

THE OLD SOLDIER'S STORY.

A few days since I stopped at a public house in Colrain; while my horse was eating, I sat down in the bar room and heard a

enclosed old man relate the substance of the enclosed account. "During the revolutionary war, there was a point of land on the Jersey side of the Hudson, and not far distant from N. York, which was the scene of a bloody conflict."

"There were about three hundred acres next to the river, from which the wood and timber had been cleared off; back of this was a heavy forest. On this cleared point, a large number of fat cattle, destined to supply the American army, were pastured. Four or five distant, in New Jersey, under the command of Lafayette. I was one of that detachment. Our business was to see that the cattle were not taken from the point by the enemy."

One morning, intelligence was brought into camp, that several vessels had approached the point, and that a large body of British soldiers were landing. My regiment was ordered to march immediately for the point. Rufus Putnam, a nephew of the old General, was our Colonel. He was a brave officer. I could never discern that he was not just as self-possessed when going into battle as when sitting in his tent. We made a hurried march and upon approaching the edge of the woods, the Colonel ordered the Adjutant to go forward and see where the troops were, and what was their number."

"The Adjutant soon returned, and reported they were forming upon the shore in three columns, and he should think the columns contained about one thousand each. 'Then,' said the Colonel, 'ride back to the camp as soon as possible, and tell Lafayette to come on.' When the Adjutant had gone, Colonel Putnam rode up to my Captain, Daniel Shays, and said shall we be playing with them until the General comes? 'That must be as you please,' replied Captain Shays. Orders were given to advance to the open plain upon the point. We now stood face to face to our foes. Firing soon commenced. Cannon from the shipping in the river poured forth their volleys; and small arms did fatal execution. Colonel Putnam rode back and forth in front of his regiment, as calm as a man at home, though the balls were whistling past him in every direction. We had worked very fast, and for one regiment, made a great noise. The corporal at my right had received a ball through the body, and fell dying. I was young, and a dying man at my feet, bleeding and gasping, might cause my color to fade a little; Captain Shays stepped forward, 'George,' said he, 'never mind it; I will take his place; and he was as good as his word, he took the corporal's gun and used it. Shays was the best Captain I ever served under. He was bold and kind. I was loading my gun the twenty-second time, when General Lafayette with the main body of the light infantry issued from the wood. Never shall I forget the feelings of that moment. Wellington was hardly more pleased to see Blucher in the battle of Waterloo, than we were to see our brothers in arms."

"The main body formed at once, upon our left. Lafayette rode forward, (an excellent officer; and never did he fill my eye so entirely as at that moment,) though a stripling in appearance, in action he was a man; and had Cornwallis seen him as we then saw him, he would not have called him 'the boy.' As he approached, 'Col. Putnam,' said he, 'how dared you fire before I arrived?' 'Oh,' said the Col., 'I thought I would be playing with them a little.' Lafayette at that moment seemed full of energy and life; turning towards the line, and with a loud, distinct voice, marked by his French accent, said 'We fire no more—the whole line, charge Bayonet, rush onward and drive them where the devil drove the hogs.' The efforts of his presence, and his words were astonishing, every heart beat quick and full. We did rush on, and such a scene of carnage my eyes never saw. At first the British force charged to meet us, but they could not stand against us, and fled from the shore, we followed them and drove them into the water; of the three thousand about fifteen hundred got aboard the vessels. The rest of them were slain, and most of them at the point of the bayonet."

I have described to you the most painfully interesting and horrid scene I had ever witnessed. I never enjoyed killing men—I fought because I thought it to be my duty."—Greenfield Mercury.

The Escape of Mary, Queen of Scots, from Lochleven Castle.

Since her interview with Murray, the captive Queen had exerted all the powers of fascination which she so remarkably possessed, to gain upon her keepers. The severe temper of the regent's mother, the lady of the castle, had yielded to their influence, and her son, George Douglas, the younger brother of Lochleven, being smitten by her beauty, and flattered by her caresses, enthusiastically devoted himself to her interest. It was even asserted that he had aspired to her hand, that his mother talked of a divorce from Bothwell, and that Mary, never inebriated to admiration, and solicitous to secure her services, did not check his hopes. However, this may be, Douglas for some time had bent his whole mind to the enterprise, and on one occasion a little before this, had nearly succeeded; but the Queen, who had assumed the address of a laundress, was detected by the extraordinary whiteness of her hands, and carried back in the boat which she had entered, to her prison. This discovery had nearly ruined all, for Douglas was dismissed from the castle, and Mary more strictly watched; but nothing could discourage her own enterprise, or the zeal of her servant. He communicated with Lord Seaton and the Hamiltons; he carried on a secret correspondence with the Queen; he secured the services of a page, who waited upon his mother, called little Douglas, and by his assistance at length effected his purpose. On the evening of the 2d of May, he, in placing a plate before the castle-key, contrived to drop his napkin over the key of the gate of the castle, and carried it off unperceived. He hastened to the Queen, and hurrying down the outer gate, they threw themselves into the little boat, which lay there for the service of the garrison. At that moment Lord Seaton and some of her friends were intently observing the castle from their concealment on a neighboring hill; a party waiting in the village below, while nearer still a man lay watching on the brink of a lake. They could see a female figure with two attendants, glide swiftly

from the outer gate. It was Mary herself, who, breathless with delight and anxiety sprang into the boat, holding a little girl (one of her maidens) by the hand, while the page, locking the gate behind them, prevented immediate pursuit. In a moment her white veil, with its broad red fringe, (the concerted signal of success,) was seen glancing in the sun, the sign was recognized and communicated, the little boat, rowed by the page and the Queen herself, touched the shore, and Mary, springing out with the lightness of recovered freedom, was received first by George Douglas, and almost instantly after by Lord Seaton and his friends. Throwing herself on horseback, she rode at full speed to the ferry, crossed the Frith, and galloped to Nildry, having been met on the road by Lord Claude Hamilton, with fifty horse. Here she took a few hours rest, wrote a hurried despatch to France, despatched Hepburn of Riccarto, to Dunbar, with the hope that the castle would be delivered to her, and commanded them to proceed afterwards to Denmark, and carry to his master (Bothwell) the news of her deliverance. Then again taking horse, she galloped to Hamilton, where she deemed herself in safety.—(Tyler's History of Scotland.)

A NEW WAY.

We met the other day with a friend from the country, who said that the temperance cause had made but little progress of late in his village, chiefly because none could feel the moral obligation to adopt the total abstinence principle; but, added he, "we have found out a new way, and now, I believe we shall go ahead. We see that for the good of others we are called to abstain from all that intoxicates, and feel generally willing to do so." We remarked that we were glad they had discovered it; but believed it was an old way, as old as christianity. It certainly was not a new way with us; for we had pointed it out for a considerable period and endeavored to walk in it. We parted, bidding him and his neighbors God-speed in it. But, in reflecting upon the subject, we could not but enquire whether there was not a material defect in the views of these temperance friends. They feel it a duty to abstain from all that intoxicates for the good of others, from "the law of love," but seem to have little or no idea that they are called to it for their own sakes. And we were strengthened in our apprehension by a letter which we found on our table; of a somewhat controversial character, in which we read the following: "Not a few of the best friends of total abstinence are persuaded that the only scriptural reason for such abstinence was suggested by the Apostle Paul, when he declared—'If wine make my brother to offend, I will drink no wine.' But is it so? Is there nothing in the nature of intoxicating drinks—noting in the warnings and declarations of the Bible respecting them, which make it obligatory upon a man to abstain for his own sake. Did the voice of inspiration say, Wine is a mocker, let it alone lest it injure your neighbor? Look not upon the wine, lest it bite another? Suppose men could drink in secret, and no eye but the eye of God see it—no mortal on earth be injured by their example—would that make it right? Can the wisest and holiest man on earth trifle with the poison and not be injured—take fire in his bosom and not be burned? For ourselves we feel that we are under moral obligation to abstain totally and forever from all that intoxicates, both for our own sake and the good of others. And we bless God that a double cordon is thus cast around us."

A Singular Adventure.—Once upon a time a traveller stepped into a post-coach. He was a young man, just starting in life. He found six passengers about him, all grey-headed, and extremely aged men. The youngest appeared to have seen at least eighty winters. Our young traveller was struck with the singularly mild and happy aspect which distinguished his fellow-passengers and determined to ascertain the secret of long life, and the art of making old age comfortable. He first addressed the one who was apparently the oldest, who said that he had always led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water. The young man was rather daunted at this, inasmuch as he liked the good things of this life. He addressed the second, who astonished him by saying he had eaten roast beef and gone to bed regularly drunk for seventy years—adding, that all depended on regularity. The third had prolonged his days by never seeking or accepting office—was fourth by resolutely abstaining from political or religious controversies; and the fifth, by going to bed at sunset and rising at dawn. The sixth, was apparently much younger than the other five—his hair was less grey, and there was more of it, a placid smile, denoting a perfectly upright conscience—narrated his life, and his voice was loud and strong. They were all so surprised to learn that he was by ten years the oldest man in the coach. "How!" exclaimed our young traveller, "how is it you have thus preserved the freshness of life?—where there is one wrinkle on your brow, there are fifteen on that of each of your juniors—tell me, I pray, your secret of long life?" "I have drunk water and wine; I have eaten meat, and have eaten vegetables; I have held a public office; I have dabbled in politics, and written religious pamphlets; I have gone to bed at sunset, and sometimes at midnight; got up at sunrise and at noon; but—I always paid promptly for my newspapers."

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—We have just heard of one of the most melancholy suicides within our memory, committed on Friday week, near Chester, in this State. The victim was a young and beautiful girl, about 18 or 19 years of age—she had been for some time afflicted with a religious monomania, and about two months since attempted for the first time to destroy herself by taking laudanum; but some members of the family perceiving the phial, labelled, lying on a table near her, medical aid was immediately summoned, and the liquid extracted. A short time after she made a second attempt by taking arsenic, but was again frustrated. Her parents then set a watch upon her, and had every possible means, such as knives, razors, &c., placed beyond her reach; but so determined was she to "blow off this mortal coil," that she by some stratagem obtained an old razor, which had been used in the stable for repairing harness, cutting leather, &c., and with it she committed the rash act, while in the sitting room of the house, and

when there were none of the family present. The first intimation her friends had of the melancholy event, was by a girl employed to work about the house, who, when about preparing dinner, went to the store room, which was immediately under the sitting room, for the purpose of taking some meat from a barrel where it had been packed, when to her great horror and astonishment, she beheld the top of the barrel clogged with blood, and a trickling stream falling from the ceiling. The frightened girl immediately communicated the fact of the appearance to the family, when they repaired to the room, and found the suicide lying on the floor, with the carpet upturned, wettering in her blood, and life almost extinct. She existed but a quarter of an hour afterwards, when the vital spark of the loved one fled. The most singular part of the whole transaction, is the fact, that nothing save the fit of monomania could have tempted her to commit the rash act. She was about to be married to a young gentleman of that vicinity, upon whom she doted, and when one of her fits was on would rave and call for him.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

By the ship Tarquin, from Manila via St. Helena, we have received the following letter: Sr. HELENA, Oct. 13, 1840. The French frigate "Belle Poule," commanded by the Prince de Joinville, & sloop "Favorite," both from France, are now here for the purpose of taking to France the mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon. The remains are to be taken on board the "Belle Poule" on the 15th October, that being the day on which Bonaparte arrived at St. Helena (25 years ago). In the retinue from France for this purpose, (with the Prince), are Counts de Chabot, Las Casas and Marchand, and Generals Bertrand and Gourgang, four of Napoleon's former domestics at St. Helena.

There is a Sarcophagus of ebony by the "Belle Poule," for the purpose of holding the coffin of Napoleon. On board the "Belle Poule" is a Chapel fitted for its reception, lined with black velvet, in small panels, sprinkled all over with silver cord and tassels. There is an altar, with a crucifix over it, at one end of the chapel. This sarcophagus is supported at the corners by four eagles. On the top of it is to be placed an embroidered black velvet cushion, and on the cushion a crown. Suspended to the ceiling immediately above the crown, a ball with a cross on the top of it, and under the ball the Emblem of Justice. In the chapel are also four pyramids to hold candles; suspended to the ceiling are four vessels to burn incense; there is also a rich velvet pall, which is said to have cost 25,000 francs, to cover the Sarcophagus.

The above mentioned ships arrived on the 8th inst. and probably will sail for France on the 17th or 18th. The Belle Poule has been open for the reception of the public ever since her arrival. "There is a splendid band on board, which has been frequently ashore, performing for the inhabitants. The Prince on landing was received by the authorities with a guard of honor, with salutes from the battery and a British vessel of war then lying in the Roads. He and his retinue immediately after landing proceeded to the Government House; and after remaining there about half an hour, they proceeded to Napoleon's Tomb, and returned to the town in about five hours. The following day the Prince was met at the Government House by the principal people at a dinner.

The ground in which Napoleon was buried at that time belonged to a Mr. Richard Torbett, merchant. Napoleon having frequently visited that ground during his life time, in which was a beautiful spring of water (with which water he was daily supplied) and a cluster of weeping willows, had frequently expressed a wish to be interred under those trees in case he should die at St. Helena, which request was immediately, and with great pleasure, granted by Mr. Torbett when made known to him. Mr. Torbett having received but a trifling sum from the British government, after much trouble, time, and expense, as part compensation for this grant for so sacred a purpose; and this fact being made known to the Prince de Joinville by the widow of Mr. Torbett who was left in a state of poverty by her deceased husband, the Prince has most generously promised her to make her distressed case known to his Royal father, with a view to His Most Christian Majesty's granting her a pension for life as a just compensation for so sacred a grant. Further particulars will be transmitted after the ceremony of exhumation.

From the Postville Emporium. THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

We this week raise to our mast-head the name of DAVID RITTENHOUSE PORTER as our favorite choice for nomination at the fourth of March Convention as the democratic candidate for Governor, at the next election. Gov. Porter entered upon the execution of his trusts at a time when the credit of the commonwealth had been almost ruined by the profligate administration of his predecessor. He braved the famous buckshot war—he stood forth in front to put down the conspirators and to sustain the constitution and laws—and amidst conflicting interests of friends, varied differences of opinion upon public policy, and the opposition of a leagued band of enemies in the state senate, he came out unscathed for political integrity and by his acts retrieved the character of the commonwealth. Shall we then drop one who has suffered much for the cause of democracy—whose integrity remains unquestionable—whose integrity remains unsuspected, and whose administration has rendered so much satisfaction to the citizens of the state? Shall we dream of parting with a tried and faithful servant, because some disappointed office-hunters are urging such a measure, or because that Gov. Porter is an object of hatred amongst the federalists? We expect no such result. The affections of those who supported him in 1838, are not alienated, but are more warmly concentrated upon their old favorite, or we are most mistaken in the avowed opinions of the democrats of the Keystone. His recent letter to a committee of the democrats of Pittsburg, with others of his acts and productions since the adjournment of the legislature, should be ample security for a continuance of his course as a genuine democrat and

honest and fearless executive; and with his eminent qualifications and amiable deportment in private life, he reflects honor upon the station, and will of course have it conferred through an intelligent and confident constituency. We feel confident that his nomination must secure his re-election—at any rate we should feel obliged to meet the John Stonebreakers and Peg Beattys in another campaign, contending for the same principles and the same candidate that we successfully advocated in 1838.

St. Louis and Boston.

We copy the following interesting article from the St. Louis Gazette of the 21st ult.: "The two cities of the United States which are progressing most rapidly in population and wealth, at the present time, in proportion to their size, are undoubtedly Boston and St. Louis, one in the Eastern, and the other in the Western section of the Union. For many years—from 1800 to 1830—Boston was losing ground, in the race for greatness with New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; but about the year 1830, a new era dawned on that city, through the instrumentality of its enterprising capitalists, which has turned the tide strongly in its favor. At that time, the first rail road was constructed on one side of the city, and the first steam-power loom establishment erected on the other. From that time to the present, Lowell has increased in population from 200 to 20,000, and in wealth from \$100,000 to 20,000,000. The cotton manufactures of Lowell, and the hundred other manufacturing villages in New England, have given a stability to the trade of Boston unknown to any other city in the Union. Massachusetts, formerly exporting, it was said, nothing but granite and ice, now produces manufactures valued at ninety millions of dollars per annum, a large part of which centres at Boston, as a place of distribution to all parts of the Union. At a later period than that first mentioned, her far-seeing citizens became convinced that although she had no river like the Hudson, the Delaware, or the Susquehanna, to bring to her wharves the products of the boundless and fertile West, yet that an iron pathway might be laid along her mountain gorges, over which a steam-engine with a train of cars could move at the rate of thirty miles per hour, taking the produce of the lakes at the outlet of the New York Canal; and landing it at Boston in less time than it can be delivered at New York. About one-half of this road is completed, and the whole will be finished within twelve months from this time.

This road will cost not far from seven millions of dollars. It is calculated to support an engine of fourteen tons weight, and to carry 3,000 barrels of flour in a single train of cars ten miles an hour. It is estimated that when finished, flour can be transported from Albany to Boston, 201 miles for 30 cents per barrel. Two thousand men are now at work on this road, in some sections, both night and day. The capitalists of Boston have also contributed largely to the funds required for laying down railways from Albany to Buffalo, a section which places there will soon be a continuous line completed. The same enterprise and capital will, ere many years shall have elapsed, continue the same line across Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to St. Louis, in case the funds required for the work are not finished by the States on the route. St. Louis owes its present prosperity to neither manufactures nor railroads, for it has scarce a dollar expended in either. Its progress has been accelerated mainly by the hundreds of thousands of immigrants who have overspread the prairies of Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa—who have come here for the sale of their agricultural and mining productions, and for the purchase of merchandise. The increase of this city in wealth and population, within the past ten years, is scarcely paralleled. In 1831, the population of the city and suburbs was estimated at 6,000. It is now not far from 30,000, and rapidly increasing. The number of buildings recently commenced is very great, and the value of those in course of completion will exceed a million and a half of dollars.

Estate of Joseph McKee, deceased.

LETTERS of administration with the will annexed, of Joseph McKee, late of Newm township, dec'd., have been issued to the subscribers residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay off immediately, and those having claims to present the same properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID M'KEE, JOSEPH M'KEE, Administrators. November 26, 1840.

LAST NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of David S. Forney, dec'd., by book account or otherwise, are hereby requested to come and settle the same, on or before the 23d day of December next, as no further notice will be given. The books will then be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection. G. W. SHAEFFER, JACOB SHROM, Executors. November 26, 1840.

At a stated Orphans' Court.

began and held on Monday the 9th day of November, 1840, at Carlisle, in & for Cumberland county, before the Hon. Samuel Hepburn, President, and John Stuart and John Lefevre, Associate Judges of the same, assigned, &c., the following proceedings were had, to wit: Upon the petition of John K. Longnecker, Administrator of Henry Longnecker, dec'd., respectfully representing that your petitioner was appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Longnecker, dec'd.—that he has filed his administration account, and there is upon the settlement of said account a balance overpaid by account of \$2118.91. There are no funds belonging to the estate except the recognizance entered into by John K. Longnecker for firm taken by him at the settlement—he therefore prays the Court to grant a Rulo on the Heirs, to show cause why the amount overpaid by him should not be credited on the said recognizance as of the 1st April 1840. 10th November 1840. Rulo granted. Personal notice to be served on those in the county, and notice to be given to those out of the county by publication in two papers in the county for two weeks, returnable at the January Court 1841. Cumberland county, Pa. I, Wm. Fulk, Clerk of the Orphans' Court in and for said county, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of record. Witness my hand and seal of said Court, at Carlisle, the 16th day of November 1840. W. FULK, CLK. O. C.

FARM FOR RENT.

WILL be rented for the term of one year, on the premises, on Saturday the 13th of December inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a valuable and well improved farm, situate in Dickinson township, late the property of Anthony Black, dec'd. The farm contains 96 acres in all, about 86 of which are situated in a good state of cultivation. It is cleared about 5 miles west of Carlisle. The improvements are an excellent Log House and Log Barn, a well of water, and a first rate apple orchard. WILLIAM CAROTHERS, Executor of A. Black, dec'd. December 3, 1840.

VALUABLE OUT LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on the premises, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, on Monday the 14th of December next, the following described Out Lots, late the estate of Robert Armstrong, dec'd. No. 1.—Adjoining lots of Wm. M. Biddle, Esq. L. Keller, Louthier street continued, and the College lane, containing One and Two Thirds Acres. No. 2.—Bounded on the north and west by lands of James Noble's heirs, on the east by a lot of the heirs of James Moore, dec'd., and on the south by lots of James Armstrong and Mrs. Cooper, containing Three Acres. No. 3.—Bounded by lands of Baughman's heirs, Andrew Blair, Patrick Phillips and others, being part of an additional out lot No. 13, containing Two Acres and Forty Perches, all situate in the Borough of Carlisle. The terms of sale are: one half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by JAMES ARMSTRONG, Adm'r. of Robt. Armstrong, dec'd. November 19, 1840.

LIST OF CAUSES.

Table with 2 columns: Cause Name and Party. Includes Noble vs Coily, Bryson vs Myers, Cruse vs Given, Albert & Co vs Same, Witherill & Co vs Same, Jinks vs Same, Adams vs Same, C. V. R. Company vs Piper, Stoughton vs Moore & Biddle, McFarlane vs Duck, Church vs D. College et al, Leidig vs Rupp, Junkins adm'r vs Junkins Ex'r, Montgomery vs Irvine, Moore & Biddle vs Laying, Jenison et al vs Roberts, Reigle vs Ahl, Grubb et al vs Croft et al, Schwaberts adm'r vs McElloes, Ulerich vs Bolinger, Bank vs Barber et al, Brady & Co vs Hallman, Lumbermen vs Nolle et al, Clippinger vs Moore. GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y. December 3, 1840.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE BY

North America Insurance Comp. Philadelphia. CAPITAL \$600,000. THE above company through their Agency in Carlisle, still continues to insure all kinds of property in this and the adjoining counties at the lowest rates. The usual risk on stone or brick houses averages about \$4 per annum on each thousand insured, and a stock of merchandise consisting of dry goods, groceries, and the usual assortment of a country store, will be insured at the same rate. Property holders, and merchants generally throughout this and the adjoining counties, will please give the above notice attention. Application can be made either by letter or in person to the subscriber in Carlisle. JOHN J. MYERS, December 3, 1840.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that William B. Cummins of Shippensburg, has made an assignment of his real and personal property to the subscriber for the use of his creditors. Those who know themselves to be indebted to him on any account, are requested to call and make payment as speedily as possible. ROBT. GILMORE, Assignee. November 26, 1840.

ATTENTION.

George Washington Artillery! An adjourned Court of Appeal will be held on Monday the 30th of December, at the Armory, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 6 P. M. After said appeal a warrant will be issued against all delinquent members. S. CROP, Capt. November 26, 1840.

PROPOSALS.

FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, IN THE CITY OF LANCASTER, A WEEKLY PAPER, ENTITLED "THE AGE." Through the solicitation of friends, and a desire to extend the means of intelligence upon all subjects relating to the citizens in a moral and entertaining manner, the subscribers have been induced to offer proposals for publishing a weekly newspaper in this city, devoted to TEMPERANCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS; Intelligence, and the late Foreign and Domestic news; the Proceedings of the National and State Legislatures;—and to be strictly neutral in party politics. In the present day, publications exist in every section of country, and to an extent perhaps commensurate with the principles they espouse. But in the State of Pennsylvania, there yet remains a wide field for action and improvement through the channel of the press; and no one can look upon the existing state of the times, and rest satisfied that temperance is not destroying, undermining, ruining, and debasing the social and intellectual atmosphere of society. With these glaring and lamentable facts presented to us, we should be negligent and remiss in establishing a feeling and a sentiment which will drive from among us the evil which has so long endeavored unhappily, misery and crime. We conceive it is only to be accomplished by rallying around a press that is willing to promulgate and further the principles of the cause of the "Ten-Total Abstinence Society" a society that is daily increasing and extending great and important doctrines for the future benefit of mankind. The paper we design issuing every Monday evening, printed on a large extra imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. A per centage of fifteen cents will be given for every subscriber that is procured by agents appointed for the "The Age" in any town or village. To persons who subscribe in clubs, ten copies will be sent for \$16 00. Any person forwarding five names, with \$10 00, will be entitled to a copy for one year. BRYSON, PEARSON & WIMER, Publishers of the Semi-Weekly Gazette.

Legislative Keystone.

DURING the ensuing session of the Legislature, the Keystone will, as usual, be published twice a week and contain full reports of the proceedings in both Houses. The editors have employed competent Stenographers to report at length the debates on all important subjects. Arrangements are also made, through a correspondent at Washington, to give early and correct accounts of the proceedings of Congress. The extraordinary political complexion of the Legislature, brought about through the unjust Senatorial and representative appointments of the state, and the important subjects which will necessarily come before it, will render the next session peculiarly interesting. All eyes are turned this way for speedy reform in our present defective currency. Desired action relative to the improvement system is ardently expected in many quarters. These two matters of themselves, form subjects of intense interest to the people at large. On the 4th of March, a democratic convention will assemble here and nominate a candidate for governor. An account of this, together with the preparatory movements of the party in all quarters, will be faithfully detailed. These circumstances, never has been a time when a paper from the seat of government was of such indispensable value to all the citizens of the commonwealth, as it will be for the ensuing six months. The terms of the Keystone are the same as heretofore. During the session semi-weekly \$2 00 For the year forwarding us \$2 00 shall receive the Keystone from the time of subscribing till the close of the session—or six copies will be sent to any one office for \$10 00. All Post Masters are invited to act as agents for the Keystone, in receiving subscribers and remitting money to us and any signifying his willingness to act as such, shall receive a list of our subscribers in his town and neighborhood, with our terms of agency. BARRETT & PARKE. Harrisburg, Nov. 26, 1840.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, AND THE Ladies' and Gentlemen's World of Literature and Fashion.

(The Casket and the Gentleman's United.) A NEW Volume, under the above title, of the well established and fashionable Magazine, with the gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced the most readable and popular of the day will be opened on the First of January, 1841, with an array of Contributors secured by the union, of talent and industry, no periodical in the country can boast or pretend to rival. The December number will however, be a specimen of the New Volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, the finest paper, and will contain a series of embellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance the beauty of finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typographical appearance, and above all the care of the department, by the brilliant array of contributors, whose articles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it character, as could no Magazine in the Union. The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly low pretence and from an affectation of morality, but while a true education of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek of the most pure. The literary character will be sufficiently guaranteed by the reputation of both Magazines thus united, for years past. Writers of the first rank have been regular contributors to their pages, and the tales and sketches published in them have been uniformly of the highest quality, and the firm and independent tone of the criticism, upon the current literature of the day, has the list of contributors embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America with a respectable number of English and French names. The series of well known nautical papers entitled, "Cruising in the last war," have had a run, unequalled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of Tales of the Sea, and from his known abilities, we may expect a series of scenes and life, much may be said from him in our intimate the popular run of the Magazine Papers may be expected during the volume, also from the author of the well known articles entitled, "The Log of Old Leviathan," and "The Syrian Letters," will also lend his powerful and grateful pen, to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of "Leaves from a Lawyers Port Folio," has also been secured, and we may expect a meeting still more thrilling from the pen of a cautious and long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chit-Chat, with "J. M. Short," and "Oliver Oldelme," is also promised with a variety of choice articles in prose and verse, interesting writers of celebrity, as contributors to the present Magazines of the country. The editors of both Magazines continue their services under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions, may as easily be pronounced the coming volume.

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In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall the ensuing volume furnish the most beautiful and correct plate of Fashionable Dress, and we believe that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. The fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing it so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to our subscribers who become tired, impatient, and eventually discontinue many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers. TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum. Or two copies yearly for five Dollars, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscribers received without the money on the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia periodicals this Liberal Proposal is made. Five dollars current money free of postage for the year forward our Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book, for one year. Address, post paid, GEO. R. GRAHAM, South west corner of Chesnut & Third St., Philadelphia.

FEATHERS, PEACHES, &c.

The subscribers have just returned from the West with a lot of FEATHERS, and DRY PEACHES, which they offer for sale at their store room corner of Hanover and Louthier streets. Also on hand, a large stock of Horses, suitable for Saddle, Harness, or Draught. All of which will be sold reasonable. HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle, Dec. 3, 1840.