

WEEKLY FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY,

Published Weekly

BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER

VOL. 39:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1846.

NO. 8.

A CARD.

Miss Caroline W. Trumbull
 HAS opened a FEMALE SCHOOL in the dwelling house of Mrs. Dr. Griggs. In conducting her school, she will make it her first object to teach her scholars Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and English Grammar. When any of them become sufficiently acquainted with these things—which are the foundation of useful knowledge—she will then endeavor to improve, to build up, and enrich, and polish their minds, by directing them to the study of History, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Algebra, Latin, and some other things of a kindred character. And while she thus aims to improve the minds of her pupils, she will at the same time endeavor to be both her duty and her privilege, to aid in forming their habits, and manners as ladies; and to teach them, out of the Bible, those principles of true religion, which will make them most useful here, and most dear to God.

Her terms are such as have been customary in this place.

She hopes by experiment to prove that her school is worthy of a share of public patronage. Mr. Dr. Griggs, in whose family she is residing, is willing to attend, to receive as boarders, a limited number of young ladies who may desire to attend her school.

Charlestown, March 5, 1846. [Spt. copy.]

Hillsborough Academy.

Mr. J. J. Potts, PRINCIPAL,
 Assisted by Competent Teachers.

THE friends of this Academy and the public generally are respectfully informed that in accordance with the original design of the Principal, a department will be opened for the reception of females about the 1st of April. Each Department will be under the control of the Principal, but entirely separated from each other. The course of study will be extensive, including with the usual branches of an English Education, Mathematics and the Languages.

From the peculiar delight taken by the Principal in giving instruction, and from the success which has hitherto attended his efforts, he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction. Having permanently located himself in Hillsborough, he is determined to spare no pains, labor, or expense necessary to secure to his pupils encouragement in their studies, and facility in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the branches pursued. He hopes therefore to be liberally patronized.

The expenses for an Academic year, (68 weeks) including tuition, board, washing, &c., will but little exceed, if any, \$100. The price of tuition varies from \$12 to \$24 per year.

The most approved text books are used, and can be purchased at the Academy. Paper, ink and pens, furnished without charge.

For further information apply to the principal.

Hillsborough, Louisiana, Oct. 5, 1846—61.

PAPARSO FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Mr. Rev. WILLIAM R. WHEATMAN, Teacher.
 Mrs. LEONORA PIERCE, Principal.

THE Winter Session of this Institution will be opened on and after Wednesday the 4th November next.

Edgemoor's Mills, Mo., Oct. 9, 1845—450w

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

THE Fall session of this Institution will commence, November 24, 1845. The Alexandria Academy has been heretofore opened for the admission of the sexes, and a general business has been made for the accommodation of a limited number of boarders, who will reside in the Family of the Principal and be under his constant supervision. The course of study embraces the Greek and Latin and French Languages; Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, by system, and general business, Algebra, Plane, Solid, Analytical and Descriptive Geometry, Application of Algebra to Geometry and to the doctrine of Curves, Mensuration, Method of calculating and using Logarithms, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Spherics, Projections, Drawing, Theory and Practice of Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, Astronomy, including the calculations of Solar and Lunar Eclipses, Occultations, Transits, &c.

The principal is aided in the different departments by gentlemen of ability and experience, and every possible effort is afforded the Students in the prosecution of their studies.

The Classics form a prominent part of the School exercises, and are minutely and judiciously made the Student thorough as he progresses. In teaching the Mathematics, as well as the Sciences, the studies are conducted with constant reference to the applicability of their principles to the arts and general business.

The Surveying Class is frequently exercised in Surveying and dividing Land, taking Heights and Distances, &c. &c. by which means they become fully competent to perform the duties of Surveyors or to enter an Engineering Corps.

The Astronomical class are accustom'd to a large Telescope of high magnifying power, and on suitable evenings make observations on the Planets, Fixed Stars, and other celestial bodies. In order that Parents and Guardians may at all times be advised of the literary standing of their sons and wards, the character of each day's recitations is registered, and a monthly report is forwarded to them by mail.

REFUGES—For Board and Tuition in the academy, unaccompanied branches, except French and drawing, 160 dollars a year, each quarter payable in advance; the quarters to consist of 12 weeks; French and Drawing at Professor's prices.

References—Edgar Snowden, Esq., Christ. Neale, Esq., Dr. John S. Reese, T. M. McCormick, &c., Alexandria; J. B. Matthews, Esq., Dr. J. H. Owens, Howard District, Md.; Rev. R. H. Ball, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, Montgomery, Ala.

R. L. BROCKETT, Principal.
 Alexandria, D. C., Nov. 13—61w—60sm.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either on notes or book account, are requested to call and pay the same to Joseph G. Hays, and his receipts shall be good against me.

DANIEL H. LAWRENCE.
 Harpers-Ferry Jan. 29, 1846—11

NOTICE.

ALL persons who gave their notes at the sale of the personal property of the late Conrad Lecklider, are reminded that they have been due since November last. Now, friends, I give five months' credit—and now, friends, I give five months' notice, and the man that will stand still when his house is on fire, may expect to feel the sparks at March Court, for my duty I must perform.

N. E. I hold some notes given in my father's time, which if not lifted, suit will be brought at March Court. G. LECKLIDER, Esq.
 Feb. 26, 1846—3t.

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN up, about the last of July, 1845, a red and white spotted yearling bull, and a red and white spotted heifer, without horns, and a red and white spotted cow, without horns. The owner of the above estrays is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN WELCHOME.
 Feb. 26, 1846—3t.

Weekly Bulletin of New Books

Cheap Publications received at Jas. A. Filzsimmons' Cheap Publication Depot.

I HAVE this week as follows, viz: NOVELS and LIGHT READING. Hoboken, by E. J. Naval Officer; Love Match; Rival Chiefs; West Point Cadet; Theatrical of St. Smith; do. of J. Cowell; Redbrick Random; Joseph Andrews; Creek of Gold; Roger Dutton; by James; The Fountain; James' last in two numbers; The Step Mother; St. Patrick's Eve; The Dead Dancer; the Philosopher's Stone; Westward Ho! Jonathan Wild; Ancient Egypt; Do. James' do.; Howitt's do.; Arthur's do.; The Visionary; Paul Redding; the Expectant; Groves of Blarney; Robbers of the Rhine; Chary Sister; Mimic Lover; Collegeans; The Prince and Peasant; the Quaker Husband; Marriage; Vidua; Margie Gublet; Cottagers of Glenarvon; &c. &c.

BOUND BOOKS—I have History, Chemistry, Botany, Mechanical Works, Religious Books of all churches, all sorts of School Books, Bibles, Large Dictionary, Pocket do., a large variety of Song Books, Toy Books, the March No. of the Magazine, No. 3, of the Western Courier, the History of our Union, &c. P. S. Mooney's History of Ireland, just received.

Harpers Ferry, March 5.

Superior Clocks.

JUST received, a large supply of Brass and Wooded Clocks, new style and splendid finish, from the celebrated manufactory of Chaucery Jerome.

1 case Cray Clocks, 8 days, at \$6 00
 1 do do do 24 hours, 3 00
 1 do do do Gothic do, 4 50
 1 do do do do do do, 2 50

For sale by ADAM YOUNG, Agt.
 Harpers-Ferry, March 5, 1846.

More Sugar and Coffee.

AN additional supply of 10 hbls. prime No. 8 Sugar at \$6 50 and \$7 00 per 100 lbs. Also 20 boxes prime Rio Green Coffee, which will further advanced, will be sold by the bag at \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Prices will advance, purchase while you may at above prices, from ADAM YOUNG, Agt.
 Harpers-Ferry, March 5, 1846.

NEW GOODS—Brown Muslin, new style Calicoes, Checks, Dressing Striped Cottons, with a variety of useful articles, received and for sale by

ADAM YOUNG, Jr. Agent,
 Harpers-Ferry, March 5, 1846.

ADAM YOUNG, Jr. Agent.

RETURNING thanks for the patronage hitherto extended to the establishment under his charge, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same; and in order to be more fully enabled to do so, he has just received a large and valuable assortment of goods, which he will be glad to sell at the lowest possible price, and in the most liberal manner.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 26.

Spring Supply of Groceries, &c.

HEADS N O Sugar, 20 hbls N O Molasses
 30 bags Rio Green Coffee,
 10 boxes Sperm Candles, 5's, 6's,
 15 boxes Dutch Raisins, Confectionary assorted,
 3 cases White Wine Vinegar,
 1,000 lbs No 1 Leaf Sugar,
 500 lbs pulverized Leaf Sugar,
 10,000 lbs assorted Bacon,
 20 boxes Choice Castile Soap,
 2 hbls Leaf Lard, 6 boxes Chocolate,
 75 boxes Dutch Raisins, Confectionary assorted,
 300 lbs red Brimstone, 1 barrel Boston Syrup,
 1 hbl Lard Oil, 150 Corn Meal,
 1,000 lbs White Lead, in Oil, Spanish Bricks,
 Venning Red, 100 lbs, Librate,
 40 reams Wrapping Paper, Cavendish Tobacco,
 10 boxes Raisin Soap, 15 do. fancy soap,
 Prepared Ginger, Mustard, Indigo, Salarsin,
 100 lbs Dutch Raisins, Confectionary assorted,
 Scotch Snuff, Rappee Snuff, &c.

For sale by ADAM YOUNG, Jr.
 Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 26.

FRESH FRUIT, &c.—150 drums Figs, 20 boxes Oranges, 5 do Lemons, Bordeaux Soft Shell Almonds, 75 boxes Dutch Raisins, Confectionary assorted, Cocoa Nuts, for sale wholesale or retail, by Feb. 26.

CATALOGUE OF Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received and for sale at my store—All well warranted—if not good, the money to be returned.

Beans—Royal White, Early China, Early Half Moon.
 Beet—White French Sugar, Mangel Wurtzel or Field, Large Red, Long Blood, Blood Turnip.
 Broccoli—Large Drum-head, Red Dutch, Green Savoy, Early York, Early Sugarloaf.
 Cauliflower—Fine Early.
 Carrot—Large White or Field, Long Orange.
 Cucumbers—Early Short, Stems Long Green, Early Frame, Early Cluster.
 Corn—Sweet or Sugar.
 Celery—White Solid.
 Cress or Peppergrass; do. Garden or Broad-leaved.
 Lettuce—Brown Silesia, Green Ice-head, London Head, Imperial do; Early Silesia, Wilson's Early Cabbage, Large Green, White Yellow, do. Pine Apple, do. Nutmeg.
 Mustard—White or English Black French.
 Parsnip—Large Red, Yellow Dutch, White Turnip—Double Curled, Single or Common.
 Peas—Large Marrowfat, Early Washington, Early May, Early Green Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Frame.
 Peppers—Large Red, Squash, Round Cayenne, African—Sweet Golden.
 Radish—Early Scarlet Turn-top do. Frame, Long White Naples, White Short-top, Long Salmon, Rhubarb or Pie Plant.
 Spinach—Green or Common.
 Squash or Vegetable Oyster.
 Squash—Dutch Summer, White Winter Cucumber.
 Summer Squash.
 Tomato—Large Red.
 Turnip—Ruta Baga, Winter Cress-neck, Yellow Maltese, White Norfolk, White French.
 Feb. 26.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received, a large and general assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted the growth of 1845. Among them a large supply of Peas and Beans of the rarest and earliest kinds. We deem it unnecessary to enumerate, as our stock is at large as any ever offered in this place. We have catalogues printed with directions as to time and manner of sowing all seeds. This will be given gratis.

Feb. 15. J. J. MILLER & WOODS.

Wanted to Purchase.

A YOUNG Servant Woman, who has always been accustomed to house-work; such as cleaning rooms, sewing, &c. She will not be taken out of the neighborhood.

W. F. TURNER.
 Feb. 26, 1846—3t.

POETRY.

THE BEHEAVED.

BY ANIELA.

The moon within our curtain beams,
 Our blue-eyed babe had been to sleep,
 And I have left it to its dreams,
 Amid the shades so deep.
 To muse beside the cradle side,
 Whose waves are rippling at its side.

It is a silent and lovely spot
 Where they lie, and there down to rest,
 The white rose soft forget-me-not
 Bloom sweetly by its breast,
 And birds, and dreams with liquid hll
 Have made the stillness beautiful.

And softly through the forest darts
 Light love's shapes, and glossy plumes,
 Amid the partridge's nest,
 A brown woodpecker from the tree to tree,
 Thrills the light tassel with melody.
 Thus! the very faithful trace,
 In happier hours, thy footstep made;
 This spot was once thy resting place,
 Within the infant's shade,
 Thy white hand found the fragrant bough
 That drops its blossoms off me now.

'Twas here at eve we used to rove,
 'Twas here I breathed my wispered vows,
 And sealed them on my lips, my love,
 Beneath the apple bough,
 Our hearts had melted into one,
 But death unaided had loved done.

Alas! so deep a weight of thought
 Had filled the heart with youth's sweet hour;
 As feeling passion's fervor,
 Unfolding 'neath a southern sky,
 To blossom soon and soon to die.

Yet in these calm and blooming bowers
 I seem to see thee still,
 The breath's tenuous floating o'er the flowers,
 Thy whisper of the heart,
 The clear faint sigh, and the sea
 Are whispering to my heart of thee.

No more thy smiles may cheer my face,
 No more thy eyes may brighten mine,
 And all upon the sweet low voice,
 That gives me no reply—
 And that within my silent door
 For the light that came no more.

INTELLIGENCE.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—ITS RESOURCES.

MESSRS. ERRORS—It has been revolving in my mind the great resources of our little county, and the immense wealth it is destined to no distant day to contain and employ.

Only reflect for a moment, that it has two fine rivers bounding it on either side, and on a third, the Oppen, (which might be called a river), running along nearly its entire North Western boundary, besides many lesser streams passing through it in different directions, affording immense water power, much of which has already been partially brought into use.

The Shenandoah and its tributaries have along their courses some magnificent rapids, and falls, and cascades, and therefore propose to pass up a ditch now, and then in our own way for the special entertainment of our county friends. The Boston Bee says a fortune of \$40,000,000 has lately been left to a man named Jennings; the editor after due reflection is confident Jennings is a relation of his. A little fellow named Harrington is announced to throw a "back summer," from the dome of the amphitheatre, at the Bowers, N. York into the ring, a distance of 30 feet; he is only six years old; of course if he should be taken up lifeless or crippled for life, "no blame will attach to anybody," while the event will be to his affectionate parents an era of juvenile triumph.—The Rev. Mr. Southard, pastor of a New Jersey church, at a salary of \$1,700 per year, has refused the assistant rectorship of Trinity church, New York, with a salary for life of \$5000 per year. This refusal has elicited quite a sensation, and the astonishment of the world is allagot at such a display of principle. How keen is the satire which this astonishment so quietly expresses!—A German has invented a machine, on which the moment the weary blow of those sagacious and business men the Messrs. Herr. This Mill in point of position and facilities of obtaining cheap and ready access to the market, is without a rival. Next we have the saw mill, and what calls to mind the amiable and gifted Lewis Wernag, dead, next is the old or remitted of this property. Next is the Foundry of our enterprising countryman, Mr. Gillette. The advertising columns of your paper will tell what he is doing.

The Potomac water power at Harpers-Ferry has a fall of twenty-one feet, and by a dam common to the Army and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal may command the whole of the river. At this point, on either side of the river, are sites for water power. On the Maryland side and along the Canal and near to the locks opposite the "Old Furnace," (one of the most important points on the Potomac) water power to any required extent may be obtained. Passing up the Potomac and leaving out of view all the water power on the Canal and small mills on the Virginia side, you come to the "Potomac Mills," too well known to need a word of commendation. At Shepherdstown, a short distance above, a stream enters into the river, passing through the town a distance of three-fourths of a mile, which has seven mills upon it, all within the town. Rising on up the Potomac we come to a few miles you strike the Oppegang, forming the line for a considerable distance between Jefferson and Berkeley. Upon this stream there are many valuable mills and springs. Leaving out "Doll-Skin," "Flowing Spring," and other tributaries to the Shenandoah and Potomac, upon which are valuable mills, our little County of Jefferson is literally girdled by flowing and pellucid streams and abundant water power capable of infinite improvement.

The soil of Jefferson, almost every foot of it is susceptible of cultivation and of being made like a garden spot, sufficient to sustain the greatest number of population.

Soil to produce, water power to manufacture, and might have a population to eat the products and wear a great portion of the manufactures—with two Turnpikes and two Railroads passing through the County, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal on its eastern northern border, affording facilities of the readiest access to and from all conceivable points.

Oh! come the day, when these unimproved natural advantages of our county, and these throughout the State may be developed and improved. But that day will never come until the bread of party is banished from a nation's eyes, and we learn to differ honestly as brethren of the same political family, and cease to be the slaves—the mere tools of designing and aspiring, not to say unprincipled men.

CITIZEN.

NEWS ITEMS.

Two Sea Serpents Seen.

The substance of the following account of two monsters of the deep having been seen the past week at the mouth of the Delaware, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, or what is called the middle ground, has been related by one of the observers, Capt. Lawson, of the schooner Empire, Snow Hill, Md., now in New Haven.

Capt. Lawson was at the time in charge of the wheel, when his vessel grated upon something, which he took for a rock, but on a dark looking object, resembling at first glance a rusty spar, was at the same time seen, standing erect, immediately by the side and above the railing. Soon, however, it was discovered to be a moving body, with a head and mouth, which was plainly marked by a reddish color along the side or about the jaws, and the captain with much alarm concluded that he was really and truly, instead of going over a wreck, in contact with the old fellow himself, the real 'sea serpent.'

After the schooner had passed over him, it was observed that there were two in company. The one first seen raised himself from the water some 10 or 20 feet, and exhibited a body in length, as near as could be ascertained, fifty six feet. About ten feet from the head there commenced a swell as large as a barrel, projecting, and reaching in length about ten feet, and ended quite abruptly, when the body again assumed its regular form, which was, the captain thinks, about the circumference of a schooner's spar.

The full length of the serpent, or whatever it might have been, was judged to be some hundred feet—its head small in proportion to its body. The wind being light, the two were seen together, the leeward for full half an hour, seemingly amusing themselves by alternately rising upon the top of the water and then sinking again beneath the surface; their heads, whenever above the water, were always observed pointing to the East.

To this statement, substantially, Capt. Lawson, as well as his hands, are ready to make oath, as the opportunity presented gave them every chance to see, judge, and make comparatively correct estimates.—New Haven Courier.

DEATH OF A MAIL ROBBER.

The Pittsburg Commercial Journal mentions the death of Dr. Bradlee, the notorious mail robber, who died last week in his cell in the Penitentiary of that city. The Journal adds: He was convicted of robbing the mails and imprisoned, it will be remembered, in 1841, pursuant to sentence by Judge Baldwin, for ten years. Shortly after his incarceration, he conceived the idea of procuring his liberation, by simulating a decline of health. For this purpose, he would prick his gums with the awls, which were supplied to him in the vocation he had chosen, that of a Shoemaker, and having saturated his towel with blood, would present it to the physician, and simulate a dangerous hemorrhage from the lungs, to which he was always careful to add, a difficult and painful respiration. His physician was able, sometimes, to engage the suffering doctor in conversation, in which he would become sufficiently animated to forget his painful breathing, but on the instant that he would recollect himself, the difficulty would return. These practices, it is believed, brought on the disease which terminated his life, and he died at last of a pulmonary affection.

Emigrants—We find the following in a letter from Haris, in Germany: The emigrations from our mountains for Texas have lately been so numerous that some of the villages are entirely deserted. In less than three months more than six thousand persons have quitted a country abounding with mines of iron lead and mercury, which demand only the application of labor, to give rich results, to tempt fortune at a distance of four thousand leagues. [St. Louis Republican.]

Robber Defeated.

A boy returning home from Montreal, with the price of a pair of oxen, was lately accosted by a high wayman, who presented pistols, with the usual order, "stand and deliver." The boy, however, being armed with a pocket pistol, immediately cocked the muzzles, and, without hesitating a moment, fired, which was the cause of the robber's fall. The boy, however, being armed with a pocket pistol, immediately cocked the muzzles, and, without hesitating a moment, fired, which was the cause of the robber's fall. The boy, however, being armed with a pocket pistol, immediately cocked the muzzles, and, without hesitating a moment, fired, which was the cause of the robber's fall.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

THE SICK ODD FELLOW.

Upon his fevered couch he lay,
 A home and kindred far away,
 A stranger's face he felt for ever,
 O! those sad words in sorrow's hour,
 "When you kind hand was near
 To rock the howl oppressed with care,
 In suffering all our griefs to share,
 Or wipe that lonely tear?"

Thus felt that lonely one, as now
 He pressed his parched and aching brow,
 Now grieved, but sought, alas! in vain,
 To still the thoughts that ever last
 Their gloomy shadows flung.
 To die—though that were all, in truth,
 "Mild, and hope, and sunny youth,
 To his his heart so wrong."

But Death alone!—Nature must tread
 The anguish of a dying bed,
 And though all powers, may prove
 The strongest, despair earthly love,
 To check the waves that ever last
 If gentle sympathy be light,
 To cheer the last expiring sigh,
 "I'll cheer that dreary way."

But his voice of love is heard,
 And "brother" speaks in every kind word,
 Like woman's soothing tenderness,
 It is each anxious face to see,
 And his the words that ever last
 That Friendship, Love, and Faith has power

AGRICULTURAL.

For the Free Press.

Messrs. Edmons:—Believing you to be the farmers' friend, and that you are desirous of seeing the agriculturist's interest promoted—as an evidence of which, I observe that, recently, one column of your paper is reserved and devoted expressly to the publication of selected articles treating upon agriculture, which articles, it is needless to say, are both accessible and appropriate—has induced me to request that you give these desultory remarks a place in your next number.

It is really singular that so many farmers entertain so great an aversion to all agricultural publications. Why this aversion seems to be the inquiry of all who are aware of the utility of such documents, or from their superior knowledge of the science of farming?

Men may be farmers—and well acquainted with their business, too—yet I cannot see the impropriety of their consulting the printed particulars of the many valuable suggestions that cultivators of the soil are continually making; nor can I infer why they should be averse to reading the published results of the various experiments usually to be found in works on agriculture. I consider their course, as regards this matter, a palpable error in their domestic economy—an error, too, which Time will most indubitably reveal to them.

Having carefully examined the January and February numbers of the Albany Cultivator, for 1846—a work ably conducted by LUTHER TUCKER, Esq.—I feel justified in adding my little mite in commendation of its worth and merit—and in recommending it to my fellow-laborers of the soil, as a publication of infinite importance, and one requisite to insure their success in making themselves masters of their business.

The Cultivator is published monthly at one dollar per year; each number contains thirty large pages, besides a beautiful engraving, and is printed in pamphlet form, so that it may be bound and reserved as a book of reference. It will be remembered that the Cultivator is subject to newspaper postage only.

A FARMER.

EARLY POTATOES.

We are often inquired of as to the best method of procuring early potatoes, and as the first thing to be attended to is to obtain early seed, we append the following:

It is well known that the best of the best varieties, if not the best of which we have any practical knowledge, and Schoodak Blues. If you desire early tubers for table use, they may be had simply by exposing the seed in a warm situation in early spring, taking care to cover them carefully at night, or, if preferable, by placing them in a warm room. By either of these modes a very early germination will be induced, and the seed may be planted out as soon as the soil is sufficiently dry to work. Care should be taken not to break or injure the sprouts. Some start by planting in heaps of manure, in which there is considerable fermentation going on; but this is a less desirable method than either of the above, and requires far more care.

PROFITS OF RAISING FRUITS.

The product of one large peach orchard in the State of Delaware was sold last year to a company in New York city for fifty thousand dollars, and it is said the company realized sixteen thousand dollars profit by the operation. From the same orchard fruit has been sold to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars.

SOILING GRASS SEED.

The month of August and the first of September are favorable seasons for soiling grass seed and reed top. If sown at this time it generally takes well, and getting a good start, it is not likely to be winter-killed. As dry weather and a hot summer often kills grass that is sown in the spring, many farmers, of late years, have omitted soiling grass seed with spring grain, but sow the fall of summer or early in the fall, first turning in the stubble and weeds, and if some compost manure be spread on, so much the better. Some harrow in the seed without ploughing, but this cheap method does not work so well, as the roots get but a slight hold of the soil, and the grass more liable to be destroyed by frost.

If convenient, and we have water near it, it is best to sow berds grass and red top in August, but it will do very well to sow the first week in September. Some farmers have had good success in soiling later, covering the seed tolerably deep. Mr. Aaron Cass, a very good farmer in West Roxbury, informed us that he had sown grass seed the first week in October, covering it about two inches deep with the harrow, which he considered important, and it succeeded well. It just got above the ground as cold weather came on, and it was not winter killed.

When sowed tolerably early the crop will be better the first season. Grass seed may be sown so late in the fall that it will not vegetate that season, or on the snow or ground, as the case may be, in March, and a tolerable good crop obtained the next season, but much less than from sowing in August.

As clover is liable to winter kill, when sowed at this season, it is best to sow it in the fall, too late to vegetate, or March. This grass comes on more rapidly than the other grasses which we have named.—Cultivator.

WE BELIEVE IN GOING TO THE BOTTOM OF THINGS—AND THEREFORE, IN DEEP PLOUGHING AND ENOUGH OF IT. ALL THE BETTER IF WITH A SUBSOIL PLOUGH.

We believe in going to the bottom of things—and therefore, in deep ploughing and enough of it. All the better if with a subsoil plough.

AGRICULTURAL.

For the Free Press.

Messrs. Edmons:—Believing you to be the farmers' friend, and that you are desirous of seeing the agriculturist's interest promoted—as an evidence of which, I observe that, recently, one column of your paper is reserved and devoted expressly to the publication of selected articles treating upon agriculture, which articles, it is needless to say, are both accessible and appropriate—has induced me to request that you give these desultory remarks a place in your next number.

It is really singular that so many farmers entertain so great an aversion to all agricultural publications. Why this aversion seems to be the inquiry of all who are aware of the utility of such documents, or from their superior knowledge of the science of farming?

Men may be farmers—and well acquainted with their business, too—yet I cannot see the impropriety of their consulting the printed particulars of the many valuable suggestions that cultivators of the soil are continually making; nor can I infer why they should be averse to reading the published results of the various experiments usually to be found in works on agriculture. I consider their course, as regards this matter, a palpable error in their domestic economy—an error, too, which Time will most indubitably reveal to them.

Having carefully examined the January and February numbers of the Albany Cultivator, for 1846—a work ably conducted by LUTHER TUCKER, Esq.—I feel justified in adding my little mite in commendation of its worth and merit—and in recommending it to my fellow-laborers of the soil, as a publication of infinite importance, and one requisite to insure their success in making themselves masters of their business.

The Cultivator is published monthly at one dollar per year; each number contains thirty large pages, besides a beautiful engraving, and is printed in pamphlet form, so that it may be bound and reserved as a book of reference. It will be remembered that the Cultivator is subject to newspaper postage only.

A FARMER.

EARLY POTATOES.

We are often inquired of as to the best method of procuring early potatoes, and as the first thing to be attended to is to obtain early seed, we append the following:

It is well known that the best of the best varieties, if not the best of which we have any practical knowledge, and Schoodak Blues. If you desire early tubers for table use, they may be had simply by exposing the seed in a warm situation in early spring, taking care to cover them carefully at night, or, if preferable, by placing them in a warm room. By either of these modes a very early germination will be induced, and the seed may be planted out as soon as the soil is sufficiently dry to work. Care should be taken not to break or injure the sprouts. Some start by planting in heaps of manure, in which there is considerable fermentation going on; but this is a less desirable method than either of the above, and requires far more care.

PROFITS OF RAISING FRUITS.

The product of one large peach orchard in the State of Delaware was sold last year to a company in New York city for fifty thousand dollars, and it is said the company realized sixteen thousand dollars profit by the operation. From the same orchard fruit has been sold to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars.

SOILING GRASS SEED.

The month of August and the first of September are favorable seasons for soiling grass seed and reed top. If sown at this time it generally takes well, and getting a good start, it is not likely to be winter-killed. As dry weather and a hot summer often kills grass that is sown in the spring, many farmers, of late years, have omitted soiling grass seed with spring grain, but sow the fall of summer or early in the fall, first turning in the stubble and weeds, and if some compost manure be spread on, so much the better. Some harrow in the seed without ploughing, but this cheap method does not work so well, as the roots get but a slight hold of the soil, and the grass more liable to be destroyed by frost.

If convenient, and we have water near it, it is best to sow berds grass and red top in August, but it will do very well to sow the first week in September. Some farmers have had good success in soiling later, covering the seed tolerably deep. Mr. Aaron Cass, a very good farmer in West Roxbury, informed us that he had sown grass seed the first week in October, covering it about two inches deep with the harrow, which he considered important, and it succeeded well. It just got above the ground as cold weather came on, and it was not winter killed.

When sowed tolerably early the crop will be better the first season. Grass seed may be sown so late in the fall that it will not vegetate that season, or on the snow or ground, as the case may be, in March, and a tolerable good crop obtained the next season, but much less than from sowing in August.

As clover is liable to winter kill, when sowed at this season, it is best to sow it in the fall, too late to vegetate, or March. This grass comes on more rapidly than the other grasses which we have named.—Cultivator.

WE BELIEVE IN GOING TO THE BOTTOM OF THINGS—AND THEREFORE, IN DEEP PLOUGHING AND ENOUGH OF IT. ALL THE BETTER IF WITH A SUBSOIL PLOUGH.

We believe in going to the bottom of things—and therefore, in deep ploughing and enough of it. All the better if with a subsoil plough.

AGRICULTURAL.

For the Free Press.

Messrs. Edmons:—Believing you to be the farmers' friend, and that you are desirous of seeing the agriculturist's interest promoted—as an evidence of which, I observe that, recently, one column of your paper is reserved and devoted expressly to the publication of selected articles treating upon agriculture, which articles, it is needless to say, are both accessible and appropriate—has induced me to request that you give these desultory remarks a place in your next number.

It is really singular that so many farmers entertain so great an aversion to all agricultural publications. Why this aversion seems to be the inquiry of all who are aware of the utility

BREADSTUFFS

The Baltimore American of this day says: The English news to the 19th ult. by the steamer Caledonia, it will be seen, has had a decided effect on the New York market—the advance in Flour having been about fifty cents per barrel.

In Philadelphia an advance of 12½ cts. per barrel has also been realized.

The Baltimore market, it will be seen, was also sensibly affected by the news.—In the morning of yesterday 2000 barrels City Mills Flour were taken at \$5.50, but later in the day holders refused to sell at that price. Good to best red Wheats were sold at 115 to 120 cents per bushel.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, P. M.

The Foreign news received this morning had considerable effect upon our Flour market. 1,000 barrels Genesee sold early in the morning at \$5.75. Subsequently sales were made to the extent of several thousand barrels at \$6.25: before the close of the market however there was less animation; 600 bbls. sold at \$6.18½, and the market closed at \$6.12½ offered, and \$6.25 asked; 1,000 bbls. extra Richmond, not Haxall, nor Galego, sold at \$6.25½ \$6.50. Wheat is now worth \$1.30; 15,000 bushels Southern corn sold at 60a 63c, measure, and 68a 70c, weight.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia N. American.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, 4 o'clock.

The Foreign advices have put Flour and Wheat up by the run. Opening at \$5.75 flour ran up rapidly to \$6.25, at which considerable sales were made.—Some 6000 to 8000 barrels were sold, after which the market was less firm; and some sales were made at \$6.18a \$6.12. I quote these as the closing prices. For England the transactions reach 4,000 or 5,000 barrels at \$6.25, for a portion of which 3s. sterling freight was paid.

THE MARKETS

*Office of the Baltimore American, 7
November 5, 5, P. M.*

FLOUR—The market for Howard st Flour, up to Tuesday evening was inactive, and holders offered freely at \$5.25 without effecting sales, with the exception of about 500 bbls mixed brands, which were taken at \$5.18½. This morning, however, the publication of the news from England confirming previous accounts of a short crop, both there and on the Continent, has

caused a material advance. Sales have been made to-day of 2,500 to 3,000 bbls mixed brands at every gradation of price from \$5.18½ to \$5.50. The latter is now the prevailing rate, with no manifestation on the part of dealers to give way. The present fluctuating state of the market precludes the possibility of giving a receipt price.

Sales of 2000 bbls City Mills Flour were made this morning at \$5.50. Since the arrival of the Eastern mail this afternoon with accounts of the advancement in the New York market, holders, refuse to sell at \$5.50, but we hear of no transactions.

GRAIN—Wheat has advanced materially, sales having been made to-day of good to prime Md reds at 115a 118 cts and one or two parcels at 120 cts. We quote ordinary to good at 110a 115 cts. We note a sale of white wheat this morning at 120 cts. and of family flour white at 125a 126 cts.

There is no change in the price of Corn. Sales of old white at 6a 58 cts. We quote old yellow at 58a 60 cts. New Corn is worth 50a 55 cts according to condition.

Oats are rather dull at 35a 36 cts.

WHISKEY—The market is extremely dull and the few sales making are at 26½ cts for hhds 27½ cents for bbls, with a tendency to a further decline.

GREAT FIRE AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

A slip from the Wilmington N. C. Journal states that a destructive fire broke out in that city on the morning of the 4th inst. which destroyed about fifty buildings in the business part of the city. Loss estimated at \$175,000. The fire occurred in the square bounded by Market, Front, Dock and Water streets. During the fire, which is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary Col. J. McCry and Col. J. T. Miller were injured by the falling of a wall. The names of persons whose property was destroyed are not mentioned.

The Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of seven per cents. of the assets, payable on demand at the Union Bank.

Elections took place in New York and New Jersey yesterday. In the former State a vote was taken on the question of calling a State Convention, and members of the Legislature were elected; and in the latter the election was for members of the Legislature, county officers and one member of Congress to supply a vacancy.

Mr. Vickery the Whig candidate for Governor of Michigan, built a school house on his own land; and because a competent teacher could not be procured, taught the school himself through the last winter.

Virginia Free Press

EXTRA.

CHARLESTOWN, THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 6, 1845.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Caledonia, at Boston, on Monday, we have received London dates to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th ult., from which we make the following brief extracts:

The Hamburg Gazette states, from Riga, that the cholera has appeared in Livonia, and caused many deaths.

Accounts from Berlin state, that a treaty of commerce is on the eve of being concluded between Austria and Zollverein.

It is said that the present price of plate glass is ten per cent. more than it was before the removal of the high duty.

The Mining Journal states, that the Directors of the East India Company have sent out orders for a very material reduction in the salt duties.

It is again positively asserted that the Queen will visit Liverpool and Birkenhead in the ensuing spring, taking up her residence at Knowsley, the seat of the Earl of Derby.

A letter from Barcelona states that a rich merchant, named Fontalleras, whose son had been carried off by brigands, had received a letter stating that if the sum of 100,000 piastres, (about £24,000 sterling,) were not deposited in a certain place, on a certain day, the young man would be put to death.

The Basle Gazette publishes intelligence of the slipping of a mountain in the Grisons, on the 7th inst. It occurred at Buschlaws, and carried away an entire forest of young trees. On the 15th another catastrophe of the same nature occurred; immense masses of rock were rolled into the valley, the inhabitants of which fled in the greatest consternation. The damage done is estimated at £400,000.

The Town Council of Ghent has voted £100,000, for preventing an extraordinary rise in the price of provisions during the approaching winter. This sum will be in-

trusted to the burgomaster, and sheriffs, to be employed in the way most conformable to the above object. The price of potatoes in the market on the 3d inst., was from 15 to 16s. per sack. About 200 sacks of white potatoes, from England, were sold at 15s. per sack of something more than 200 lbs.

The Vintage in Portugal.—The Douro vintage is reported to be a complete failure this year, the grapes are rotten in some parts, and quite green in others, owing to the variable weather during the summer, and the late heavy rains.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Oct. 19.

Commercial.—The Cotton market is depressed, the business transacted is limited, prices have a downward tendency, and holders, evidently not at ease, show a desire to not accept the current rates, and to press their stocks. The sales of the week, ending on Friday, only amounted to 20,000 bales, and limited as this business is, it was even more restricted yesterday,—for not more than 1500 to 2000 bags changed hands.

A variety of causes may be adduced to account for the present stagnation. Foremost is the railway madness. Again, there is the fearful deficiency in the potato crop, and a bad grain harvest—circumstances in themselves appalling, and under the influence of which the Cotton market may yet shrink like scorched parchment. Then there is a rise in the rate interest by the Bank of England, which points, amongst the other breakers ahead, to a scarcity of money, and the derangement of the exchanges, consequent on the large sums of gold constantly leaving the country to invest in continental railways. Finally, there is the prospect of the new crop in the United States, respecting which there is but little anxiety felt—nothing, in short, at all likely to act as a counterpoise to the prevailing despondency.

The American Provision trade flourishes. The stock of Beef, Pork, and Cheese, is light; and the state of things in Ireland will have a tendency not only to improve prices, but to lessen competition. It



seems a singular anomaly in this branch of trade, that the dealers are constantly complaining of the smallness of their stocks, and of the difficulty which they experience in executing the orders which pour in upon them.

The price of Corn is rising rapidly; and on this head we need do little more than refer to ample details in our market returns. The weather lately has been most wretched, and even at the present moment, patches of uncut grain are exposed to the pelting of the elements in the north of England and in Scotland, while, as we have stated previously, the position of matters in Ireland is even worse. Damp corn enhances the value of fine wheat; and those who possess the latter, calculating on a rise, evince no desire to part with it. The market is therefore scantily supplied, and improvement in the price is the result. As to the general yield of the harvest, the authorities differ; but it seems undeniable that the wheat crop will be under that of last year—though not to the extent that some alarmists would fain induce the world to believe.

The Iron trade is brisk—how could it be otherwise?—and there continues to be a greater demand than the trade can supply. The price of Iron, of late years, has advanced enormously; and, from the present position of matters, it seems likely to advance still higher.

PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST.—The very wet, unfavorable weather experienced during the week, has done so much injury to that portion of the crops still abroad in the northern countries, as to render it next to impossible for the grain to be secured in any other than the worst condition, however auspicious the weather may hereafter become. When rain occurs early in the season, its effects may, frequently, be almost wholly remedied; but the year is now too far advanced to admit us to hope that the mischief done in the present case can be repaired; the shortness of the days, all tend to prevent that which has been thoroughly saturated with wet being easily dried except by artificial means; the corn which has been exposed in the fields to the frequent heavy showers of the past fortnight (and the quantity is, we are sorry to learn, considerable) must therefore inevitably be carted in a damp state. In some localities, where there have been heavy floods, a

portion will be entirely lost, and that part saved can scarcely be expected to be in fit order for thrashing for months to come; so far, therefore, from any improvement having taken place in our prospects, there is reason to fear that the result of the harvest—taking the kingdom collectively—will prove even more unfavorable than was before apprehended; and there can no longer be any doubt that fine old wheat will become more valuable in proportion as it is found to be required for mixing with the damp, inferior qualities of new. That the quantity left over of last year's crop is trifling, is generally admitted; whilst it is an undoubted fact that of free foreign very little remains in the country.

We have now advanced to near the middle of the third month of our harvest in England, and there is still a good deal of grain in the fields unsecured, and an unusual quantity for the season uncut, north of the Humber. The weather has been very unsettled for the last fortnight: we have scarcely had two successive fair days; very little corn has been cured during that time, and that which has been stacked will prove when it comes to be thrashed, in a damp state, unless kept till the March winds have whisked through it.—The season has, however, not been damaging: frequent brisk winds and the cold air have prevented the process of sprouting, and we still think that not much harm has been done to the grain since it passed through the hands of the reapers. As to the aggregate of the harvest, we adhere to the opinion we have already expressed, namely, that taking the average produce of the year at 20,000,000 quarters of wheat, last year's produce would yield 21,000,000, while this year's will not exceed 19,000,000. Of other grain it seems to be the general opinion that we shall this year have a fair average, but that potatoes will be a failing crop in some parts of the kingdom, though by no means general.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The European Times says:—The dockyards and naval arsenals of England exhibit extraordinary activity at the present moment. In many of the outports, steam frigates of the largest class have been ordered by the government, to be ready by a fixed period, according to the contracts, and builders have been bound by heavy penalties to have them ready at the required time. In addition, surveys have

been made of the coast and of the outposts, and preparations are also being made for placing the whole in a position of the greatest strength and impregnability. But the natural inquiry is, whence this warlike activity? * * * Those who profess to see farther into a mill-stone than any of their neighbors, point to Oregon for a solution of the mystery. President Polk, say they, is determined to have the disputed territory, irrespective of the consequences. The comparative weakness of the Whigs in the House, and a strong feeling which influence a large portion of the citizens of the United States upon this question, are adduced as potent reasons for the preparations for the onslaught, of which the dockyards of Britain give indubitable proof. The preparations to which we allude, are unquestionable matters of fact.

Reports are given of a misunderstanding between Sir Robert Peel and Lord Wellington.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 16.—A disastrous affair happened in Algiers. The commander of an outpost of one of the divisions of the army was told by the Chiefs of a tribe of Arabs, that he had every reason to believe were devoted to France, that Abd-el-Kader was cruelly oppressing them and preparing to march upon the French. The Chiefs supplicated assistance, and represented that by an immediate march Abd-el-Kader himself might be captured. Elated with the hope of laying his hand on this African hero, the French commanding officer set out under the guidance of the Arabs. But he soon found that he was cruelly betrayed by his pretended friends. Entrapped into an ambuscade, he and his little force, consisting of 450 men, were set upon by Abd-el-Kader at the head of a numerous force of horsemen. An engagement immediately ensued, in which the French fought with all their usual bravery; but courage however daring is of no avail against superior numbers—their ranks were hewed down by the murderous fire of the Arabs, and in the course of a short time, of the 450 gallant men, nearly four hundred lay dead. The rest escaped to a sort of fort, where they were assailed by Abd-el-Kader; but notwithstanding the superiority of the foe, and the promise of safe conduct they refused to surrender. The Arabs kept up a siege for upwards of two days, but finding

all their efforts vain, they abandoned the place. Thereupon the little band sallied forth with the intention of returning within the French lines; but they had not gone far, before they found themselves the victims of the cunning of the Arabs—they were assailed by a detachment of horsemen, and in the engagement that ensued were all slain with the exception of ten. Ten, and ten only, saved of four hundred and fifty—what a bloody page to add to the many that already exist of the ill success of the French in the conquest and colonization of Africa! But France will take a stern and terrible vengeance.

Twelve thousand fresh troops have been sent to Algiers, and the whole number of French soldiers now there amounts to upwards of 100,000 men. It is said that Abd-el-Kader has an army of 10,000 men.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor is much annoyed at the late affairs in the Caucasus; so much the more as it was he himself who schemed and ordered the operations. The loss to the Russian army has been much more serious than represented.



Friday Morning, Nov. 7.

Another Distressing Accident!

THREE LIVES LOST!!!

We are pained to announce another most distressing and melancholy accident that has occurred in our county, resulting in the loss of three lives!

On Thursday evening, Mr. Henry Brown, (the Agent of the Winchester Rail Road, at Harpers-Ferry,) his son William, and Mr. Henry Gasker, together with several others, were engaged in pushing an iron car, laden with coal, from the lower to the upper depot of the road; and whilst so engaged, a portion of the trussel work at the bridge immediately over the road leading to the Shenandoah River, gave way, precipitating all engaged, with the car, and burying them beneath the coal.

Our informant states that Mr. Brown was taken from under the ruins much injured, and his recovery pronounced doubtful, his son William a corpse, and Mr. Gasker and another individual, whose name we have not learned, also dead.

