forehead, and I felt  
such a weakness in every joint, that it  
seemed the slightest breath of wind  
was sufficient to topple me from my  
perilous situation. A mist came over  
my sight—the mountain seemed to  
tower under me, and I gave myself up  
for lost. Meantime the bozzards, which  
filled the air, came sailing so near me  
as almost to flap me with their wings,  
fastening on me their hateful eyes, as  
if meditating on tearing my flesh.  
How long I remained in that fearful  
condition I do not recollect—nor in-  
deed how I got down; but as I find my  
neck sound yet, I presume it was not  
broken there.

#### LAVALLETTE'S DREAM.

When in prison under sentence of death.

We are indebted for the following striking  
relation, to the *Foreign Literary Gazette*, in  
a review of Lavallette's Memoirs, just  
published upon his death in Paris, and which,  
if we may judge from this journal, is an  
extremely interesting work.

'The gentle firmness of his manner  
during the trial might lead to the sup-  
position that he was resigned; but no  
sooner had he returned to his solitary  
dungeon, than the soldier struck from  
the contemplation of his death; but of  
the mode of his intended execution,  
he had a friend, an old companion in  
arms, who, at that time possessed some  
influence at court. To him he ad-  
dressed a letter, imploring a 'mild  
and holy' favor, soliciting that a soldier  
might be spared a felon's death. A  
cold refusal was the only answer.

'With a view to steel his heart against  
this cruel sentence, he familiarized him-  
self with the idea of an ignominious  
punishment, at which his soul revolted.  
He daily questioned his jailors on the  
subject, and exacted the most minute  
details relative to the hideous and hu-  
miliating preparatives of a public exe-  
cution. The sinister ideas with which  
his mind was occupied, filled his days  
with agony, and agitated his slumbers  
with fearful visions. One dream in  
particular with which he was visited,  
appears so remarkable, that we make  
an apology for quoting it precisely in  
his own words:—'One night, says M.  
Lavallette, I had sunk into a torpid  
slumber, the clock struck the hour of  
midnight, and the slow monotonous  
sound awoke me. I distinctly heard  
the iron gate opened, and the heavy  
tread of the sentry advancing to relieve  
his comrade from his post. I fell asleep  
a second time. In my sleep I had a  
dream. I thought myself in the Rue  
St. Honoré, near the Rue de la Harpe.  
The scene was enveloped in profound  
darkness and obscurity; all was still,  
save that from time to time a low, in-  
articulate sound was heard. All at  
once, from the bottom of the street,  
a troop of fleshless men and horses ap-  
proached me. The riders were armed  
with flambeaux, whose light glared ter-  
ribly on their narrow, thick-lidded eyes,  
rolling in their large orbits, their  
mouths opening from ear to ear, and  
helmeted with flesh hanging from their  
hollow heads. The horses dragged their  
hides after them in the kennel, which

overflowed with blood to the houses on  
each side, at the windows of which ap-  
peared, for a moment, and then disap-  
peared, a band of pale, dishevelled fe-  
males, all silent as the grave. Low,  
inarticulate moanings were heard in  
the air; I was the only living being in  
the street, where I remained motion-  
less with terror, and without even  
strength to seek safety in flight. The  
fleshless troop pushed on at full gallop,  
and as they passed, other riders suc-  
ceeded and petrified me with their ap-  
pealing gaze. Not upwards of five  
hundred, they filed past. At last they  
disappeared, and were succeeded by a  
quantity of artillery wagons, laden  
with mangled, palpitating corpses; an  
other troop, poisoning the air, on a  
sudden, the iron gate was shut with  
violence, and I awoke. I struck my  
repeating watch—it was no more than  
twelve! Consequently, the horrid phan-  
tasmagoric scene had lasted only two  
or three minutes—the time necessary  
for relieving the sentries and closing  
the gate. The night was piercing cold;  
the sentinels were quick in passing the  
watchword—and, besides, the jailor  
next morning confirmed my calcula-  
tion. However, there is no one incident  
of my life, the duration of which I  
can recollect with more certainty, or  
the details of which are more deeply  
engraved on my memory.'

#### Present Condition of Germany.

One of the most ludicrous customs of  
the countries bordering on the Baltic,  
is a remarkable tenacity of titular  
respect, from the prince to the peasant.

For instance, in addressing a Prus-  
sian noble, you must address 'the high, well born  
Count, Count of—'. If you were  
addressing a mechanic, and were desir-  
ous of having your orders executed,  
you must address 'the respectable born  
Mr.—', shoemaker or tailor. The  
meanest kind will consider it a most  
outrageous insult to be called simply  
'Mr.' he requires to be styled 'the  
tolerably born Mr.—', peasant. A  
foreigner is thus placed under contin-  
ual restraint, a long residence being ne-  
cessary to become completely ac-  
quainted with the endless variety. Even at  
the door, you must ask the servant for the  
lady Professors, or the lady Coun-  
sellors (each masculine has a femi-  
nine in the German). The number of  
nobility in Germany is, perhaps, greater  
than in any country in Europe, not  
even excepting the Two Sicilies—the  
fast census making one to every sixty  
souls. All officers under Government,  
the army, ministry, embassies, being  
composed almost exclusively of titled  
persons. So anxious is Frederick  
William III, to keep up the distinc-  
tion, that if a commoner by chance or  
the force of talent, is promoted to the  
rank of captain, he immediately re-  
ceives the prefix of 'Von.' They are  
mostly very poor, never descending to  
any occupation except those above-  
mentioned.

#### FASHION.

The editor of the *New York Enquirer*, who seems  
to possess a good deal of taste in many  
matters, particularly in those which re-  
late to dress, thus speaks of a recent  
change in the apparel of the ladies of  
that city:—

'The fashion of the walking dress at  
the present era, is uncommonly  
chaste and simple. A few years ago—  
nay, even one year ago—bonnettes were  
elevated on bouffants—flowers stood on  
the top of flowers—ribbons and bands—  
all—contributed to make a female  
look like one of those creatures whose  
plumage is eternally in the hurricane  
state. Now all is changed. Not a  
flounce is to be seen: the skirt of the  
habille is simple, chaste and elegant;  
the bust is equally free from  
crowded ornament; and the Dumb-bell  
is without a flower or spear of grass.  
We like all this amazingly. Walking  
dresses should be uncommonly plain.  
The vulgar taste of dressing for the  
promenade, the Park, the Battery, the  
Gardens, or shopping in Broadway,  
with as much finery and splendour as  
if it were for a birthday ball, is hap-  
pily disappearing under the legitimate  
 sway of a few fashionable leaders of the  
beau monde, who have genius, skill, en-  
ergy and independence to carry the re-  
form into practice.

#### Military Anecdote.

Not long since, in a neighboring state, a person was  
brought up before the court-martial and  
excused from duty, because one of his  
legs was about half an inch shorter than  
the other. Very well—so far so well.  
A young Dutchman nor full six feet  
high, seeing how far 'half an inch'  
went in the way of military exercise,  
was prepared to avail himself of the  
precedent in due time. On being called  
to give an account of himself and state  
his reasons why he should not serve,  
he turned up very familiarly to the  
court. 'Please your honors I'm  
not fit to be a soldier.' 'On what account?'  
he was asked. 'Vat account, y' dere's  
no good precedent, as y' see, dere's a  
man has been excused, because y' see  
y' leg is half an inch shorter den de  
oder—now my two legs are not half an  
inch but full two inches shorter by  
his.'—[*New York Courier.*]

#### WINE AND TOBACCO.

Wine and Tobacco and first-rate  
for sale by  
N. DUCKMASTER.

#### WINE MAKING.

Wine makers most respectfully  
friends and the public gen-  
erally are supplied with a large  
variety of wine, suitable for  
Cordons, and intend keeping  
in hand, a large stock of  
Cordons, ready for use, so that  
ordering or coming from a dis-  
tance, will be attended to.

WILLIAM CROW, JR.  
HENRY CROW,  
No. 25, May 26, 1830.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Just received an additional supply  
of wine cloths, which makes our  
supply complete, and which we are  
selling at the lowest prices.  
PERSON & CLEVELAND.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Fibers have on hand and are  
very cheap. BOLLING  
No. 6 to 8 inclusive, of the  
best stamp and quality. Also,  
IRE, adapted for miller's use.  
THOMAS C. LANE & CO.  
No. 24, March 24, 1830.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Just received an additional supply  
of wine cloths, which makes our  
supply complete, and which we are  
selling at the lowest prices.  
PERSON & CLEVELAND.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Fibers have on hand and are  
very cheap. BOLLING  
No. 6 to 8 inclusive, of the  
best stamp and quality. Also,  
IRE, adapted for miller's use.  
THOMAS C. LANE & CO.  
No. 24, March 24, 1830.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Just received an additional supply  
of wine cloths, which makes our  
supply complete, and which we are  
selling at the lowest prices.  
PERSON & CLEVELAND.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Fibers have on hand and are  
very cheap. BOLLING  
No. 6 to 8 inclusive, of the  
best stamp and quality. Also,  
IRE, adapted for miller's use.  
THOMAS C. LANE & CO.  
No. 24, March 24, 1830.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Just received an additional supply  
of wine cloths, which makes our  
supply complete, and which we are  
selling at the lowest prices.  
PERSON & CLEVELAND.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Fibers have on hand and are  
very cheap. BOLLING  
No. 6 to 8 inclusive, of the  
best stamp and quality. Also,  
IRE, adapted for miller's use.  
THOMAS C. LANE & CO.  
No. 24, March 24, 1830.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Just received an additional supply  
of wine cloths, which makes our  
supply complete, and which we are  
selling at the lowest prices.  
PERSON & CLEVELAND.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Fibers have on hand and are  
very cheap. BOLLING  
No. 6 to 8 inclusive, of the  
best stamp and quality. Also,  
IRE, adapted for miller's use.  
THOMAS C. LANE & CO.  
No. 24, March 24, 1830.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Just received an additional supply  
of wine cloths, which makes our  
supply complete, and which we are  
selling at the lowest prices.  
PERSON & CLEVELAND.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Fibers have on hand and are  
very cheap. BOLLING  
No. 6 to 8 inclusive, of the  
best stamp and quality. Also,  
IRE, adapted for miller's use.  
THOMAS C. LANE & CO.  
No. 24, March 24, 1830.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Just received an additional supply  
of wine cloths, which makes our  
supply complete, and which we are  
selling at the lowest prices.  
PERSON & CLEVELAND.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Fibers have on hand and are  
very cheap. BOLLING  
No. 6 to 8 inclusive, of the  
best stamp and quality. Also,  
IRE, adapted for miller's use.  
THOMAS C. LANE & CO.  
No. 24, March 24, 1830.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Just received an additional supply  
of wine cloths, which makes our  
supply complete, and which we are  
selling at the lowest prices.  
PERSON & CLEVELAND.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Fibers have on hand and are  
very cheap. BOLLING  
No. 6 to 8 inclusive, of the  
best stamp and quality. Also,  
IRE, adapted for miller's use.  
THOMAS C. LANE & CO.  
No. 24, March 24, 1830.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Just received an additional supply  
of wine cloths, which makes our  
supply complete, and which we are  
selling at the lowest prices.  
PERSON & CLEVELAND.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Fibers have on hand and are  
very cheap. BOLLING  
No. 6 to 8 inclusive, of the  
best stamp and quality. Also,  
IRE, adapted for miller's use.  
THOMAS C. LANE & CO.  
No. 24, March 24, 1830.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Just received an additional supply  
of wine cloths, which makes our  
supply complete, and which we are  
selling at the lowest prices.  
PERSON & CLEVELAND.

#### WINE CLOTHS.

Fibers have on hand and are  
very cheap. BOLLING  
No. 6 to 8 inclusive, of the  
best stamp and quality. Also,  
IRE, adapted for miller's use.  
THOMAS C. LANE & CO.  
No. 24, March 24, 1

CANAL PROCEEDINGS.

From the National Intelligence, June 8. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL CO. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company began yesterday at the City Hall between 11 and 12 o'clock. Present, representatives of a large majority of all the stock.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

Remarks on the General Principles of Husbandry. 1. Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and situation of your farm, remember that there is no soil so good but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage; and that there is none so bad, that it cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage—saves the barren heath, if it can be ploughed and swarded.

FRUIT TREES.

The new method of raising fruit trees by planting the scions, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining choice fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious and requires no stock or tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand, and the labor for one day will be sufficient to plant or enough for a large orchard.

LEGAL PUNISHMENT.

Prince Leopold arrived on the 30th of April, in London, from Paris. Preparations were making in Greece for his immediate reception, as he was expected there in the beginning of June. Another account states that Prince Leopold has been occupied with directing in France the construction of a wooden house, as a model for the one to be built on all the public roads of Greece.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PINE SHIP BOSTON, AT SEA, BY FIRE. It has become our painful duty to record the loss of the ship Boston, belonging to the Boston and Liverpool Packet Company. The brig Camilla, Capt. Edes, which arrived at this port from Amsterdam, yesterday, fell with brig Idas from Demarara for Halifax, having on board the officers and crew of the Boston, Capt. Mackay, from Charleston for Liverpool.

THE FRI.

The New Constitution. The attention of our readers is called to the fact, that the new constitution of the State, which was adopted at the late convention, has been published in the form of a book, and is now in the hands of the printer.

THE FRI.

The attention of our readers is called to the fact, that the new constitution of the State, which was adopted at the late convention, has been published in the form of a book, and is now in the hands of the printer.

THE FREE PRESS. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1850.

The New Constitution—As soon as the local returns from all the counties shall be received, we will publish a complete statement of the vote. The majority in favor of ratifying the new constitution, is supposed to be between nine and ten thousand. All excitement seems to have subsided, and the apprehensions of serious discontent in the Western counties, have proved groundless. The new government will be established without any difficulty, and the improved condition of the commonwealth, which will exhibit itself in a few years, will, we are convinced, produce in the minds of the people a general feeling of contentment and approbation.

The attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement in a subsequent column, for proposals to produce the Third Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Some of our enterprising citizens may perhaps find it profitable to engage in this undertaking. This stupendous work is progressing with a rapidity not anticipated by its most sanguine friends. A well-written account of a most pleasant excursion from Philadelphia via Baltimore to Washington, is published in the editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette, will appear in our next. Amongst the various enjoyments which this delightful trip afforded, the ride upon the Rail Road was not the least.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We are informed, that the President and Directors for the last year have been re-elected, viz: Charles Featen Mercer, President; Phineas Janney of Alexandria, Joseph Keane of Maryland, Frederick May of Washington, Peter Lenox " do, Walter Smith of Georgetown, Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania, Directors.

The attention of all persons interested, is respectfully requested to the General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Smithfield and Harpers Ferry Roads, to be held in Charlestown, on Friday next. It is very important that all the shares be represented, personally or by proxy. The success of the project seems now to be certain.

Gen. John P. Van Ness has been elected Mayor of Washington. Mr. Giles declined a re-election. We received a few days ago from Dr. John H. Lewis, some coccoons of the silk worm, produced on his farm in this county. They look well, although the worms were fed entirely with the leaves of the common mulberry. Dr. Lewis is now cultivating the white mulberry, with a view to make an experiment in the culture of silk. We are pleased to see the attention of our farmers directed to other sources of profit besides the growing of wheat, because of the present low price of that article; and hope that before the lapse of many years, the mulberry and the vine will occupy at least a small part of every farm.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.—A year or two ago, a project was started somewhere in the Valley, to raise a company for the purpose of constructing a turnpike road from Staunton to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. This project contained, however, a feature which is always considered odious—namely, that of taxation—and consequently, did not receive the attention which its general character deserved. No one can now doubt the completion of both Canal and Rail Road as far as Harpers Ferry, within a very few years. A complete road through the centre of the Valley, becomes, therefore, an object of the highest importance. All other projects are Lilliputian in their character, and should be made to yield a precedence in the one just mentioned. Let the Winchester people forget their minor schemes of bringing in transverse roads over their mountains;—their Parkersburg, their Soldiers' Gap, and their Cumberland hobbies;—and let them unite in a measure which will secure to them a passing tribute, not only from the travellers of the Valley, but from those of Alabama, Tennessee, and other southwestern States. Let the great scheme now be, to meet the Canal and Railway at Harpers Ferry; and the facilities and benefits which will arise, will long be to them a source of pride and comfort. The valleys and the mountains will emphatically rejoice; the pleasures of social intercourse will be enhanced; the ties of interest and friendship will unite hearts now strange to each other; and the bands which connect distant members of our republican family, will be drawn more closely together, and will become indissoluble. A Citizen of the Valley.

Prerogative.—A letter written by the United States' ship had visited the Asiatic Islands.—The Vincennes, during her last voyage, had at one time on board, the largest weight of 365 pounds, the 250. The letter observes, of inferior rank are not allowed to be so far, it being considered a prerogative, not to be exercised. U. S. Gaz.

Prize Noblemen.—In the little country near Liberia, there is a brave trader, who styles himself Maculi, Lord of the Sun, and Stars, and Ten Thousand. He lives in a princely style, more than suspected that he lived in piracy. He recently one of his slaves to be bound in a watch-house, and the other was lashed to a cart. This single example of the cruelties practised in Africa.

Monday last, 226 shares United Bank stock, were sold in New York. U. S. Gaz.

VARIETY.

Our bookellers advertise a new work of Sir Walter Scott's—a duodecimo, containing two dramas; the first entitled the Doom of Devorgoil. Certainly the genius of Sir Walter is not so entirely melodramatic as that of the authors of some of the pieces, which have straggled something more than their hour upon the stage. The 'Doom of Devorgoil,' however, does not rest upon such antic tricks as keep up many of the melodramas. The author has drawn one of the many legends which the oral history of his country is stored, and taken occasion to weave into the tissue, one or two of those antique characters that create a soil in his novel.

The second piece, entitled Avenge, is purely tragic.—Richard III. brought into humble life. The language is often worthy the best thoughts of the author; and the piece, though perhaps not entirely adapted to the stage, will be read with gratification. C. S. Gazette.

The Philadelphia Enquirer, speaking of the Mail Robbers, who have been recently convicted in that city, says, 'A rumour is afloat there, that a project is on foot to erect a Bank of the United States. This was to be effected by their arming themselves each with a brace of loaded pistols; each also to be provided with three or four strong cords; they were then to enter the bank a few minutes after the hour of closing, when it was thought the clerks would be alone, who were to be threatened with death and tied; the doors closed and locked, whilst the robbery of the bank was consummated. Porter is represented to be a most hardened villain, guilty of numerous larcenies and suspected of one murder. It is probable that the stories which are related of these wretches are much exaggerated, and they therefore should not be generally credited.

CONSUMPTION, (PENN.) JUNE 1. Riots and Outrage.—On Saturday, the 22d ult. a riot of a very serious nature took place at a training of a volunteer company in Turkeyfoot township, in which two men came near losing their lives. It appears that three brothers and two cousins, all of the name of McClintick, engaged with Major A. Hanna, brigade inspector, and inflicted on his body five wounds with knives or dirks, one of which was in the breast and another in the abdomen, from which the entrails protruded. In the desperate fray, which took place in the evening, one of the McClinticks was also severely wounded; it is believed, by his own companions. Three of the McClinticks were taken, examined before Justice Connelly, and committed to jail on Friday last; their wounded companion could not be removed at the time, and was suffered to remain on the ground, but his wounds were so far recovered as to be able on Sunday to return home.

THE FAIR SEX.—When Eve brought me to all mankind, Old Adam called me many names; But when she woo'd with love so kind, He then pronounced it love-man; Now now with folly and with pride, Their husbands' pockets trimming, The ladies are so full of wits, That they will call their husbands—men. [London Magazine.]

WARRIED.—On Thursday the 20th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Tuffner, Mr. THOMAS G. HARRIS, merchant, of Shepherdstown, to Miss SARAH M. MORGAN, of Rockledge county, Va. On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Scipio Tustin, David HUBBARD, M. D. to Mrs. REBECCA S. F. HUBBARD, daughter of Mr. Willoughby W. Lane, all of this place.

From the Potomac Pioneer.—A friend, communicating the death of Mr. MORGAN, Cooper, of Shepherdstown, gives the following particulars of the life and character of Mr. C. He was one of that small band of heroic spirits commanded by Col. Wm. Washington. His movements were ever beheld by the enemy with terror and dismay. The whole corps passed largely at the hands of his leader. Although the whole were brave men, yet much of the celebrity of this department of the army arose from the personal courage and bodily strength of the chief and a few distinguished followers. In cavalry movements, much of the success of attacks must necessarily depend on the qualities of the leader. The subject of this notice, then, was not only one of those choice spirits that gave to it its distinguishing characteristics. He differed not so much from other men, however, in these physical qualities, as he did in the modesty, nay, the absolute silence, he invariably observed in relation to himself. He could tell how others acquitted themselves, and what they deserved of their country; but his modesty sealed his lips in reference to his own heroic deeds. His integrity was what might reasonably have been expected from one possessing his other moral excellencies: His honesty and uprightness were, as far as his unobtrusive deportment permitted him to be known, proverbial. No man was ever known even to suspect him of a dishonest or unworthy action.

There is another point of view, however, in which he becomes more interesting than when viewed as the hero of the man of integrity. Towards the close of his life, he was brought forward by his ally in the house of his God. Though we believe he made no public profession of religion, yet when the hour, the glory, the power, the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the universe, or the loving kindness, the faithfulness, the meekness, the gentleness, the sufferings and death of the benevolent Saviour of our world, were brought before him, the tears of love and gratitude would be seen stealing down his furrowed cheek. There was a glow in his heart, which he never felt so long as he exercised, without feeling ourselves better men.

A Youthful Bridegroom.—A letter from Carthage says:—There lives about four leagues from Bogota, in the town of Pablo, an Indian 140 years of age, named Juan Mozo Gota. Until this age, he has been a bachelor, and has just married a woman of thirty.

Singular Circumstance.

As a gentleman was riding over Newmarket hill, a short time since, his horse stumbled against a substance which at first he considered to be a lump of chalk, but hearing rather a peculiar sound, he was induced to look back, when he perceived a large snake with several young ones issuing from its tail, and on close inspection, it proved to be a human skull of great antiquity and nearly perfect.—The snake issued from those holes which eyes did once inhabit; and no doubt the young ones had been hatched in the brain of one who might have kept the world in awe. The skull lay almost secure from injury under a mound, and to all appearance had been bleaching for years on the spot where it was so extraordinarily found.—[Brighton (Eng.) Gaz.]

A Human Crocodile.—Some time ago a man was hanged at Calcutta, who was a good swimmer, and could remain a long time under water. A valiant himself of his ability to slide himself into the place occupied with his hands, where the Indian ladies go to bathe, he used to seize one, without being seen by the others, and drown her, and then rob her of the jewels which these ladies never lay aside. The other ladies seeing one of their friends disappear suddenly, believed the same was carried away by some crocodile. At last it happened that a young lady who was attacked by this robber, succeeded in escaping from his horrible attempt; and to the great surprise of every body, she told them that she had been attacked, not by a crocodile, but by a man. A search was made for the ruffian; and on being taken, he avowed that he had followed that trade for seven years past. [Nottingham Review.]

Consumption.—Some very interesting experiments have been performed at Paris lately by Dr. Cotterau, a physician of eminence, on patients afflicted with consumption. Having conceived that the anti-purulent qualities of the chlorate of lime and soda, might be applied with effect to ulcerated lungs, he invented an apparatus for the purpose of administering the chlorate in the form of gaseous vapour; and if he and others are to be believed, the effect has even exceeded expectation.—Some of the patients in very advanced stages of consumption, after inhaling this gas a dozen times, threw up in the expiration, tubercles which had been detached from the lungs, and the diseased parts being thus removed, the lungs healed, and again became healthy. Should this statement, which now rests on the authority of M. Cotterau and several other respectable physicians, be true, we may congratulate the faculty on a discovery, which in many cases must prove an inestimable blessing.—[Dublin Literary Gazette.]

CONSUMPTION, (PENN.) JUNE 1. Riots and Outrage.—On Saturday, the 22d ult. a riot of a very serious nature took place at a training of a volunteer company in Turkeyfoot township, in which two men came near losing their lives. It appears that three brothers and two cousins, all of the name of McClintick, engaged with Major A. Hanna, brigade inspector, and inflicted on his body five wounds with knives or dirks, one of which was in the breast and another in the abdomen, from which the entrails protruded. In the desperate fray, which took place in the evening, one of the McClinticks was also severely wounded; it is believed, by his own companions. Three of the McClinticks were taken, examined before Justice Connelly, and committed to jail on Friday last; their wounded companion could not be removed at the time, and was suffered to remain on the ground, but his wounds were so far recovered as to be able on Sunday to return home.

THE FAIR SEX.—When Eve brought me to all mankind, Old Adam called me many names; But when she woo'd with love so kind, He then pronounced it love-man; Now now with folly and with pride, Their husbands' pockets trimming, The ladies are so full of wits, That they will call their husbands—men. [London Magazine.]

WARRIED.—On Thursday the 20th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Tuffner, Mr. THOMAS G. HARRIS, merchant, of Shepherdstown, to Miss SARAH M. MORGAN, of Rockledge county, Va. On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Scipio Tustin, David HUBBARD, M. D. to Mrs. REBECCA S. F. HUBBARD, daughter of Mr. Willoughby W. Lane, all of this place.

From the Potomac Pioneer.—A friend, communicating the death of Mr. MORGAN, Cooper, of Shepherdstown, gives the following particulars of the life and character of Mr. C. He was one of that small band of heroic spirits commanded by Col. Wm. Washington. His movements were ever beheld by the enemy with terror and dismay. The whole corps passed largely at the hands of his leader. Although the whole were brave men, yet much of the celebrity of this department of the army arose from the personal courage and bodily strength of the chief and a few distinguished followers. In cavalry movements, much of the success of attacks must necessarily depend on the qualities of the leader. The subject of this notice, then, was not only one of those choice spirits that gave to it its distinguishing characteristics. He differed not so much from other men, however, in these physical qualities, as he did in the modesty, nay, the absolute silence, he invariably observed in relation to himself. He could tell how others acquitted themselves, and what they deserved of their country; but his modesty sealed his lips in reference to his own heroic deeds. His integrity was what might reasonably have been expected from one possessing his other moral excellencies: His honesty and uprightness were, as far as his unobtrusive deportment permitted him to be known, proverbial. No man was ever known even to suspect him of a dishonest or unworthy action.

There is another point of view, however, in which he becomes more interesting than when viewed as the hero of the man of integrity. Towards the close of his life, he was brought forward by his ally in the house of his God. Though we believe he made no public profession of religion, yet when the hour, the glory, the power, the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the universe, or the loving kindness, the faithfulness, the meekness, the gentleness, the sufferings and death of the benevolent Saviour of our world, were brought before him, the tears of love and gratitude would be seen stealing down his furrowed cheek. There was a glow in his heart, which he never felt so long as he exercised, without feeling ourselves better men.

A Youthful Bridegroom.—A letter from Carthage says:—There lives about four leagues from Bogota, in the town of Pablo, an Indian 140 years of age, named Juan Mozo Gota. Until this age, he has been a bachelor, and has just married a woman of thirty.

Harpers Ferry and Smithfield Road.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at John Buckmaster's tavern in Charlestown, on Friday the 16th instant, for the purpose of choosing a President and five Directors for the ensuing year. A full representation of the stock, either in person or by proxy, will be very desirable. June 9, 1850.

Colony Society, will take place on Friday next, at the office adjoining the Bank. June 16, 1850.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

NOTICE TO Road Makers and Bridge BUILDERS. SEALED proposals will be received from the 10th to the 20th of July next, for the production of the Third Division of Harpers Ferry, extending from the Forks of the Patuxent river to a point on the Fredericktown Turnpike Road, near Ridgeville, and embracing a distance of about fifteen miles; and also, for the necessary masonry thereon.

ALEXANDRIA CANAL. At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the Stock of the Alexandria Canal Company, held at the Mayor's Office in Alexandria, 4th June, 1850. John Roberts, Charles Woodson, Phineas Janney, Edmund L. Lee, Robert T. Taylor, Collis Auld, Thomson F. Mason, Henry Dingerfeld, Hugh Smith, George Brent, A. G. Cazenove, Jonathan Butcher, W. H. Miller, and J. M. Edwards. On motion, Edmund L. Lee was appointed Chairman, and W. H. Miller, Secretary. Ordered, That books of subscription be opened on Monday, the 14th inst. at the following Banks, viz: Bank of Alexandria, under the superintendance of R. L. McKim; Bank of Potomac, do. Phineas Janney & Charles Page; Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, do. Richard M. Scott & John Hoff; Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, do. George Brent & Charles Chapin; Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the U. S. and States, Washington, do. Samuel H. Smith; Bank of the Valley, Winchester, do. Obed Walle and Chester; Office of Discount and Deposit, Farmers' Bank of Virginia, at Winchester, do. George Orrick; Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the Valley, Leesburg, do. S. M. Edwards; Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the Valley, do. Wm. Brown. (Extract from the Minutes.) EDM. L. LEE, Chairman. W. H. MILLER, Secy. June 16, 1850.—14th A.

NEW SUMMER GOODS. I have just received, and am now opening, a handsome assortment of NEW SUMMER GOODS, WHICH will be sold cheap, if not cheaper, than any in the Valley.—Call and examine. GEO. HUMPHREYS, Opposite the Bank Charlestown, June 16, 1850.

A REQUEST. I WISH those of my customers who have a SUEW in the mill, to take a part (if not all) of it away by the 1st of July, as my object is to put a new floor in that part of the mill which is now entirely taken up with the article. As it was my intention last July to have done so, and prevented from this circumstance, I hope this request will now be attended to. DANIEL SNYDER, Ford Mills, June 16, 1850.—31

AN EARNEST REQUEST. WILL persons indebted to me have the goodness to believe that I really want money? If they will let them act as their consciences may dictate. JOHN S. GALLAHER, June 16, 1850.

GRADING SCYTHES. N. CARTER has on hand a large supply of Grading Scythes, which will be sold unusually low. Also, a few SICKLES, Of a superior kind; Whetstones, &c. June 16, 1850.

SHOES FOR HARVEST. JUST received, an additional supply of Good Harvest Shoes, which will be sold on pleasing terms by June 9. N. BUCKMASTER

THE PROSPECT IS GOOD For an abundant Harvest: CALL and supply yourselves with the necessary articles, viz: Good Coffee at 125 cts. per lb. New Sugar 8 cts. do. Rice, Pepper, Allspice, CINNAMOON, Orange, Lemons, &c. &c. Grillo's Grain Scythes, (all backs.) Gray Scythes.—Whetstones, New or old Whiskey by the barrel. The above articles can be had of W. F. LOCK, Charlestown, June 9, 1850.

HARPERS-FERRY HOTEL.

This well-known establishment having lately undergone considerable repairs, to render it more comfortable, the subscriber here leaves to secure those sitting the place, and who will favor him with a call, that his increasing excursions shall be used to render their stay agreeable. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market can afford, and his Bar with good liquors. There has been a spacious new stable added to the premises, which shall be constantly supplied with the best of provender, and a most attentive waiter. M. THOMPSON, Harpers Ferry, June 16, 1850.

PREPARE FOR HARVEST! N. CARTER is now receiving a supply of Goods suitable for harvest, to which he invites the attention of the public. June 16, 1850.

GLASS! GLASS! N. CARTER, has on hand a quantity of Glass, viz: 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 11 by 14, and 11 by 16, which will be sold lower than Baltimore prices by the quantity, to merchants. Being agent for the works, he can obtain any size that may be wanted, on the shortest notice, &c. Also, a few boxes of Hollow Ware, assorted. Harpers Ferry, June 16, 1850.

A MILLER WANTED. I wish to employ a practical Miller, who is capable of taking charge of a Mill in all her branches. To such an one, good wages will be given. Recommendations will be required as to his capability, character, &c. A man with a small family would be preferred. Inquire of the Printers. June 16, 1850.—14

DOCTOR G. G. ENGLISH, HAVING taken his residence at Mr. RICHARD HENDERSON'S, near Harlestown, offers his professional services to the public. June 9, 1850.—14

DANCING. The public are respectfully informed, that the Dancing School will open at Mr. Edmunds', on Monday morning the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock. E. C. BREEDIN, June 9, 1850.—14

NOTICE. A QUANTITY of STONE COAL, of a first quality, for sale at the Old Furnace, near Harlestown, by the subscriber at the Old Furnace. June 9, 1850.—31 JAS. LANG.

TO JOURNEYMEN WAGON MAKERS. I WISH to employ immediately, a journeyman wagon-maker, of steady and industrious habits, to whom liberal wages will be given. JAMES B. CHENOWETH, Bolivar, near Harpers Ferry, June 9, 1850.

JOURNEYMEN COPPERSMITHS. I WISH to employ immediately, two Journeymen Coppersmiths, of good habits, to whom liberal wages will be given. THOMAS HAWLINS, Charlestown, June 9.

GIG FOR SALE. A NEAT and substantial Gig, in complete repair, with good harness, will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for a good horse. Inquire of the PRINTERS, June 9, 1850.

Leghorn & Navarino Bonnets. WE have just received a large supply of Leghorn and Navarino Bonnets, which we are running off unusually cheap. T. C. LANE & CO, Charlestown, June 9.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that his Carding Machines at Darksville are in complete order, and that he is ready to card wool in the best manner. WOOL will be received at the store of Wm. F. Lock, in Charlestown, and at Mary Lisa's tavern, in Lestown, where the Rolls will be returned once a week. The long napurens of the subscriber, warrants him in saying that wool cannot be carded in a better manner any where. SILAS OAK, June 9, 1850.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Charlestown, and will attend to all orders in his professional line, either in Jefferson or any of the adjoining counties.

PAPER HANGING. The subscriber will also execute, or furnish and execute, PAPER HANGINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. JOHN M. SEELY, Charlestown, June 9, 1850.—14

NEW MODE OF DRAWING. THE holder of Five Tickets or Shares will be certain of obtaining at least Two Shares, or SEVEN AND ONE-HALF TICKETS.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, June 6, 1850. To be drawn in Baltimore, on Wednesday the 30th June. HUSBAND'S PRIZE. TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. PRIZES AS FOLLOWS: 1 prize of 10,000 Dollars in 10,000 Dollars 1 prize of 2,000 Dollars in 2,000 Dollars 1 prize of 1,000 Dollars in 1,000 Dollars 2 prizes of 500 Dollars in 1,000 Dollars 2 prizes of 400 Dollars in 800 Dollars 2 prizes of 300 Dollars in 600 Dollars 3 prizes of 200 Dollars in 600 Dollars 5 prizes of 100 Dollars in 500 Dollars 10 prizes of 50 Dollars in 500 Dollars 20 prizes of 20 Dollars in 400 Dollars 100 prizes of 6 Dollars in 600 Dollars 3000 prizes of 5 Dollars in 15,000 Dollars 3749 prizes amounting to \$6,000 Dollars. Only 9000 tickets in the scheme.—The Prizes all payable in CASH, which is usual at these drawings, can be had the moment they are drawn.

MODE OF DRAWING. The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other will be put the prizes above the denomination of five dollars, the drawing to progress in the usual manner.—The 3600 prizes of five dollars will be awarded to the tickets having the terminating figure corresponding with either of the terminating figures of the two first draws, numbers of different terminations from 1 to 5 inclusive; and to the tickets with terminating figure corresponding with either of the two first draw of different terminations from 6 to 9 inclusive.—By this mode of drawing, the holder of five tickets ending with the figures 1 to 5 inclusive, or 6 to 9 inclusive, will be certain of obtaining at least Two Prizes and may draw Seven! Tickets \$5 00 | Quarters \$1 55 Halfs \$2 50 | Eighths, 62

ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore, June 2, 1850.

NOTICE. The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded gratis, immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it. Office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. Washington, May 24, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share (being the 15th installment) every share of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, is required to be paid on the third day of August next, and a further sum of two dollars and fifty cents per share, (being the 17th installment) on the third day of September next; which installments must be paid to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the Cashier, or other officer of either of the following banks, viz: The Branch of the Bank of the United States at Washington; The Bank of Washington, at Washington; The Patriotic Bank, do. The Bank of the Metropolis, do. The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, at Georgetown; The Bank of Alexandria, at Alexandria; The Bank of Potomac, do. The Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, do. The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, do. The Hagerstown Bank, in Hagerstown, Md. And the Branch of the Valley Bank, in Charlestown, Va. By order of the President and Directors: JOHN P. INGLE, Cashier, Ches. & Ohio Canal Com. June 2, 1850.—14p139.

CORN. I HAVE about 200 barrels of Corn for sale at ten shillings and six pence, if taken away before harvest. W. S. TURNER, June 2, 1850.

NOTICE. A next Legislature of Virginia, paying the passage of a law to authorize a separate election to be held at Harpers Ferry in the county of Jefferson.

