

Virginia Free Press

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1831.

NO. 38.

CONCERN.
gent, plentiful, cheap!
signed are receiving and
the well-known stand
long occupied by Jeffers-
and, nearly opposite the
ensive and well-selected
New Goods,
possessing on terms so
pleasing, as to entice
every one disposed to
or taste.
call and judge—call and
H. JEFFERSON,
HENRY BROWN,
Oct. 20, 1831.

ALL GOODS.
R. WILLIAMS.
WILLIAMS informs his friends and
in general, that he has just
city of Baltimore, and is
his store at Lee-Town, a
of
GOODS,
liquors,
newsware,
Medicines,
of Boots and Shoes,
al assortment of Hard-
will sell at the most re-
as, or approved country
will be taken at the highest
20, 1831.

Seasonable Goods.
ers respectfully announce to
s and customers, that they
the new house on the cor-
and Potomac streets,
commenced opening their
of New and Fashionable
GOODS,
course of 8 or 10 days, will be
recent importations of Phil-
more. They flatter them-
goods will be found cheap,
ent embracing as great a va-
rally found in any retail store,
of good bargains, they would
and satisfy yourselves.
BELL & FITZSIMMONS.

Wheat and Customers of the
Mill generally.
eriber having thoroughly
his Mill-Race, and re-
is now ready for the re-
rest; and, judging from pre-
sents, believes there will be
a water to enable him to de-
mand to those who pur-
chase him with their Wheat
attention to the business
as a miller, cannot be
Furnished by proper
that in no case can they
hauling their Wheat to a
It is easier to haul their
liver than their Wheat—
do it at leisure times—
be more convenient—4th
furnished them here on bet-
at any River mill; and
if their Flour sent to mar-
ill, it shall be done at a re-
use WHEAT at the fair
and if those who put their
Mill to grind, should want
an always be accommoda-
work will be promptly at-
well ground. Flour, Rye,
&c. will be sold at fair prices
hoped the business will be
to merit a share of public
W. M. F. LOCK
in the Fall, as it is now very

DICTIONARY.
ADGES, No. 139, Market St.
takes this method of informing
the public generally, that he
to reduce wholesale Confec-
Philadelphia prices, and hence-
and of him at **SMITH'S CENTS**
All orders, post paid, will
with punctuality and imme-
hand, a large stock of all the
of Foreign and Domestic
seasons; also, Cordials, Sy-
Candy, Havana Sweet-
27, 1831.—34

WANTED,
USHELS RYE,
USHELS CORN,
city of WHEAT,
market price will be given in
dise, or part of cash.
received our supply of
WINTER GOODS,
well on accomodating terms.
upert & R. Koeniglar.
ct. 27, 1831.—8t.

FOR NEGROES.
purchase **ONE HUN-**
NEGROES of both sexes,
years of age. Also, mech-
description. Apply at John
lavern.
addressed to us at this place
attention.
S. C. FRANKLIN,
E. P. LEGG,
June 16, 1831.

F. HORNER,
professional services to the
of Charlestown and its vicini-
found at Mr. Beckham's ho-
GALLAHER.

POETICAL.

THE MERRY HEART.
The merry heart, the merry heart,
Of Heaven's gifts I hold the best;
And he who feels its pleasant throbs,
Though dark his lot, is truly blest.
His mind, by labors power sustained,
Upon the poles of reason turns,
And in his breast, the flame of joy
Shines like the sun, in heaven's returns.

For Glory's wreath, and Valor's plume
Have not a charm to banish care;
And oft the purple decks the breast,
Whose hero's Promethean ventures tear,
The chain will call you none the less,
Because its links are made of brass,
In vain you deck with pens the vest,
Whose threads have been in poison roll'd.

Gold frets to dust, and beauty's bloom
Is slowly fleeted by pale decay;
And Genius feeds a wasting fire,
That eats its master's heart away.
The Poet's laurel oft is twisted
With branches of theypress tree—
Let others choose the glittering toys,
But O! the merry heart for me.

From youth to age it changes not,
To joy and sorrow still the same;
When skies are dark and tempests howl,
It shines a steady beacon flame;
And in the laughing moon of joy,
This, this, is still the better part;
For light and bloom and azure heavens
Advise to vain the heavy heart.

It gives a wisdom plain and good,
Worth all the King's learned laws;
And, from the rube and cares of life,
Some food for comfort still it draws,
When darkness reigns, some short-lived power
But intercepts the general light,
And in the shadow's deep obscurity,
It sees a proof that night are bright.

It gives to Beauty half its power,
The nameless charms worth all the rest—
The light that flutters o'er a face,
And speaks of sunshine in a breast,
If Beauty ne'er have set her seal,
It well supplies her absence too,
And many a face looks passing fair,
Because a merry heart shines through.

If Fairy times should e'er return,
To bless this dull prosaic earth;
And some bright shade should proffer me
Her wondrous gifts of magic birth,
I would not ask Aladdin's lamp,
Nor yet Fortunio's purse of gold,
But something better far than these—
The merry heart that ne'er grows old.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIA BRACE.
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Girl—At the Hartford Asylum.

By far the most interesting subject at present in the institution, is the poor deaf, dumb, and blind girl, whose situation has been described in so beautiful and affecting a manner by Mrs. Sigourney. A charity box, the proceeds of which are designed exclusively for her support, is placed at the main entrance, which is certain no stranger can pass, after viewing the utter desolation in which she has been left by nature, without dropping his mite. Her name is Julia Brace, and she is a native of the immediate neighborhood of the asylum. She is the only instance of so great a misfortune, of which any record is extant, except one European boy, by the name of James Mitchell. He was so irritable, that few experiments could be tried for his benefit; but Julia Brace, it is said, has been mild and docile from her childhood; although when I saw her, from some temporary vexation or indisposition, she was evidently somewhat out of temper. She was seated at a table, her needle work in her lap. "There is nothing disagreeable in her countenance, but her eyes forever closed; create a deficiency of expression. Her complexion is fair, her smile gentle and sweet, though of rare occurrence; and her person somewhat bent, when sitting, from her habits of fixed attention to her work. Many strangers have waited a long time to see her thread her needle, which is quite a mysterious process, and never accomplished without the aid of the tongue." She was the daughter of exceeding poor parents, who had several younger children, to whom she was in the habit of showing such offices of kindness as her afflicted state admitted. Notwithstanding her blindness, she early evinced a close observation with regard to articles of dress, preferring among those which were presented her as gifts, such as were of the finest texture. When the weather became cold, she would occasionally kneel on the floor of their humble dwelling, to feel whether the other-children of the family were furnished with shoes and stockings, while she was without, and would express uneasiness at the contrast.

Sent on her little block, weaving strips of thin bark with pieces of leather thread, which her father in his process of making shoes rejected, she assumed herself in constructing for her cat bonnets and vandykes, not wholly discordant with the principles of taste. Notwithstanding her peculiar helplessness, she was occasionally left with the young children, while her mother went out to the occupation of washing. It was on such occasions, that little Julia evinced not only a maternal solicitude, but a skill in domestic legislation, which could not have been rationally expected. On one occasion she discovered that her sister had bro-

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ken a piece of crockery, and imitating what she supposed would be the discipline of her mother, gave the offender a blow.

But placing her hands upon the eyes of the little girl, and ascertaining that she wept, she immediately took her in her arms, and with the most persever-

ing humor and confidence. Her parents were at length relieved from the burden of her maintenance by some charitable individuals, who paid the expenses of her board with an elderly matron who kept a school for small children. Here her sagacity was continually on the stretch to comprehend the nature of their employment, and as far as possible to imitate them. Ob-

serving that a great part of their time was occupied with books, she often held one before her sightless eye with long patience. She would also spread a newspaper for her favorite kitten, and putting her finger on its mouth, and perceiving that it did not move like those of the scholars when reading, would shake the animal to express dis-

pleasure at its indolence and obstinacy. These circumstances, though trifling in themselves, reveal a mind active amid all the obstacles which nature had interposed. But her principal solace was in the employment of needle-work and knitting, which she had learned at an early age to practice. She would thus sit absorbed for hours, until it became necessary to urge her to that exercise which is requisite to health. Counterpanes beautifully made by her of small pieces of calico, were repeatedly disposed of, to aid in the purchase of her wardrobe. And small portions of her work were sent by her benefactors as presents to various parts of the Union to shew what neatness of execution a blind girl was capable.

It was occasionally the practice of gentlemen, who, from pity or curiosity visited her, to make trial of her sagacity, by giving her their watches and employing her to restore them to their right owner.

They would change their position with regard to her, and each striving to take that which did not belong to him; but though she might at the same time hold two or three, neither stratagem or persuasion would induce her to yield either of them, except to the person from whom she had received it. There seemed to be a principle in the tenacity with which she adhered to this system to give every one his own, which may probably be resolved into that moral consistency which has ever formed a conspicuous part of her character. Tho' nurtured in extreme poverty, and after her removal from the parental roof, in the constant habit of being in contact with articles of dress or food, which strongly tempted her desires, she has never been known to appropriate to herself, without permission, the most trifling object. In a well educated child this would be no remarkable virtue; but in one who has had the benefit of no moral training to teach her to respect the rights of property, and whose perfect blindness must often render it difficult even to define them, the incorruptible firmness of this innate principle is truly laudable. There is also connected with it a delicacy of feeling or scrupulousness of conscience which renders it necessary in presenting her any gift, to assure her repentantly by a sign which she understands, that it is for her, ere she will consent to accept it.

Continuing to become an object of increased attention, and her more remote situation not being convenient for the access of strangers, application was made for her admission into the asylum, and permission was granted by the Directors in the summer of 1825. After her reception into that peaceful refuge, some attempts were made by a benevolent instructor to teach her the alphabet, by means of letters both raised above and indented beneath a smooth surface. But it was in vain that she punctually repaired to the school room, and daily devoted an hour to copying their forms with pins upon a cushion. However accurate her delineations sometimes were, they conveyed no idea to the mind sitting in darkness. It was therefore deemed wiser to confine her attention to those few attainments which were within her sphere, than to open a warfare with Nature in those avenues which she had so decidedly sealed.

It has been observed of persons who are deprived of a particular sense, that additional quickness or vigor is bestowed on those which remain. Thus blind persons are often distinguished by particular exquisiteness of touch, and the deaf and dumb, who gain all their knowledge through the eye, concentrate, as it were, their whole soul in that channel of observation. With her, whose eye, ear and tongue are a-

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like dead, the capabilities both of touch and smell are exceedingly heightened. Especially the latter seems almost to have acquired the properties of a new sense, and to transcend even the sagacity of a spaniel. Yet keeping in view all the aid which these limited faculties have the power of exercising of her intellect are still, in a measure, unaccountable.

As the abodes which from her earliest recollection she had inhabited, were circumscribed and humble, it was supposed that at her first reception into the asylum, she would testify surprise at the comparative spaciousness of the mansion. But she immediately busied herself in quietly exploring the size of the apartments, and the height of the staircase; she even knelt and smelled to the threshold; and now as if by the union of a mysterious geometry with a powerful memory, never makes a false step upon a flight of stairs, or enters a wrong door, or mistakes her seat at the table.

Among her various excellencies, neatness and love of order are conspicuous. Her simple wardrobe is systematically arranged, and it is impossible to displace a single article in her drawers without her perceiving and restoring it. When the large baskets of clean-linen are weekly brought from the laundress, she selects her own garments without hesitation, however widely they may be dispersed among the mass. If any part of her dress requires mending, she is prompt and skillful in repairing it, and her perseverance in this branch of economy greatly diminishes the expense of her clothing.

Since her residence at the asylum, the donations of charitable visitors have been considerable in amount. These are deposited in a box with an inscription, and she has been made to understand that the contents are devoted to her benefit. This box she frequently poises in her hand, and expresses pleasure when it testifies an increase of weight; for she has long since ascertained that money is the medium for the supply of her wants, and attaches to it a proportionable value.

Though her habits are peculiarly regular and consistent, yet occasionally some action occurs which is difficult to explain. One morning, during the past summer, while employed with her needle, she found herself incommoded by the warmth of the sun. She arose, opened the window, closed the blind, and again resumed her work.

At the tea table with the whole family, on her sending a cup to be replenished, one was accidentally returned to her which had been used by another person. This she perceived at the moment of her taking it into her hand, and pushed it from her with some slight appearance of disgust, as if her sense of propriety had not been regarded. There was not the slightest difference in the cups, and in this instance she seems endowed with a degree of penetration not possessed by those in the full enjoyment of sight.

Persons most intimately acquainted with her habits assert that she constantly regards the recurrence of the Sabbath, and composes herself to unusual quietness, as if in meditation. Her needlework, from which she will not be debarred on other days, she never attempts to resort to; and this wholly without influence from those around her.

Julia Brace lives a life of perfect contentment—and is in this respect, both an example and reproof to those who for trifling inconveniences, indulge in repining, though surrounded by all the gifts of nature and of fortune.

The genial influences of spring wake her lone heart to gladness—and she gathers the first flowers, and even the young blades of grass, and inhales their freshness with a delight bordering on transport. Sometimes, when apparently in deep thought, she is observed to burst into laughter, as if her associations of ideas were favorable not only to cheerfulness, but to mirth. The society of her female companions at the asylum is soothing to her feelings; and their habitual kind offices, the guiding of her arm in her walks, or the affectionate pressure of their hand, awaken in her demonstrations of gratitude and friendship. Not long since, one of the pupils was sick—but it was not supposed that amid the multitude who surrounded her, the blind girl was conscious of the absence of a single individual. A physician was called, and the superintendent of the female department, who has acquired great penetration into the idioms of Julia's character, and her modes of communication, made her understand his profession by pressing a finger on her pulse. She immediately arose, and taking him by the hand, led him with

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urgent solicitude of friendship to the side of the invalid, and placing his hand upon her pulse, displayed an affecting confidence in his powers of healing. As she has herself never been sick since her early childhood, it is the more surprising that she should so readily comprehend the efficacy and benefits of the medical profession.

It would be easy to relate other remarkable circumstances respecting her, but it is not desirable that this article should be so far extended as to fatigue the reader.—*Nat. Gazette.*

—**BO PORO, CONDO COUNTRY.**

We find in the LIBERTY HERALD of May last, the following account of manners and history, that may be interesting:

BO PORO, CONDO COUNTRY.

Many stories are afloat about the burning of King Boatwain's Capital, and which to believe we hardly know. One is, that the fire happened from the carelessness of some Mandingoes, who were measuring powder—another, that it was purposely set on fire by them. Be the case as it may, it is a fact that the Mandingoe residents have all been expelled from Bo Poro, and are now compelled to reside at the Half-Towns. Of late, our town has been uncommonly thronged with Mandingoe-men, who are the Jews and pedlars of this country. They are a singular people, strict Mahometans in their belief, and exercise an undue influence in the councils of every government, where they obtain a foothold. They are very zealous for the spread of their religion, and make every effort to convert the head men of every country. Christian and native, they consider as pagan, and if they dared, would glory in putting both to death to qualify them for the better enjoyment of their leader's paradise. Many of them read and write Arabic with great ease, and constantly carry the Koran or parts of it, about their persons; and though great lovers of money, we have never known one, who would part with it on any terms whatever. In one or two instances, we have seen parts of the Bible, and the Book of Common Prayer, given them probably by some American or European, carelessly lobbed up within the leaves of the Koran.

It is a singular fact, and one which we have never seen noticed, that the Mandingoes seldom suffer their sick to die a natural death, but in the last agonies of expiring nature, use some sharp instrument to separate the carotid artery, and thus come under a religious belief, as the name of God is invoked previously, and during its operation.

From the Boston Transcript.

"AS YOU WERE."

During the late war with Great Britain, a dashing belle, who is now a good wife and an affectionate mother, found her progress arrested as she passed down Court street, by a flood which prevented her passage to the opposite walk. She paused to consider her situation, and anxiously looking towards the desired haven, when an honest Tar, with a canvass hat and blue ribbon, inscribed—"U. S. Frigate Constitution; bore up and reconnoitered her position. Without any apology or land-lubberly ceremony, he encircled her waist with his muscular arm, and wading knee deep through the water, landed Lady Sensitive on the opposite shore. More yexed than grateful, our belle curled her pretty lip and said, "you are an impudent fellow, Sir." "Belay that, my dear," said Jack, "By the powers I'll make all fast again." Suiting the action to the word, he lifted her the second time, and reformed the stream, placed her safely again where he first found her, observing with a good-natured laugh, "And you love your moorings so well, hearty, smoké my binnacle but you may lay at anchor there to eternity."

The above is a true bill. The lady has grown wiser and less sensitive since this lecture on squeamishness was read to her; and she frequently amuses her friends by relating the anecdote.

A gentleman in New York, whose family has made sad inroads upon his fortune by following the rapid changes of the style of dress, has requested the editors of the Courier and Enquirer to suggest the expediency of holding a Convention twice a week, to regulate the fashions; so that a lady's frock which may be considered exquisite in June, may not be called horrible in July.

The life of "a gentleman."—He gets up leisurely—breakfasts comfortably—reads the paper regularly—dresses fashionably—lounges fastidiously; eats a fast gravely—tattles insipidly; dines considerably—drinks superfluously—kills time indifferently—sups elegantly—goes to bed stupidly—lives uselessly!

FOREIGN.

The Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons—Paris Tranquil—and every appearance that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

The packet ship *Silas Richards*, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 26th and London to the 25th September.

The Reform Bill passed the House of Commons on the 21st, and was carried to the House of Lords by Lord John Russell, and upwards of a hundred members of the lower house on the 22d. We copy the following from the Times of the 23d September:

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Reform Bill has at length made good its landing in the House of Lords, and the circumstances which attended its reception there were powerfully indicative of the awe inspired by the presence of a preternatural visitor.—Ceremonies, which from immemorial usages have long ceased to excite any serious interest, or to be otherwise performed or regarded than as mere mechanical appendages of the Peers, like the bag and sword of Chancery, or the gilt badges of the messengers, all assumed last night an importance befitting the great end for which they were originally instituted—the maintenance of a stern and solemn intercourse between the two Legislative Chambers of the kingdom.

Bills, on common occasions, are brought up to the House of Lords by the member who has taken the chief part in their passage through the Commons, accompanied by from two to three or half a dozen of his brethren of the Lower House. The Lord Chancellor walks down from the woolsack to the bar—a careless bow, a few muttered words of form, and, under the rose and in whispers, some small gossip or little joke begin and terminate the communications of this short congress, which is as little noticed by the body of the Peers as is the process of lighting the chandeliers, or stirring up the fire.

Was it so last night? We refer to our report of the Parliamentary proceedings.

On the announcement of the long expected—by some the much dreaded—message, the grouped and scattered Peers took post upon their proper benches, as if to be in readiness for the announcement of a mighty power.

To colloquial ease and idleness, a silence succeeded profound and universal. The doors opened, and instead of half a dozen or a dozen Commons, with Lord John Russell at their head, that noble Lord entered, attended by Lord Althorp, as representative of the King's Government in the House of Commons, and above an hundred, we are informed many more, of the most resolute supporters of the bill. Instead of an unmeaning mutter of commonplace words, followed by an interchange of social under-voice hilarity, Lord John Russell pronounced, in clear and emphatic accents, the object of the memorable task intrusted to him; and in a significant tone, on the part of the Commons, desired the concurrence of their Lordships, in the bill for securing a fresh charter to the British nation, the provisions of her ancient charter having—not fallen, but—been crushed, by fraud or violence, into long disuse.

Lord Brougham, from the woolsack, communicated to the Peers the subject of the message which had been delivered to him, and presented the bill for their consideration. Lord Grey, the Prime Minister, acting at once for King and people, proposed to their Lordships the first reading of the bill, and fixed, with their consent, the period for its second reading, viz: next Monday at eight. Then, and not till then, did the members of the House of Commons, having secured the purpose of their mission, consider themselves to be *functi officio*, and immediately retired from the bar.

In this striking manner, was conducted by far the most important and valuable transaction in the nature of a demand by the Commons of England upon the Peers, that ever took place between two branches of the legislature, since perhaps the House of Commons first existed.

His excellency MARTIN VAN BUREN had an audience to deliver his credentials on the 21st, and transacted business on the 22d at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A great meeting of the Merchants, Bankers and Traders of the city of London, was held on the 22d, to adopt a petition to the Lords for the passage of the Reform Bill. The Lord Mayor presided, and resolutions in favor of the Bill were unanimously adopted.

In moving the second reading of the Reform Bill for Scotland, in the House

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of Commons, on the evening of the 23d of September, the Lord Advocate, Jeffrey, delivered a most able and eloquent speech. The Courier observes: "From the paramount importance of the matter, when compared with that which has drawn the honorable and learned gentleman out on any former occasion, we may almost look upon this as a debut, and the masterly manner in which he handled his subject, proves that his talents, as a politician and a statesman, have not been overrated. The anti-reformers tried their strength by moving an amendment, the result of which, as might have been expected, was another signal defeat by a majority of 115. The question, so far as the Lower House is concerned, is to all intents and purposes, set at rest."

POLAND.

The news from Poland is not so late as received from Hamburg, via Philadelphia. The *Constitutionnel* asserts upon the authority of private letters from Berlin, that the loss of the Russians in the late capture of Warsaw, amounted to 30,000 men, including seven Generals. Though the Poles have lost their capital, as an English wit observes, they have not lost their credit—their patriotism and bravery have won for them the admiration of all Europe, and a strong feeling of sympathy prevails for them. It is reported, that by the solicitation of France and England, the Russian Cabinet has pledged itself that the nationality of Poland shall be respected—a constitution is to be given to that country, a general amnesty is to be granted, and all, except the leaders of the Revolution, are to be pardoned.

The Tribune, a French paper, under date of Paris, Sept. 29th, says: "The following are the details of the sacking of Warsaw: the refusal of the Polish army to capitulate, in which they were supported by a part of the population, highly irritated the Russians, and they came to the assault with unexampled exasperation. They placed their scaling ladders at so many points, that the 24,000 men of the Polish army were insufficient to protect the whole circuit of the city. The first efforts of the Russians were ineffectual; and they were repulsed at every point. Their rage, however, redoubled, and in some places they raised mounds of their dead to fill up ditches.

After thirty hours of almost incessant fighting, they entered by a part of the walls which was not so well guarded as the rest. The Polish army then retired in good order, constantly followed by the Russians; but a part of the populace still resolved to hold out, and here the scene became more horrible. Almost all who have taken an active part in the late political movements defended themselves to the last, and sold their lives dearly. Their resistance redoubled the fury of the Russians—neither women nor their infants were spared.

It is said that the agents of several Powers interceded, that the Field Marshal declared, that it was impossible for him at that moment to restrain his troops at their first entering; he however, promised, that they should be prevented from continuing their plunder and violence. Almost every door that was not opened was forced, and all the horrors of war ensued."

The strong sympathy which prevails in favor of the Poles, both in France and England, aided probably by a jealousy of the growing power of Russia, now successful in the second war she has undertaken within two or three years, has at length induced the cabinets of the two former powers to take some steps in favor of Poland, with a view of mitigating, if they do not prevent, the fate of that unhappy country. The London Courier, which does not speak on such subjects without advisement, says in an article of the 24th September, "We are glad to find that a very good understanding subsists between the British and French cabinets on the subject of Poland, or rather that part of Poland which bears the title of the Duchy of Warsaw, and which is again under the dominion of the Emperor of Russia. Both Governments will use every endeavor to obtain for the inhabitants of the Duchy the privileges which were guaranteed by the Emperor Alexander, and for which they took up arms, and drove out the brother of the reigning Emperor. This is not much, compared with the brilliant prospects of Polish emancipation which broke upon us a few months ago; but it is a great deal, compared with what many persons anticipate from the anger of Russia. It is no more than England and France have a right to ask, but it is more than Russia would grant without such interference."

THE FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1831.

Winchester and Potomac Rail Road.—We were much surprised to learn that the citizens of Winchester have taken up the impression that the people of Charlestown are hostile to this improvement.

We are glad to find, however, that subscriptions to some extent have been lately made, on the condition that Charlestown be made a point, and we yet indulge the hope, that the Directors of the Rail Road will not only find it convenient, but a matter of great interest, to take at least a look at the route which we now suggest.

It is well ascertained, that there is no difficulty in reaching Smithfield, by way of the Opequon. From the Opequon, let the stream through Smithfield be followed to Georgetown's spring. From thence to Cameron's spring, a distance of about two miles, there is a small ridge which may easily be overcome. This being done, let the run through Charlestown be traced, either to the Shenandoah, or, breaking off at Charlestown, touch the Flowing Spring, and it will be found that a route from thence to Harpers-Ferry can be obtained without difficulty.

We have neither time nor room, at present, to state the advantages of this location. But the citizens of Winchester, who are large stockholders, will find, upon examination, that their interests will be materially promoted by its adoption.

To the people of Charlestown, we need only say—if you do not wish your town to become emphatically a "Deserted Village," and an eternal silence to reign in its streets, subscribe promptly and liberally to the conditional subscription list now in motion.

It will be recollected, that forty miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road are now open for cars. We observe, by the Frederick papers, that arrangements are being made for a grand entertainment on the occasion of opening the Railway to that city, which will probably take place about Christmas.

The foreign extracts in our columns to-day, show that the spirit of liberty still animates the Poles. They are not subdued; and we fondly hope the liberal feelings of other powers will yet be aroused in their behalf.

A serious accident occurred to one of Mr. Samuel Cameron's slaves on Saturday last. A boy, aged about fourteen, while attending a threshing machine, got one of his legs caught in the machinery, and mangled in a shocking manner. This may serve as a caution to others, who move carelessly about the running gears of machines.

The delegates for this county, will have done about the 20th inst. Persons having business to transact in Richmond will do well to leave their memorandums previous to that day.

IMPORTANT DECISION. IN CHANCERY.—The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company vs. The Chesapeake and Potomac Canal Company. Decided, That the injunction heretofore granted in this case, be and the same is hereby confirmed and made perpetual. And that the defendants pay out to the complainants, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, all their costs expended by them in this suit, including all the expenses of the survey.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Judges Dorsey and Archer attended yesterday. We regret to learn that some of the judges are detained by indisposition. Judge Buchanan is expected to-day. The case just decided by the Chancellor, between the Rail Road and Canal Companies, it was understood by the council, would in any case be removed and brought up for trial in the Court of Appeals, at its present session.—[Annapolis Rep. 8th inst.]

The New York Evening Journal says—"The late Tariff Convention which met in this city, adopted a resolution recommending a Convention of the friends of the American System in the southern, south-western, and western States, to be held at the city of Cincinnati, on the 1st Monday of January next. That city was fixed upon as the most convenient place for the meeting of the Convention, as there is a water communication with all western and south-western States. We hope that the papers in Ohio, Kentucky and other western States, will take early notice."

Mr. BERRIEN, late Attorney General of the United States, has been nominated to succeed Mr. LUMPKIN, of Georgia, in the lower house of Congress, from that State.

The Albany Evening Journal states that Mr. SLADE, the Anti-Masonic candidate, has on the 5th inst., been elected to Congress in the 2d district of Vermont, lately represented by Mr. Mallary, deceased. Mr. S. was a clerk in the Department of State, and was turned out by Mr. Van Buren.

A letter from Mr. Joshua Brewer, dated Smyrna, Aug. 13, is published in the Boston Recorder, which states that the Sultan himself had caused more than 100,000 piastres to be distributed among the sufferers by the late configuration in Constantinople.

An English vessel having approached too near to the volcanic island in the Mediterranean, is said by the French papers to have been drawn into and swallowed up in the vortex.

We are informed that a Race of much interest took place at Mr. Samuel Strider's "Central Course," on Monday last. Five entries were made, (50 bushels wheat each) but two of the horses were withdrawn, not being in good condition. At the hour of starting, three competitors appeared, Mr. Wm. Grove's colt Bussis, Mr. George S. Kennedy's colt, and Mr. Jephth Morgan's filly—all by Southern Fellows.

The following is the result: Mr. Grove's Bussis 1st heat. 2d heat. Mr. Kennedy's colt 2 1 Mr. Morgan's filly 3 2 Mile heats—Times 1st heat, 2 m. 15s.—2d heat, 2 m. 4 seconds.

In the first heat, Mr. Grove's colt led, and kept ahead throughout—though closely pressed by his competitors. In the second, Mr. Kennedy's had the lead, until within about 60 yards of the winning pole, when Mr. Grove's Bussis gallantly pressed forward, and took the heat by about a length, notwithstanding he carried six pounds extra weight. All the racers exhibited promise of speed in future contests.

The whole was conducted with good order, and the contest was witnessed by a large number of spectators, who were gratified with the scenes of the day.

NORFOLK, NOV. 3. Races of yesterday.—The Race yesterday, over Garrison's Course, attracted a fine company, from the fame of the horses announced to take part in the contest. Only 3 of the horses mentioned by us entered at the stand, Annette, Bayard and Chanticleer.

The weather was remarkably fine, and the course in pretty order, and the betting, extra of the purse, is believed to have equalled \$10,000. The following is the result, giving the purse to Col. Johnson's Annette: Mr. Johnson's Annette, 1 1 Mr. White's Bayard, 2 2 Mr. Wilson's Chanticleer, 3 3 Time—1st heat, 3m. 47 1/2s.; 2d heat, 3m. 50s.

The Match Race, 4 mile heats, for 4000 dollars, between Sally Hornet and Bonny Black, was run yesterday, and won by Sally Hornet, beating the 1st and 2d heats. Time 1st heat, 7 minutes 55 seconds; 2d heat, 8m. 13s. [Norfolk Herald, Nov. 4.]

St. Clair's Defeat.—It was forty years on Friday last, November 4, since Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated by the Indians and British, in the Territory, which then was a wilderness; but which now is a populous and flourishing part of our country. In less than half that time hence, the State of Ohio will be second to none in the Union.

JAMES BARBOUR, Esq. has been appointed Delegate to the Baltimore National Republican Convention, by the National Republicans of Orange county, Va.

Hon. JOHN NELSON, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, on a special mission to Naples, sailed from New York for Liverpool on Tuesday week.—[Nat. Int.]

STAUNTON, NOV. 5. The Engineers engaged in the survey of the Valley of the Shenandoah, had got down within four miles of Woodstock, at our last accounts. We understand the results thus far are highly favorable to our Rail-road project; a location in the main valley being ascertained to be practicable, with very moderate graduation, and a saving of about one mile in the distance from the present road. [Spectator.]

We just learn that the Engineers have suspended the surveys for this season—having been limited, as is said, in their field operations, to the first of November. This is exceedingly vexatious and disheartening. But a few days more would have sufficed to complete the work; and then we could have given the enterprize a fair experiment with our fellow-citizens. The delay, we fear, will very much depreciate our prospects. [Ibid.]

RICHMOND, NOV. 5. We understand, that \$300,000 worth of stock has been taken, by Lynchburg and her citizens, in the New River Rail Road. The Corporation have contributed handsomely to this stock, and the citizens also. The books will be opened by the Commissioners in this city on the 15th inst. This is an honorable indication of public spirit, on the part of Lynchburg and her citizens, which is worthy of high praise, and of general imitation.—[Compiler.]

Sir Walter Scott.—We understand that Sir Walter Scott proposes to spend the ensuing winter at Naples, and will set out ere long. He is not complaining particularly, but finds the frailties of age stealing upon him; and has been advised by his friends to take this step. His absence will occasion no pause or delay in the publication of the new edition of his novels; for the preparation of the notes, prefaces, and corrections, has been his employment for some years, and they are now completed.—[Scotsman.]

An English vessel having approached too near to the volcanic island in the Mediterranean, is said by the French papers to have been drawn into and swallowed up in the vortex.

From Cadiz.—We learn from Capt. Mix, of the brig Leavitt, who arrived this forenoon from Cadiz, that on the 7th Sept. the British steamer packet touched at Cadiz, on her way to England, having left Corfu on the 29th of August with despatches from the Admiralty of that station. A report was current at Cadiz, that the Russians had aided the Turks in the total destruction of the Greek fleet, and that hostilities of a most sanguinary nature had recommenced.

Messrs. de Bourmont and de Torqueville, the Commissioners appointed by the French Government to visit and inspect the prisons and penitentiaries of this country, are at present in Baltimore, having visited a number of the establishments of that nature in the North. We believe the general opinion of these gentlemen is satisfactory in regard to their arrangement and discipline.

A recent number of the Guernsey Times, contains the following account current, duly balanced as we see: To John Hanson, Dr. For subscription to 'Times' from April 13, 1830, to April 13th, 1831, \$2 50

By running away—in full, \$2 50 We hope that we shall not have the pleasure of balancing many of our accounts in that way.

WOODSTOCK, (VA.) OCT. 28. Useful Invention.—A machine for cutting out boots was shown to us a few days ago, by the inventor, Mr. Joseph Ahy, of Middletown, Frederick county, which we think highly creditable to his genius, and well deserving the attention of boot manufacturers generally. It is so constructed that from one to twenty pair may be cut at the same stroke of the knife, and the principles upon which it is based are so correct, that any person acquainted with the business can, with the aid of this machine, cut out a pair of boots as correctly as the most experienced workman. The inventor has obtained a patent for his machine, which we have no doubt will be extensively patronized by the members of the craft. A shop right may be had for \$20.

Burglary.—On Sunday night, the 16th Oct. last, the store of Joseph Battell, Esq. of Norfolk, Conn. was broken open, and about \$1,500 taken therefrom. The burglary became at once a topic of conversation in the neighborhood—every one wondering who had got the money, &c. During the general excitement on the subject, a young man of the name of Beardslee Treat started off to Burlington, to consult an old lady who was endowed with second sight. He returned and bantered for a reward for the money—was offered \$100 for its recovery. In company with others, he then went in search of it—arrived at a certain place, and said that according to the revelation made to him, it must be somewhere within three rods of them, and sure enough, he discovered it within that distance of a spot, in an aperture of a rock, covered over about three feet with earth and leaves.—At the late dates the young man had obtained no other reward than that of being considered a villain and fool. It was expected the amount of the reward would be such as the courts would decide upon. It is possible the young man will be advanced to a seat in the Wethersfield Convention. He had before sustained a good character. After the money was found, and as Treat said, at the place pointed out by the old sybil, Mr. Battell sent a messenger immediately to her, to ascertain what she had told Treat. She said that Treat, who is her relative, had been to her house, but did not mention any thing respecting the money of Mr. B.

Rare Inhabitant of a Cage.—M. de Masson asserts that he knew a lady of the Russian Court, in the reign of Catharine II. who kept a slave who was her perriquier, shut up in a cage in her own chamber. She let him out every day to arrange her head dress, and locked him up again, with her own hands, after the business of the toilet was over. His box was at her bed-head, and in this fashion he attended her wherever she went. His fare was bread and water. He passed three years in this captivity, the object of which was to conceal from the world that this lady wore a wig. The close confinement was a punishment for running away from her service; the measure a measure of revenge, because he could not prevent her growing older and uglier every day.—[Mmoires Secretes sur la Russie.]

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 11. FLOUR.—The wagon price has generally ruled during the week at \$3 25 per bbl. Within the last day or two some of the dealers have paid \$3 31 1/2, and \$3 37 1/2. We quote the wagon rate to-day at \$3 25 and 3 31 1/2.

PLUMS.—Yesterday the current price from the orchards was \$1 1/2. The day a few loads were taken at a fraction less, one we know at \$1 1/4. Sales from stores \$3 00, and possibly under.

DIED. In Smithfield, on the 8th inst. after a protracted illness, which he bore with christian composure, Mrs. REBECCA HOWARD, wife of Mr. Thomas Howard, in the 43d year of her age. She had left, with her beloved husband, seven children to deplore this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence. [Communicated.]

On Tuesday the 8th inst. after a few hours illness, HENRY KOONZ, Esq. an old and respectable citizen of Frederick, Md.

GRAVE-YARD NOTICE. Subscribers to the enclosure of the Presbyterian Church Yard in Charlestown, are respectfully informed that the work is now in rapid progress. They are therefore requested to pay their contributions to FAY & MOORE, Esq. the Treasurer, Nov. 10.

BUILDING COMMITTEE. CENTRAL HOTEL, CHARLESTOWN. THE undersigned has taken this well-known and healthy place, lately occupied by Capt. E. Edmonds, and is ready to accommodate his friends and the public. He will endeavor, by every attention in his power, to render his house an agreeable place of resort to those who may become his guests. His charges will be moderate, and his fare the best the markets will afford. WM. LITTLE. Nov. 17, 1831.

Harpers-Ferry Library. A FEW SHARES in this valuable Library will be offered for sale, at Capt. M. Thompson's hotel at Harpers-Ferry, on Saturday the 26th November (inst.) at three o'clock in the afternoon. This Library consists of between four and five hundred volumes, among which are many of the best and most interesting works in the English language—and additions are continually making to it of new and valuable publications, to an extent sufficient to satisfy the desires of most readers. JOHN H. HALL, President. Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 17.

Bolivar New Store. THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Drug Store, an extensive and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, ENTIRELY NEW. Which he proposes to sell low, for cash, or on accommodating terms to punctual customers; amongst which are Black, blue, brown, olive, drab, and steel-mixt Cloths, Satinets and Vesting, Cassimeres and Flannels assorted, Spencers Colicoes, Black Lustring and Gro. de Nap. Silks, Fancy coloured ditto, Cashmere, Merino, silk and various fancy Shawls, Figured and plain Swiss muslin and book Shawls, A general assortment of bleached and unbleached domestic Cottons, Blankets, coarse Cloths and felled Linsey for servants' wear, Cutlery and Hardware, Shoes for gentlemen and ladies, Stationery, &c. Groceries and Liquors.

ALSO, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Which makes his assortment very complete. Surgical Instruments, Thermometers, &c. Country produce taken in exchange, Rags, &c. and the highest price given. JOHN R. HAYDEN. Bolivar, Nov. 17, 1831.—U

Fall and Winter Goods. SUPER, black, blue, and fancy colored Cloths, Medium black, blue, and fancy colored Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets, Plain, black and figured silk velvet Vesting, Swandown and Valencia ditto, 6-4 black & colored French Merino Cloths, Do. do. English do. do. Bombazets and Circassians, Black and scarlet Merino Shawls, Do. do. Cashmere do. Thibet Wool, Cashmere, Barrage & Crape Handkerchiefs, Black and colored worsted, lambs-wool, silk and printed Hosiery, Black and colored Gro. de Naples, Irish Poplin, Black lace Yells, Winter Ribbons, Scarlet Calicoes, Just received and for sale cheap by WILLIAM N. RIDDLE & CO. Charlestown, Nov. 17, 1831.

STOVES. I HAVE just received, a very handsome assortment of STOVES Of every description, such as, The late Improved Cooking Stoves, Franklin and Close Stoves—which I will sell cheap for cash. THOS. RAWLINS. Charlestown, Nov. 17.—31. P. S.—I wish to employ two or three first-rate Wagon Makers. T. R.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys. WE have on hand a large stock of full and plaid LINSEYS, manufactured in Martinsburg, which we will sell cheap by the piece or yard. W. N. RIDDLE & CO. Charlestown, Nov. 17, 1831.

SALT. 100 BUSHELS for sale by WM. CLEVELAND. Charlestown, Nov. 17, 1831. Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from Michael Walsh to the undersigned, as trustee for Thomas Walsh, dated 3d July, 1828, and recorded in the clerk's office of Jefferson county, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 24th day of December next, at the residence of the said Michael Walsh in Bolivar, the following personal property, viz: Four feather beds and bedding, three bedsteads, a dozen chairs, six pots, two washboards, two tables, a safe, a looking glass, two tin dishes, a dozen knives and forks, two covers, a horse, a cart and gears, and sundry other articles mentioned in said deed.

SAMUEL GIBSON, Trustee. Nov. 17, 1831.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in November, 1831: Elizabeth Cookus, widow and relict of Michael Cookus, deceased, and Sally Cookus, AGAINST John Calhoun and Mary his wife, late Mary Cookus, Elizabeth Cookus, Catharine Cookus, John Kensell and Sophia his wife, late Sophia Cookus, Solomon Miller and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Cookus, and Michael Cookus, the said Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, Sophia, Margaret and Michael, being children and heirs of Michael Cookus, deceased, DEFENDANTS, IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown. A Copy—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Nov. 17, 1831.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in November, 1831: Philip Coons, PLAINTIFF, AGAINST James Stubblefield, Sen., James Stubblefield, junior, Philip Grove, Hiram Carney, David Near, William Mayweg, and John Henkle, DEFENDANTS, IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Philip Grove and William Mayweg, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown. A Copy—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c. Nov. 17, 1831.

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FANCY FURNITURE AND ELEGANT BOOKS. WILL BE SOLD, at auction, on Monday the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Craighill, a variety of neat and substantial FURNITURE, such as a handsome fancy Bureau, two ditto Card Tables, a very neat Work Stand, two neat Bedsteads, one good walnut Bureau, two handsome Dressing Glass, a dozen parlour Chairs, one feather Bed and two curled-hair Mattresses of large size and superior quality, with sundry articles. The above are nearly new: They may all be examined, and any of them purchased, prior to the public sale. Pleasant accommodations will be made for the ladies who are invited to attend. If the weather should not be fair, the sale will take place on the next fair day, at the same hour and place. Sums over \$5, six months credit; under \$5, cash. ALSO, On Monday night, the 21st instant, at early candle light, AT BECKHAM'S HOTEL, a professional gentleman, such as a full and perfect set of HERRING, consisting of Hume's England, 8vo. 3 vols.; Gibbon's Rome, 8vo.; Gillie's Greece, 8vo.; Robertson's America, Scotland, India, and Charles 5th, 8vo. 3 vols.; Hume's Universal History, 8vo. 12 vols.; Russell's Modern Europe, 8vo. 3 vols.; Neal's History of the Puritans, 4 vols.; Burnet's History of the Reformation, 4 vols.; Works of Robert T. Paine; Poetical Works of Thomas Moore; ditto Sir Walter Scott; Hume's Essays, 2 vols.; Popular English Dramas, 8vo. 2 vols.; Scott's Novels, with plates 8vo. 20 vols.; Junius's Letters; Claudii's Defence of Protestant Reformation; Sterne's very humorous Works, 7 vols.; with various other popular works. The above works are English Editions, elegantly bound in calf or Morocco. They may be seen, and any of them purchased, on application at Mrs. Craighill's. Terms—over \$5, six months credit, with note and good security; under \$5, cash. Nov. 10, 1831. To be had at CLARK'S OFFICES.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL & WINTER GOODS. JOHN J. FRAME has just received and is now opening, an extensive and beautiful assortment of Seasonable Goods, amongst which are a great variety of splendid, new style, and fashionable articles. He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock, it being complete and prices unusually low. Charlestown, Nov. 10, 1831.

Maryland State Lottery, N. O. 9, for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore, on Wednesday, November 30. HIGHEST PRIZE, \$6,000. SCHEME. 1 prize of \$5,000 5 prizes of \$500 2 prizes of 1,000 10 prizes of 200 3 prizes of 500 20 prizes of 100 4 prizes of 200 150 prizes of 50 100 prizes of 25 1,000 tickets of 10 cents each. To be had at CLARK'S OFFICES.

CLARK'S OFFICES. N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts. Where the Highest Prizes in the recent State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other office. *Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK, Nov. 3. Lottery Festival, Baltimore

Public Sale.

MRS. ANN HUNTER, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 30th inst. at Harfield, the place of her residence, her large and valuable stock, consisting of Horses, Sheep, Cattle and Hogs.

With a considerable quantity of Corn. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A credit of one month will be given for all bills exceeding five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with good security. The cash will be required for all sums of five dollars and under. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. Nov. 10.

Cash Sale. I WILL offer for sale, on Saturday the 26th inst. at the residence of Monmouth A. Purdy, in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. the following property, to wit: one set of new Windsor Chairs, one set of second-hand Windsor Chairs, one bedstead, one cask—properly conveyed by said Purdy to the subscriber, by Bill of Sale, dated December 17, 1830, and now on record in the Clerk's office of Jefferson county, to secure a certain sum of money therein mentioned. I will also offer at the same time and place, one set of hatter's tools, one copper kettle and planks, one colouring kettle, one hooping plate, one pair of irons, seven bows, forty or fifty blocks, one Dutch oven, and one kitchen table. Sales to commence at one o'clock, P. M. Attendance by JOSEPH LIKENS. Nov. 10, 1831.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, on Thursday the 24th instant, at the late residence of Thomas Melvin, dec'd, near the Elk-Ran. Meeting House, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting in part of the following: Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Farming Utensils of all kinds, One good Wheat Fan, One good Road-Wagon, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Amongst which are First-rate Feather Beds & Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Desk, &c. Also, about 2,000 Oak Shingles. Nine months' credit will be given on all sums of and above \$5, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. All sums under \$5, must be cash; and no property to be removed until the terms of the sale be complied with. JOHN MELVIN, Jr. Executor. Nov. 3, 1831.

BOLIVAR RACES. WILL BE RUN FOR, over a handsome course 3/4ths of a mile around, near the town of Bolivar, one mile from Harpers-Ferry, on Thursday the 24th of November, a purse of one hundred dollars, 3 rounds and no repeat, carrying 110 lbs free for any nag, and on Friday the 25th, a purse of fifty dollars, free for any horse, carrying the same weight two rounds and repeat. And on Saturday 26th, a purse of seventy-five dollars, three heats out of five, catch riders. The above races will be conducted with good order, and the purses promptly paid by THE MANAGERS. Nov. 10, 1831.

THE DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED from the subscriber, some time the first of last month, (October,) a GREY MARE, four years old last spring, about fifteen and a half hands high, long mane and tail—has a small wart on the under lid of the left eye. Any person returning the said mare shall be entitled to the above reward of \$10. MICHAEL COOK. Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 10.—U

Notice. THE notes given at the sale of the personal estate of F. W. Sprenger, dec'd, will be due on the 18th instant. GERRARD B. WAGER, Adm'r. Nov. 10, 1831.

Charlestown Library. ONE year's contribution, amounting to \$2 on each share, is now due. In addition to this, several subscribers are in arrears for contributions of the previous year: it is indispensable to the prosperity of the Institution, that all these debts be immediately paid. The new board of Directors will spare no exertions to place the Library upon the most prosperous footing warranted by its large and increasing subscription list; and they earnestly request those in arrears to call and pay their respective dues to the Librarian at the Printing Office in Charlestown, without further delay. By order, H. N. GALLAHER, Librarian & Treasurer, Charlestown Library, Nov. 10, 1831.

P. S.—There are several books missing. Members will please return immediately any volumes not recently taken out.

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