

THE RICHMOND MARKET.

The *Compiler* of yesterday observes: The price of wheat is rather on the advance, in consequence of the accounts last received of the state of the wheat crop in England. We understand, on Friday night, that white wheat was selling for 105 cents, and red for a dollar. As however, there was nearly a month from the date of the last advices to the harvest in England, and it has been supposed by some of our merchants that the rise in the price was rather premature. But we shall probably get advices by this evening's Mail, which may shed better light on the markets, as the N. Y. American of Thursday evening announces the Caladonia to be in the office—her day of sailing being on the 16th of July.

HYDROPHOBIA.

MR. WILLIAM C. WREN, of Albermarle county, died on Wednesday last of Hydrophobia. From the *Charlottesville Advocate*, we learn the following particulars of this distressing case:

Mr. Wren was bitten in two places on the foot, by a strange dog, on the 7th of June last. Both wounds were much lacerated, and one of them penetrated through the tendons on the upper surface of the foot to the bone. He felt no uneasiness about his situation, not supposing the dog to be mad. The wounds continued to heal regularly and in a short time were perfectly well. On the 15th inst.—more than two months after the wounds were received—he felt some uneasiness in the foot, which gradually extended up the leg until it reached the body. He then had pain in the back, lower part of the abdomen, and some soreness about the throat. These symptoms continuing with little variation, were ascribed by himself and friends to Rheumatism, or cold, brought on by recent exposure to a shower of rain. By family prescription he was bled and took a dose of oil. The bleeding relieved his pains, and he supposed himself nearly well, until the evening on the 17th inst. while attempting to swallow some water he was immediately seized with spasms. He then for the first time became fully aware of his awful condition, and applied for medicinal aid. The spasms continued to increase rapidly and were much aggravated by the approach of any one to the bed side or any sudden noise. Attempts were made by every means to get him to receive drink and food, but the approach of either, in any manner, immediately threw him into the most violent agitation. In the intervals of the spasms and even during their continuance, he retained perfect possession of all his mental faculties until within an hour of dissolution. He repeatedly invited his friends to his bed side to shake hands with him, assuring them that he was perfectly in his senses, and felt no disposition to do injury to any one. The spasms continued with increasing violence 21 hours, when death relieved him from the most awful sufferings we have ever witnessed.

Episcopalsians.—In the Episcopal Church of the U. S. there are 530 clergymen.—Ten are bishops, and the others are priests and deacons. There is also one bishop elect, not yet consecrated. Eight are Presidents of Colleges, or preside over collegiate institutions under other names, as Principal, Provost, &c. Twenty-two are professors in Colleges, Theological Seminaries, and other public Institutions. Six are chaplains in the service of the U. States or in some corporate establishment. Seventy three are Principals of Academic Seminaries of learning, and besides those engaged as principals, many others are engaged in teaching a part of the time, in connexion with their parochial duty.—*Albany Ch. Register.*

STEAM ENGINE.

Improvements in the mode of travelling upon rail roads, are almost daily making in various parts of our country. In the preceding article, we have presented the reader with a particular account of the movements of a locomotive engine on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road;—and we have subjoined, from the *Lynchburg Republican*, a description of a locomotive engine, with a car attached, operating on a miniature rail-way, and now exhibiting in that town:—*Pet. Old Dominion.*

"We have seen a small Locomotive Engine, with a Car, and Miniature Rail Way, now at the Franklin Hotel in this Town. It is among the most beautiful specimens of the mechanic arts, we have ever seen—and moves at the rate of from eight to ten miles per hour.

"When we first heard of its arrival, we supposed it to be the same of which we recently took some notice as having been exhibited, by Shields and Son, in Cincinnati.—In this however we were mistaken. Josiah W. Wren, the gentleman who exhibits the one we are now speaking of, seems to have succeeded in pushing the improvements of the Engine, to a point hitherto unattained by any one. The difference between his construction, and that of Shields' we understand consists chiefly in the application of the steam to the cylinder.—This is done, by means of a *Sliding Cam-rod*, passing over double valves, at the bottom of the Steam-Chest; and not from the tube immediately to the Cylinder. By this, the quantity of Steam let into the Cylinder, may be increased or diminished with perfect safety; and the power applied to the Lever, is much condensed. It seems only to want a spring safety Valve, to make it the most perfect machine of its kind. It was made under the immediate superintendance of Mr. Wren in Lexington, Kentucky;—and the neatness, strength, and beauty of the workmanship,

are only surpassed by the simplicity and ingenuity of the whole contrivance. Mr. Wren, who is on his way to Richmond, and Petersburg, will remain we are told, some days in town;—by which an opportunity will be afforded our citizens, of viewing perhaps the most perfect specimen of the useful arts, now to be seen on this side the Atlantic. The Engine is called the "UTILITARY," and weighs together with the car, and rail-way, about 1000 pounds.

ROTATION IN CROPS.

Chester County, Pa. June 25th, 1830.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq. A Virginian correspondent who signs T. T. in the *American Farmer* of the 18th instant, expresses a desire to learn something on the subject of Rotation of Crops; and as I think the practice, in this district of country, preferable to any I have witnessed elsewhere, I will take the liberty briefly to state our most approved mode of farming, in reference to the particulars inquired of. Your correspondent says "cleared land is divided into four lots or shifts of unequal size, averaging, perhaps, something less than thirty acres each, of course," says he, "my rotation of crops is corn, wheat, clover, and then corn again, &c." The land in Virginia must be of superior quality, indeed, if it can stand such cropping without deterioration. The average size of our farms here, is about that of your correspondent's; but instead of dividing them in four fields, we have at least half a dozen—and I believe that seven or eight would be still better. We hold it bad policy to plough one furrow more than can be well measured; and moreover, that a field which is not richer at the conclusion of a course of crops than it was at the commencement, has been injudiciously managed. The character of the soil must, of course, be considered in determining on a system of cropping;—as a light, sandy soil would probably admit of the same treatment as one in which clay greatly predominated;—though I think the greater art, in agriculture, consists in gradually ameliorating the native condition of soils, by such additions as will produce a mellow loam. In this region, our soil is still loam, frequently with an excess of clay,—which we qualify by the use of lime with excellent effect. We commence a course of crops, by turning down the soil of the oldest pasture field, either late in autumn, or early in spring for the Indian corn. On the field thus ploughed, we immediately spread a dressing of lime—about 30 or 40, and often 50 bushels to the acre—harrow it well, and then plant the corn and take good care of it by using the cultivator among in every few days until harvest,—after which it requires no further dressing. In the latter end of September we cut off the cornstalks near the ground, set them in upright shocks with a band around each to sustain it until the fodder is dry, and the grain quite hard. In October and November, as other business permits, we husk the corn, and carry both it and the stalks off the field—the former to the corn cribs and the latter to sheds, or stacks, to be fed to cattle, during winter. In the ensuing spring we plough up the corn roots, and sow the field with barley or oats as the quality of the land may authorize. If the land is not very good, oats will be best; but as soon as the soils become reasonably fertile the oats will grow too rank, and barely answer better. When the barley or oats are harvested, we cover the stubbles with a heavy dressing of manure, and immediately plough it down. This is usually done in August. After some time the ground is well harrowed; and in the beginning of October we plough again, and sow wheat, timothy and orchard grass seeds. These are usually harrowed in; and our neatest farmers are careful to have the fields rolled, when the ground is dry enough. This leaves the surface in good condition for cutting the wheat, and mowing the future crops of grass. In the beginning of March following, and after harvest there is an elegant growth of young clover and timothy (and orchard grass, if sown)—which I think ought to be, in order to fill the soil with as much valuable matter as possible) among the wheat stubble. This makes a fine pasture during the residue of the season, and the next year it is fit for the scythe. Our fields are all treated in this manner in succession, and by having six fields, there is one in Indian corn, one in barley, one in wheat one in grass, or hay, and the remaining two for pasture, thereby allowing a shift for the feeding stock; which is considered advantageous. After wheat harvest, there is a third pasture field obtained as above-mentioned. If there were 7 or 8 fields, the ground would be allowed to lie for a longer term in grass, and when once made rich several natural grasses (such as peas) succeed, the cultivated ones are actually better, for feeding cattle, than those introduced by art. This is one great advantage in having a number of fields cultivated in rotation, and allowed a sufficient time to repose in pasture. A top dressing of lime can also be applied with advantage, when fields are allowed to remain several years in grass. I have adopted this plan on my own farm, which is a small one; and have even reduced it into twelve sub-divisions, or portions, for successive cultivation. This would probably be considered too minute a division, by farmers who wish to cultivate a larger portion of grain; but I have been, so far, well pleased with the operation of the plan—and am convinced that almost every farm might be divided into seven or eight fields with advantage. We should soon in that case, see better land, and larger products, with less labour and trouble.

Census of Cincinnati.—The enumeration of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, has just

been completed, and it is found to contain a population of 25,279—This number includes 1067 free persons of color, and 584 aliens.



CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE. GENERAL LAFAYETTE

Inseparable from the cause of Liberty.

Paris papers of the 26th July and Havre, of the 27th have been received at New-York. King Charles has dissolved the new Chamber of deputies. And stooped the press. He has attempted to establish the old despotism. A battle has been fought in Paris between the National guard and the King's guard in which the latter was defeated, with the loss of 5 or 6000 men. Gen. Lafayette commanded the National guard. Accounts by those papers, of which we have time to make but few of the most important extracts, represent Paris to be in a most violent commotion, altho' they say that the public tranquility will not be disturbed. The constitution to which the King had sworn, has been by him suspended, and when such a calamity comes to be known through the Departments and cities of France, the sensation and indignation felt in the capital sufficiently indicate what will be produced through the whole kingdom. We have given below as copious extracts from the Baltimore American as our space would allow.

VERY LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT! REVOLUTION AND CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

The packet ship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool 1st August, arrived below at New York on Thursday, at noon. The slips from our correspondents of the morning papers, and the postscripts to the afternoon papers of that day, announce the following momentous intelligence:

THURSDAY, Sept. 2—half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

GREAT NEWS!

Our news boat T. H. Smith has boarded *Hibernia*, and reports by telegraph that— "A Revolution has broken out in France— a battle has been fought in Paris between the National Guard and the King's Guard, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 5000 or 6000 men.

General Lafayette commanded the National Guard, Cotton has risen in Liverpool 1-8 to 3d—23,000 bags sold. Flour had declined.

The highly interesting details which follow, furnished by an arrival at Boston, appear to leave no room to doubt the correctness of the foregoing intelligence, and explain the causes which have led to the Revolution.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The ship *Clematis*, Holmes, has arrived at Boston, bringing Paris papers to the 26th July.

They contain the important news of the dissolution of the newly elected Chamber of Deputies—the suspension of the law of the liberty of the press by an ordinance of the King, and a prohibition of all periodical publications and works of less than twenty sheets, without previous authorization—further particulars relative to the African expedition,— and other articles of news of considerable interest.

Capt. Holmes reports that the measures adopted by the French Government produced, as might be expected, very great excitement, and France appeared to be on the eve of a revolution. It appears from one of the papers that there was on the 25th a vague rumor of the impending measures, but nothing was known certainly respecting them until the ordinances appeared in the *Moniteur* of the 26th.

The following is the Ordinance for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

From the *Paris Moniteur* of July 26.

CHARLES, &c.—To all to whom these presents come greeting,

Considering Art. 50 of the Constitutional Charter;

Being informed of the manoeuvres which have been practised in many parts of our kingdom to deceive and lead astray the electors during the late operations of the electoral colleges;

Having heard our Council, we have ordered and do order,

Art. 1. The Chamber of Deputies of Departments is dissolved.

Art. 2. Our Minister Secretary of State for the Interior is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at St. Cloud the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1830, and of our reign the sixth.

By the King. CHARLES.

The Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Interior. The Count PEYRONNET.

[Extract from the *Havre Journal*, July 27.]

The *Moniteur* of to-day has struck a blow for which public opinion was not at all prepared. The measures which have been taken need no commentary; they have been already judged, and posterity will view them as we do. The public indignation burst forth at Paris, but the public tranquility has not been affected.

To-day, all the editors of the Journals assembled, to deliberate upon the course they ought to pursue under such extraordinary circumstances. Some advise not to submit to these illegal measures, and unconstitutional decrees; others propose to fix, by common

consent, what number of journals shall appear before the tribunals, to demand the execution of the laws. M. Martem, prefect of police, has communicated to the printers the important information, that every unauthorized publication will be followed by the seizure and detention of their presses. Many of the printers immediately informed the editors of the journals, that, so far from complying with this order, they were ready to sacrifice their interests, and to resist, as long as resistance should be in their power.

Important to the Tobacco trade.—The *New York Mercantile Advertiser* says;—"We learn by letters from Paris, that the *Concours* for Tobacco, (on sale by tender to the French Government,) is abolished. The letters further state; that the *Regie*, having its full supplies of Virginia Tobacco for 1831 none will be wanted before 1832. This had been anticipated from a previous official communication recommending to the French merchants to import Tobacco with a view of selling it to the *Regie*."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Mr. John C. Ponderast, painter, of Palmyra N. Y. has discovered a material for mixing paints, which promises to be of immense value. It incorporates completely with Linseed oil, and may be used as a substitute for that costly article. The cost of the new material is comparatively trifling, and abounds in almost every part of the United States. Paints are mixed and prepared with it in the same manner as with Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine. The most satisfactory experiments have been made. It produces a smoother and harder surface, answers for any colour, and is equally impervious to water. The inventor has obtained a patent, and has already disposed of rights to several of the first establishments in the state. He also introduced his paint into Washington, and had the pleasure of seeing it used on the public buildings in that city.

PIRATES AFLOAT.—Capt. HALLET of the *chr. True Blue*, arrived at New Orleans 12th inst. in 8 days passage from Brassons, St. Jago. with Specie, informs that he was pursued on leaving the Brassons, by an armed boat commanded by one Thompson, but that having no means of repelling, the attack, he proceeded on his way under a brisk fire from the said boat.

RAIL ROADS.—The first Rail Road Car, propelled by steam, proceeded the whole distance from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills on Saturday last, says the *Gazette*, and tested a most important principle, that curvatures of 400 feet radius, offer no material impediment to the use of steam power on Rail Roads, when the wheels are constructed with a cone, on the principles ascertained by Mr. Knight, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to be applicable to such curvatures. The Engineers in England have been so decidedly of opinion, that locomotive Steam Engines could not be used on curved rails, that it was much doubted whether the many curvatures on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road would not exclude the use of steam power. We congratulate our fellow citizens on the conclusive proof which removes forever all doubt on this subject, and establishes the fact that steam power may be used on our road with as much facility and effect as that of horses, at a very reduced expence.

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 19th, of August last, his negro man NED, who is yellow complected, about five feet ten inches high, stout and well made no particular marks recollected except the scar of a burn on the top of his head, he is intelligent in conversation and no doubt but he will attempt to pass as a freeman, his clothing not recollected, except a blue broad cloth coat.

A reasonable reward will be given any person who will deliver the said negro Ned to me, living six miles South East of Caswell Ct. House.

JOHN KIMBROUGH.

Sept. 6th, 1830.—14-31. pd.

SALE OF VALUABLE

Blooded Horses.

WILL be exposed to public sale on a credit of twelve months, on the 14th, of Oct. next, at the Milton, Race Course; it being the Jockey Club Purse Day,

One Stud Colt, two

years old last Spring, of fine size and uncommon beauty. Sired by Sir Archie, his dam by Shylock; out of Lady Burton—Shylock by the imported Bedford, Lady Burton by Sir Archie.

Also at the same time one other Stud colt, 1 year old last Spring by Monsieur Tonson, out of the same dam as above. These colts have been bred with especial care and are surpassed by none in the world in form size and purity of blood.

A. GRAVES, Admr.

Of B. YANCEY, dec.

Sept. 11th, 1830.—14-tds.

A CAMP-MEETING

WILL commence at Bold Spring, in Halifax county, Va. on Friday, the 8th of October. Travelling preachers, and the friends of the Society, generally, are invited to attend.

WM: HOLMES.

Granville Circuit, Aug. 18th.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A YOUTH 15 or 16 years of age, well grown, of good character, who can read well, will find a good situation in this Office to learn the printing business, if application be made immediately.

THE TREE-HILL RACES will commence the 1st Tuesday in October next, and continue as usual. A full meeting of the Club is desired at Tree Hill the Monday evening preceding October 4, to elect officers for the ensuing Club, and fix the future Spring and Fall Meetings.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

July 23.



HALIFAX RACES.

THE RACES over the Halifax (Va.) Course, will commence on the first Tuesday in October next, and continue four days.

1st day. The Proprietors' Purse, 2 mile heats, for \$200—entrance \$15; non-subscribers \$25.

2d day. Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats for \$400,—entrance \$20; non-subscribers \$30.

3d day. A Handy Cap Race, mile heats, the best three in five, for \$100—entrance \$20, to be added to the purse.

4th day. A Race for three year old colts, mile heats—entrance \$50, to close on the evening of the second day's race. The money for each day's race will be hung up without discount by the Proprietors.

ADAM TOOT,

RICHARD EDMUNDSON.

Sept. 1830.—13—41.

July 24th, 1830.

At a meeting of the Milton Jockey Club, at the Milton Hotel, present, James Lea, John Ragland, Achilles Whitlock, George Farley, James W. Jeffreys, Alexander Henderson, when it was Resolved, that the

1st. Days race for colts three years old, be one mile heats—entrance \$50; subscription to remain open until the preceding evening three or more to make a race—2 entered.

2d Day, Proprietor's purse, 2 mile heats entrance \$10 to subscribers, to non-subscribers \$15, purse \$200.

3d Day, Jockey Club purse \$350, three mile heats—entrance, to subscribers, \$20, to non-subscribers \$30. Money hung up, at the usual discount.

4th Day, a Handy Cap—entrance \$25, and the gate money of that day.

The Race to commence on Tuesday the 12th of October.

THOMAS MITCHELL,

Proprietor.

The Game of Whist will be tolerated, but every other description of gambling, in the day time, is forbidden; an offender will most assuredly be punished to the extent of the law.

Proposed Stakes to be run for over the Nashville Turf.

First, a post stake for colts foaled the Spring 1830, \$1,000 entrance, play or pay to close on the first day of January 1831, distance two miles and repeat, to be run the fall after they are three years old, on Thursday preceding the Jockey Club Races.

2nd. A sweepstake for colts foaled the Spring 1830 play or pay, \$500 entrance distance two miles and repeat, to be run the fall after they are three years old, on the day preceding the Jockey Club Races. Each enterer to name two colts, either of which he may run, to close on the first day of January 1831, three entries to make a race.

3d. A post stake for colts—the produce of mares put to the horse in 1830, each enterer to be confined to the colts of one horse \$100 entrance, play or pay, distance two miles and repeat, to be run the fall after they are three years old, on the day preceding the Jockey Club Races—three entries to make a race, and to close on the first day of January 1831.

Subscription papers to each of the above stakes will be found in the possession of the subscriber.

T. W. GILMAN, Proprietor.

Maj. Gilman—I perceive by the above that three colt stakes are proposed to be run over your turf—I enter in all three of them, agreeable to the propositions.

In the second, I name a colt from *Morgan* by *Archy*, and one by *Jerry* out of *Archy* mare.

In the third, I enter a colt by *Jerry*, I give *James Jackson* for Security.

GEO. ELLIOTT.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

Sweepstakes to be run for on the Baltimore course.

BALTIMORE JOCKEY CLUB.—The following sweepstakes, to be run for on the Baltimore course, are open. Persons desirous of subscribing will please address a letter to that effect to J. S. Skinner, editor of the *American Turf Register*, at Baltimore.

SWEPTAKES FALL OF 1830.—We, the subscribers, agree to run colts and fillies three years old this spring, over the Baltimore course, on the day preceding the jockey club race, next autumn, two mile heats. Entrance \$300, half forfeit. Five or more to make a race, and the rules of the course, in all respects, to govern.—To close on the first day of September next, by which time the entries must be accurately described. May 27, 1830. Two entries to the above.

SPRING, 1831.—Mile heats entrance \$200, h. f.; five or more to make a race, to close first September next. Three entries.

FALL, 1831.—Two mile heats entrance \$300, h. f. five or more to make a race, to close first September next.—Three entries.

SPRING, 1832.—Mile heats; entrance \$500, h. f. five or more to make a race; to close first of January 1831.—Two entries.

SPRING, 1833.—Mile heats; entrance \$500, h. f. four or more to make a race; to close first January 1831.—One entry.