

**LATE AND IMPORTANT.**

Arrivals at New-York and Norfolk bring Liverpool dates three days later than the intelligence by the James Cropper. The news by these arrivals is of considerable importance, as will be seen below.

A Revolution has taken place also in Brunswick, as will appear from the annexed account, and the Duke has fled from his incensed subjects.

The condition of the Netherlands, the disaffection spreading in Germany and the troubles evidently brewing in Spain, exhibit a state of feeling among the people, which must make royally tremble.

**REVOLUTION IN BRUNSWICK.**

The *Hamburg Mail*, which reached London on Monday night last, brought letters down to Saturday morning, containing the intelligence of alarming disturbances in several parts of the North of Germany. In Brunswick, the insurrection has been the most serious, as it has already produced the flight of the Duke, who was pelted by the people on his return from the Theatre, and only escaped their fury by the dexterity of his coachman.

Having reached his palace, he ordered the gates to be closed, & his troops to fire upon his assailants. This command was, however, not obeyed, and the effusion of blood was avoided. The General commanding the troops in the palace parlied with the people who besieged it, and requested them to state their grievances. The demands were, that the pieces of artillery pointed against the inhabitants should be removed; that his Serene Highness would acknowledge the Chambers; and that he would not endeavor to escape to England to spend the treasures of his subjects among foreigners. The General returned with the answer that the Duke refused to remove the cannon, in consequence of which the people collected, disarmed the civil force and set fire to the Castle, the Duke having only time to escape on horseback.

His aid-de-Camp, who has arrived in London by the steam packet, effected his escape also on horseback. The troops would not fire upon the people, and the town of Brunswick has been saved from pillage and conflagration by a burgher guard, which was immediately armed and organized to protect public and private property. The *Times* thus enumerates the provocations which had led to the overthrow of this young puppet of the Holy Alliance:—He has refused to sanction the constitution given to his states by his uncle & guardian, George IV.; he has continued in time of peace the oppressive taxes which were imposed during a season of war; he has arrested the most noble of his people without trial; he has disregarded the judgment of the tribunals and directed their decrees to be torn in pieces and thrown in the face of the judges; he has ordered the secrecy of correspondence to be violated, and letters to be opened at the post office; and while he discarded from his service, or banished from his dominions, the most respectable servants of the state, he employed as Ministers persons whose only recommendation was a blind subserviency to his caprices. In short, he would seem to have been a kind of miniature pendant of Don Miguel, the hopeful lord of Portugal.

**FRANCE.**

We can state with perfect belief that the Emperor Nicholas will immediately recognize the existing Government of Louis Phillip, King of the French. Austria has already recognized the new order of things in France; her recognition proceeds to Paris via Berlin, and will be accompanied by that of Prussia.—*Times*.

**THE NETHERLANDS.**

A correspondent of the *Times* of Wednesday, who dates his communication at the Hague, Sept. 11, says, "On Tuesday evening, at the Hotel de Ville, at Brussels, there was a very numerous meeting of which these gentlemen formed a part. A second resolution was formally proposed and adopted by a vast majority, that a Provisional Government should be formed, of which four or five of these deputies were elected as members. A third resolution was in like manner carried, that the King should have twenty-four hours allowed him to decide whether he would agree or not to a separation of the Belgians from Holland, and if he answered no, or did not answer at all, Belgium was, at the expiration of that period, to be declared independent, under the protection of France. On Wednesday there was another meeting to confirm the resolutions of the preceding; when the courage of all the deputies but one, the Baron Hossart, failed them, and they retraced their ascent. They were then reproached with their defection, and told that they had better go and gain their northern colleagues at the Hague, and there they are in spite of their declaration." It is supposed that a change had been operated upon them by the petition of Antwerp against a separation, which has been followed by one from Ghent.

Disunion & denunciation are now breaking up the coalition of nobles, priests, lawyers, and radicals, at Brussels. The reinforcements on their way from the other towns having learned that they were not likely to get victuals or pay at Brussels, have retrograded, and it is expected that in the course of another week legitimate government will be restored. But it will require a length of time and more wisdom and prudence than have yet been manifested to repair the ills which have been brought upon the country.

**SPAIN.**

We have also received the Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday. The most striking features in them is the frightful state of alarm in which the Spanish Government is thrown by the movements of the refugees, who, according to letters from St. Sebastian, of the 29th ult. & 2nd inst., have contrived to enter Spain in considerable numbers, taking the route of Navarre and Arragan, to pass into Catalonia. In the meantime Ferdinand has issued a decree, interdicting all Frenchmen, wearing the tri-colored cockade, to enter his dominions by land; whilst he has issued another decree, as our readers are aware, remitting French vessels, though decorated with the same flag, to enter all his ports.—*Morning Herald*, Sept. 14.

Since the above was in type, we have received intelligence of the arrival of the packet ships *Stags Richards* and *St. George* at New-York, from Liverpool, whence they sailed on the 27th September. The spirit of Revolution seems to be extending far and wide. Among the rumors contained in the French and copied into the English papers, is a reported revolt of the soldiers of Russia, at St. Petersburg. The fullest reliance does not appear to be placed on the rumor by the foreign prints, yet it is more than probable that a serious tumult has occurred in that empire.

The latest dates from the Netherlands are to the 21st Sept, at which period the public distractions, so far from being healed, were more alarming than ever.—The last accounts from Brussels, say— "For the last hour the drums have been beating to arms, and the tocsin sounding. The disorder is frightful. The people's minds are exasperated. Six hundred of the Burgher guard have been disarmed by the populace; part of these guards have joined the people. Every body is hiding his valuables. The women and children are leaving the city, which is unpeopled and barricaded. How will all this end?"

A letter from Mentz of the 17th of Sept. states, that 85,000 Prussians are to take a position on the Saar; and Austria, not content with the 85,000 men she has already sent into Italy, has ordered additional troops to follow.

The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar has left Weimar for Eisenart. Disturbances are said to have broken out in the States of this Prince.

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**IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.**

Carthagena papers to September 8th, and Bogota dates to August 28th, have been received at the office of the New-York Journal of Commerce. Their contents are highly important. A revolution has taken place against the government—a battle has been fought between its partisans and its opposers—the latter have been victorious and entered the capital.

The first document which presents itself to our notice, is a "Declaration of the Garrison of the Capital of Magdalena," pronounced in Carthagena on the 2d of August. It begins thus:—

"The Commandant General of the Department (Marino Montilla) having received information of the Declaration of the Province of Socorro in favor of the nation's remaining entire, and of the constitution recently adopted, and declaring his Excellency the Liberator, Generalissimo of the army; also, taking into consideration the critical circumstances of the capital (Bogota) in consequence of the resolution taken by the Colla battalion and the neighboring population; and considering the imperious necessity which devolves upon this garrison, of devising means without delay for preserving the integrity of the Republic, and saving our population from the horrors of anarchy, proceeds to convene a Junta de War, composed of all the officers in the place, in order to hear their opinions, and decide on the course of conduct to be pursued in this important crisis."

A meeting was accordingly held in the evening of the same day, at which all the officers were present except two, who were detained by sickness, and one who was absent at his country seat.

The Junta then decided, almost unanimously, that under existing circumstances the Commandant General ought not to obey the orders which he might receive from the Government at Bogota, and furthermore, that it was his duty to render assistance, as far as he was able without endangering the internal security of the Department, to those Departments which had declared, or might declare, in favor of a change of Ministry, the Constitution, and the integrity of the Republic.

They are also agreed to invite the Liberator to place himself at the head of the army—although the Commandant General suggested that such an invitation might give opportunity to his enemies to accuse him of more machinations, and to load him with new insults. Gen. Briceño declared that he would obey no other orders but those which emanated from the Liberator, or from a Chief appointed by the Liberator. A deputation was then chosen to wait upon his Excellency, and inform him of the wishes of the Junta. The Declaration is signed by the Commandant General, and all the other officers present.

On the following day, Sept. 3d a similar Declaration was made by the civil officers and principal citizens of Carthagena, in the Saloon of the Palace, and is entitled the "Pronunciamento of the capital of Magdalena." It is signed by the Prefect of the Department, and numerous other citizens.

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**THE PETRIFIED FOREST.**

From the *Cincinnati American*. There can be no section of the country so interesting to the geologist as our own. As yet but little attention has been given to the subject by our Western scholars; but its importance and interest will soon demand its investigation. The hills of our beautiful river, its rocky bed, the innumerable petrifications and singular formations, will amply repay any researcher. Shell may be found in a state of petrification on almost any of our streams in the interior. Big Bones, Kentucky, should be visited by every traveller. The banks of the Kentucky river are beautiful beyond description, and present a fine field for geological researches. Indeed a person could not well go a-miss in any section of the West. We hope our friends will favour us with any observations which they may deem of interest to the public.

Judge Hall has furnished his readers with two interesting notices in the first number of his magazine. The communication of Governor Coles to "The Antiquarian and Historical Society of Illinois" is also one of interest, containing valuable facts and comments. Illinois and Ohio will be the rival States of the West. The mineral region of the former is unequalled, we had almost said, in the world. It is as yet but partially developed. Chemistry, mineralogy, and geology will unfold its treasures. The rich turf, as Mr. Hall remarks, which covers prairies, has scarcely been broken, except for the purposes of agriculture; and the treasures which lie beneath, are, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, as useless, at present, as if buried in the snows of Lapland. It is believed that the mineral region will supply lead enough for the use of both Europe and America.—Copper has been frequently reported as seen by travellers. This mineral, of itself, would be invaluable, and scientific men should be sent on exploring expeditions. Coal has been also found in several places. How important for the future and rapid growth of the State, that this should be investigated, as it must undoubtedly be found in quantities.—Sections of land has been reserved by Government in the southern part of the State, under the belief that silver ore has been there found. Mr. Hall states it as a fact that a small quantity was raised, and counterfeit dollars made from it, purer than the Spanish dollars. Medicinal springs have been frequently found, strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia and other mineral properties. Salt is manufactured, not only for the use of the State, but large quantities are carried to Kentucky and Tennessee.—There is a mixture of some foreign substance, which, though not discoverable to the palate, renders it less useful for the curing of provisions. We believe the same may be said of that brought into this market.—Foreign salt is always used in considerable quantities for this purpose.

It was our intention, at first merely to have alluded to the subject at the head of this article. The letter which is annexed, was communicated for the *Illinois Magazine*, and furnishes the only account we have seen of this most singular curiosity. The prefatory remarks are from the pen of the editor.

"The existence of petrifications, at a point inaccessible to inundation, is, as far as we are advised, a phenomenon in scientific history.—The agency of water and of mineral substances is supposed to be necessary to the production of these formations; we know of no instance in which they have been produced by the action of the atmosphere, nor can we imagine any rational grounds upon which such a hypothesis could be sustained. If we are right in our conjecture, the country in which these petrifications exist, must have been, at some period, submerged in water. But when? Are these the remains of the antediluvian trees? Did Noah's flood cover this portion of the earth long enough to produce such an effect? Or have these high grounds been covered with water at a period subsequent to the general deluge?"

*Jefferson Barracks, May 1, 1830.*  
"DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to comply with your request, with regard to the "Petrified Forest."

"You asked for a memoir on the subject, but you must be satisfied with the following attempt to give you merely the facts as they came within my own observation, without venturing a single speculation beyond the effects produced. I wish rather to leave the subject in more able hands than mine; and if I can aid, in any way, to solve the problem, by a statement of simple facts, (well known, however, to most of the officers attached to the Yellow Stone expedition) I shall feel more than compensated for any time I shall devote to the subject."

"The enclosed specimen was broken off from one of the many large stumps and limbs of trees found near Yellow Stone river, and brought away by some one of the officers attached to the Yellow Stone expedition, in 1825."

"The most remarkable facts, perhaps, with regard to these petrifications, of what was once a forest of thick timber, are their location and abundance. For a distance of twenty or thirty miles, over an open high prairie, upon the west bank of the Mississippi river, and a few miles below its junction with the Yellow Stone, near latitude forty-eight degrees, these remains are most abundant."

"The topography of this section of the country is hilly, and much broken into deep ravines and hollows. On the sides and summits of the hills, at an elevation of several hundred feet (estimated three hundred) above the present level of the river, and at an estimated height (for we had no instruments) of some thousand feet above the ocean, the earth's surface is literally covered with stumps, roots, and limbs of petrified trees, presenting the appearance of a "Petrified Forest." Broken and thrown down by some powerful convulsion of nature, and scattered in all directions in innumerable fragments."

"Some of the trees appear to have been broken off in falling, close to their roots; while others stand at an elevation of some feet above the surface. Many of the stumps are of a large size; I measured one of them, in company with surgeon Galt, U. S. Army, and found it to be upwards of fifteen feet in circumference."

"Yours, with esteem.  
"G. H. CROSSMAN, U. S. Army.  
"Lieut. B. WALKER,  
"U. S. Army, Jefferson Barracks."

**BLANKS**  
For Sale at this Office.

**WARRENTON FALL RACES.**

The first day, Mr. Cawthorn's ch. g. Commodore, won the match race half a mile with ease, beating Mr. Powell's black in Last Chance.

No entries for the colt's race. The saddle was won after a handsome contest by Mr. H. Green's s. g. beating three others.

2nd Day—The Proprietor's Purse \$150, 2 mile heats.

W. M. West's b. f. full sister to Marion—4 years old. 4 1 1.

J. J. Harrison's s. l. Catharine Warren, 4 years old, 1 2 2.

J. P. White's black Restless four years old, 3 3 3.

J. V. Cawthorn's (J. M. Selden's) b. f. Frolic, by Sir Charles out of Kate Kearney's dam, three years old, 3 dist.

R. H. Jones' Tom Browne dist. Time—3 57—4—4 3. As good as was ever made publicly on the course. The race very interesting.

3rd Day—Jockey Club Purse \$200, 5 mile heats.

J. P. White's s. c. Collier by Sir Charles 4 years old, 1 1 1.

J. J. Harrison's s. f. Betsey Redd five years old, 3 2.

R. H. Jones's s. c. McDuff, by Washington 4 years old, 2 3.

W. M. West's ch. g. Wehock, six years old, 4 drn.

Time—6 15—6 1—won elegantly. Last Day—

R. H. Jones's s. c. Tom Browne\* by Washington, 5 years old, 1 1.

Mr. Alexander's s. c. Veto, three years old, 3 2.

W. M. West's Wehock 2 3.

J. J. Harrison's ch. f. Catharine Warren, by Virginian out of the dam of Nancy Warren, fell. Time—1 59—2 2.

\* Accidentally distanced the first day. Reporter.

**POST OFFICE, Raleigh, 1st November, 1830.**

The amount of Postage at this Office has increased to a sum which requires monthly deposits. Those having accounts are hereby notified that payment must be punctually made at the end of each month. Accounts will not be kept with those who are not punctual.

THOS. G. SCOTT, P. M. N. B. The accounts for last month are made out, ready for settlement. 27 3d.

**NORTHERN PATENT BRICK COMPANY.**

The great advantage of this machine over all others heretofore invented, consists in the following, viz: in receiving and working the clay in the state it is taken from the bank, without wetting or any previous preparation. The clay is first placed in the granulator, through which it passes to the machine where the brick is perfectly moulded, pressed and laid on a revolving platform, at the same operation, and thereby made ready for stacking and burning, without the tedious and expensive operation of drying by air or sun. The brick thus made may receive any degree of pressure required, up to 30 tons weight; consequently are much harder, heavier, more uniform and perfect than those usually made by hand. The machine will cost from \$20 to \$2500, and being made of iron, will want but little repairs. The power of four horses and the labor of 3 men, will be able to work a machine, and make ready for stacking 30 to 50,000 large size brick in 42 hours. The proprietors of this important invention offer for sale, the right of using the same in any part of the United States and territories, upon liberal terms, either for single rights, or for cities, towns or States. They will also receive orders for machines, and procure and forward the same to any place where they may be wanted. A working machine and model may be seen, and farther information had, on application by letter or otherwise, to the Northern Patent Brick Company, or to the subscriber, in New-York.

JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, 178 Chatham street.

The patent for Maryland has been sold for \$20,000 within the last month. The right for North Carolina is owned by an individual, and is offered at the small sum of \$2500. Any communication on the subject addressed to Joseph C. Baldwin, 178 Chatham street, New-York will meet with immediate attention. 22-

**THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for Sale his HOUSE & LOTS in the Town of Oxford, with the LAND adjoining—about 200 acres—of which about 60 acres are Woodland. The House is 52 by 40 feet, commodious, and well finished throughout, having 4 rooms with fire places on each floor, with a wide passage on each—a garret distributed into closets and two comfortable rooms; and a cellar under the whole divided into several apartments. It is situated in a most beautiful grove of Oaks attached to it is a large Falling Garden furnished with fruits selected from the north—an Ice-House constructed of rock—a stone Spring-House, a Well of excellent water in the yard—an Office in the yard suitable for a Lawyer, and every necessary Out-house, all in good repair.**

Also, a TANYARD now in operation, which might give employment to 8 or 10 hands, having 10 1/2 acres of land attached to it; and on the premises is a comfortable two story Dwelling, with every convenience for a family residence. A better constructed Yard is seldom seen any where. This property will be disposed of on reasonable and accommodating terms.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, Oxford, Sept. 1. 50w 1f

**State of North-Carolina, EDGECOMBE COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, September Term, 1830.**

Rhoda Shollington } Petition for Divorce. William Shollington, }

WHEREAS, a subpoena ad respondendum, and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, which was returned by the Sheriff of Edgecombe county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been made publicly at the door of the Court-house in said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoenas and he having failed: It is therefore ordered by the Court, That notice be given six weeks in the North-Carolina Free Press, and the Raleigh Register, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Edgecombe county, at the Court-house in Tarborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

WITNESS, Nathan Mathewson, Clerk of the said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D. 1830. N. MATHEWSON, CLEK. Price adv. \$3 : 50-

**RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER,** on the 16th of Nov. a Negro Man named KIT, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8" or 10" inches high, dark complexion. The woman named CHARLOTTE, between 25 and 30 years of age, her child, a girl named FANSY, about 2 years of age, the youngest, a boy named WARREN, about two years of age.

The above Negroes were brought from Virginia, and it is expected they will attempt to run away. Any information respecting them will be gratefully received, and any person apprehending them in jail and giving me information, or causing so that I can get them, shall be rewarded through their trouble. JOHN HALL, Fairfield District, Wares 7-24 3w. Great, October 1st 1830.

**Virginia State Lottery, For the benefit of the PETERSBURG BENEVOLENT MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. Class No. 1, For 1830.**

To be drawn on Friday, 12th of November, 1 15,000 1 6,000 1 3,000 10 300 10 100

20 of \$500, 400, 300 each &c. Whole Tickets \$5 Halves \$2.50 Quarters \$1.25.

**Delaware & N. Carolina, NO. 9.**

To be drawn in Wilmington (Del) November 16 1 12,500 1 3,000 1 1,086 10 1,000

Besides \$500 300 200 100 &c. Tickets \$4, Halves 2, Quarters 1. Orders for tickets in the above or any Lottery will be promptly attended to. Address your orders to YATES & MCINTYRE, Richmond, Va.

**State of North-Carolina, Pitt County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.**

Abraham Stocks, Amos Stocks and others, Petition for Sale of Negroes.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Henry Stocks & Thomas Brown and Amy his wife, are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register six weeks, that unless the said Henry Stocks & Thomas Brown and Amy his wife, appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Courthouse in Greenville, on the first Monday in November next, and answer to the petition, the petition will be heard ex parte and sale ordered accordingly. Witness, James Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of August, 1830. JAMES SHEPPARD, CLK.

**NOTICE To the creditors of James F. Taylor, dec'd.**

WHEREAS in a petition filed in the Court of Equity of Wake county for the sale of the real estate of the late J. F. Taylor, it was ordered that the Clerk and Master ascertain which of the debts of the said deceased are entitled to the legal priority, and that he hold the proceeds subject to the satisfaction thereof.—This is to notify all persons interested to come forward on or before the 19th of November next, and exhibit the evidences of their claims legally authenticated. H. M. MILLER, C. & M. Raleigh, Oct. 16th, 1830. 23-1aw4w.

**PIANO FORTES.**

WHITAKER, Piano Forte Maker, respectfully informs the Public, that he has on hand at his Ware-Room, several instruments of his own manufacture, with that fullness of tone and excellent touch, not to be excelled by any. The lovers of Music, and especially those who feel interested in the prosperity of Domestic Manufactures, are respectfully invited to call and examine them. W. W. begs further to observe, that he still continues to String and Tune Pianos, as heretofore, and will promptly attend to those who may wish his services, at any distance within 75 miles of this City. Also on hand, a second hand Piano—to hire or sell. Raleigh, Oct. 19. 22 3d

**FOR SALE,** THAT well known and eligible Situation, in the town of Warrenton, N. C. occupied now, and for many years past, as a Female Academy.

It is in a high, healthy, and wealthy section of country. The buildings are large, commodious, and in good repair, and well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed; or they might be converted into a desirable private residence for a large family. A more minute description is deemed superfluous, as it is presumed that none would purchase without viewing the premises. The furniture belonging to the Establishment will also be disposed of. Should the property not be sold before the 1st day of December next, it will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises, when those desirous of engaging in this line of business would do well to attend, as it is seldom that such an opportunity as the present is afforded. The Terms which shall be liberal, and such as to accommodate purchasers, will be made known on the day of sale. Letters on the subject addressed to the subscriber, postage paid, will be promptly attended to. CAROLINE M. PLUNKETT, Warrenton, 28th Sept. 1830. 17 tds

The Columbia Telescope and Richmond Enquirer will insert the above advertisement for six weeks, and forward the accounts to this Office for collection.

**The Celebrated Race Horse and Stallion.**

WASHINGTON, BY Timoleon, out of the celebrated Race Mare Ariadne, by Citizen, will stand again in this place the ensuing season, at my stable. The particulars will be made known in due time. JOHN T. ANHOCK, Leesburg, Caswell, N. C. the 4th 1830. 22-

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