

The Case of Wellington v. Smith—Unpleasant History.

[From the Richmond Compiler.]
As a good deal of interest is felt respecting this affair, we have taken some trouble to ascertain the facts in the case. We do not wish to pre-judge in this or any other criminal transaction, but, in justice to our readers, we submit several facts, which it is believed are well authenticated.

There is a lady in town who calls herself Mrs. Marcia Smith, and asserts that she is the wife of one J. Augustus Smith, known here as a teacher of penmanship under the cognomen of Wellington.

There is evidence of the most satisfactory nature that this Mrs. Smith is the daughter of an aged, excellent clergyman at the north; that she has highly respectable connections in Boston, Lowell, Manchester, N. H. and Herkimer, N. Y. She has testimonials of good standing as a Christian, and in all her present affliction she has manifested an admirable spirit.

She was married to J. Augustus Smith ten years ago in Albany, N. Y. Since then she has travelled much with him as the associate teacher of penmanship, she being well qualified to teach that and other branches of practical education. About two years since, Smith proposed to go south, and did so with one Aiken, of whom, we understand, not much good can be said. At the suggestion of his comrade, Smith changed his name to Wellington, and, moreover, by him, it is said, was furnished with false testimonials, purporting to come from respectable clergymen, on the strength of which, with other articles, he (Wellington) won the confidence and the hand of a worthy young lady in this city.

Soon after the marriage the parties visited Boston, where Mrs. Smith and another lady were associated in teaching. A gentleman called at their school room one day while "Wellington and lady" were in town, and said in the hearing of Mrs. Smith—"a man who once taught penmanship hereabouts by the name of Smith, went to Virginia, changed his name to Wellington, and has returned with a young girl. They board at No. 7, — Row."

Mrs. Smith, as soon as she first effects of the shock had passed off, went to the place, saw the young "Mrs. Wellington," and, incognito, learned from her own lips that she had been married to a man who bore the name of Wellington.

With a heart of heart "which drinks the blood," she kept the murderous tidings smothered in her own bosom, lest she should exasperate her brother, and bring down her aged parents with sorrow to the grave.

Ever since last June she has known of this marriage, but said nothing. A few weeks since, while she was pining away with secret agony, the rumor reached her brother-in-law, respecting the true cause of her private sorrows. He delicately, and yet directly, demanded if she knew whether her husband was or was not married again?—She was thus obliged to tell all. Her friends are not rich, but they scorned the recanting or would thus desert the worthy, and of course demanded that she should cut off all ties of affection for him. This was hard.—She was a woman—a wife—a mother.

As the man who had won her affections, who had for years reciprocated her kindness, and who was the father of her two children, perhaps fortunately now dead, she loved him still, and wished to see him once more.—She came here alone, with the least possible publicity, only to secure, if she could, some pecuniary aid, as had been promised, and a final leave, but without the remotest idea of revenge or prosecution. She shrinks from the strange and unexpected notoriety, and has a bold face only when imputations of guilt are hinted. It is believed that great wrong has been committed, and we can only hope that impartial justice may fall where the guilt lies. For Mrs. Smith there is but one source of consolation. A friend has seen a letter which she has written to her husband, in which she tenderly commends him to the forgiving mercy of God, and for herself, pants for the repose of the grave.

Wellington was arrested on Wednesday. Yesterday he was examined before the Mayor's Court, but his case was adjourned to Monday before the conclusion of his examination.

Ohio Wheat Crop of 1842.—The Cincinnati Republican of the 22d October says:—"We learn from a friend who has been spending a few days at different points in the Great Miami Valley, that the Wheat which has been sown the present Fall in this fertile section of the State, amounts to about three times the usual quantity. If the farmers in the other principal grain districts of the State have sown any thing like as extensively, with a favorable season, the Wheat product of 1842 will be very large. The seed along the Miami has come up well, and the fields present a beautiful and healthy appearance. The fly has shown itself in some districts, but has as yet done but little damage. Entire exemption from its ravages is not to be expected, but the present indications are that it will be far less destructive than it was last fall.

The Red Man of the West.—The St. Louis Era states that a census was taken during the late attempt to negotiate a treaty with the Indian tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the whole number of souls was found to be 2300. But a few years ago the total number was between 7000 and 8000, and the gentleman who gives us this information says that he has seen 1600 warriors in the field at one time, mounted and armed for battle.—Since then the whites have been dealing with them; the laws intended to prohibit the introduction of whiskey amongst them have been disregarded and laughed at; and drunkenness, crime and want have made sad inroads upon their numbers. The few wars in which they have been engaged with other tribes could have had no effect in diminishing their strength, and we cannot be wrong in the cause which we have assigned for the decay of this powerful and numerous tribe of Indians.

A Narrow Escape.—Two boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, on Tuesday morning took a rickety cart, each fastening one end round his body and the other connected they stood one on each side of the railroad track in Pratt at the foot of Centre Market Space, the rope lying across the rails. While in this position a burthen train came across Pratt street bridge, and in passing on towards the depot,

the horses and the forward car passed over the rope, which was caught by the wheels of the second and wound up, dragging the boys with great velocity and force towards the car. One of them had the presence of mind to jump in between the two cars, some colored men at about the same time seizing the horses by the head; and before the motion of the cars was arrested, and just as the head of the other boy was about to be drawn under the wheels, Mr. Lloyd, machinist, east side of the Falls, below Pratt street bridge, seized him, and jerked him away with such force as to break the rope, thus saving him from a violent death by his humanity and promptitude. This ought to be a warning to boys, to keep from playing about the railroad.—*Balt. Natl.*

Another Slave Question.—The Governor of Georgia in his late message to the legislature, brings to their notice a correspondence he has had with the Governor of New York, in relation to an application for a man who stole a slave and escaped to New York.—He says that the proper papers were prepared and authenticated, and a demand made upon Governor Seward for the arrest and delivery of the fugitive. Gov. Seward declined to comply with the demand until he has received proof of the facts and circumstances. "This proof, although entirely correct," states the message, "I declined procuring, as I was fully satisfied that I had complied with the letter and spirit of the Constitution and Act of Congress." He therefore recommends the passage of a law by the legislature of Georgia, subjecting to inspection any package of goods that shall be shipped, either directly or indirectly, from the State of New York, or any other State manifesting a similar disposition; and that competent officers be appointed to execute the same; and that all suspected persons coming from such States be required to find security for their good behavior, and particularly that they will not interfere or have intercourse with the slave population.—*Id.*

The Murder in Queen Anne's County.—We stated a day or two since that a murder had been committed at Peters' Corner, in Queen Anne's county, on Saturday night last. The Centreville Sentinel gives the following particulars.—*Balt. Sun.*
Five or six persons were engaged in a drunken brawl at the house of Robert Clothier, who keeps a public house at a place called Peters' Corner, in the upper part of the county. A fight ensued, in which knives or daggers were used freely, and one or more persons were very badly, if not dangerously wounded. After the fight was over, Clothier took one of the belligerents, who was most severely wounded, into a private room, and sent after a physician to dress his wounds, and turned the remainder of them out doors, and closed his house. This treatment, it appears, incensed Burrows, and two of his sons, who had been the principals in the fight. They commanded Clothier to open his door, which he refused. They then threatened to break it open, and Burrows, followed by his two sons, proceeded to the kitchen door, to execute his threat. The elder Burrows, who was a stout athletic man, succeeded in forcing the door, and was met, as he entered the door, by Clothier, with a loaded gun, who instantly lodged its contents near the region of the heart. Burrows fell backwards out of the house, and expired in a few minutes; his two sons took to flight. Clothier was promptly apprehended and lodged in jail, to await his trial, which will probably take place this week.

An Affecting Case.—A woman named Eliza Betts, the wife of an industrious and highly respectable man in Philadelphia, was a day or two since in the Court of Sessions found guilty of "shop-lifting." The jury recommended her to the leniency of the court, and she was sentenced but one week to prison. The Spirit of the Times says:—"The prisoner had been repeatedly known to commit petty larcenies in stores, but the impression with most persons who have had any acquaintance with her, is, that though apparently a confirmed thief, yet the propensity was not a vicious but a morbid one, a kind of monomania, and therefore she is unfortunate, and an object of pity. The impression that she has been affected as above stated, is confirmed by the fact that her husband is in comfortable circumstances, and that nothing like necessity could have compelled her to steal."

The victory in New York has baffled the hopes of the Whigs. They counted upon her to make up their previous losses. Their presses have been recently blazing forth an article signed "Onward," who expatiated upon the defeats of the Whigs in 1840, "before the great Whig Harrison Revolution," when the Van Buren party carried almost every State (Kentucky, New York and Vermont excepted) from Maine to Louisiana. "N. York" (says "Onward") was surrounded by the enemy, and the Van Buren flood swelled so high as to leave scarcely an Ararat for the Ark of Republican liberty to rest upon. The eye of the patriot as he gazed around him, upon every side, as far as the horizon's verge, was greeted with a cheerless black sea of Locofocoism.—Van Buren seemed undisputed master of the Union; and his baleful reign perpetual. And so thought his followers. But it was a deceitful triumph—as deceitful as those which now fill with a false joy the hearts of his partisans. Their victories now, like their victories then, are but the sure precursors of their final overthrow.—But *we* *victis!* Even New York is now as much against them, if not more so, than the rest.—She has followed in their wake, surpassing them all in the volume of her wave and the irresistibility of her impulse—and there is no Ararat left for the Whig Ark to rest upon. The fact is, the great Harrison revolution was effected by means which have disgusted and alienated the people—and the reaction is terrible upon the lumberjacks and the Pipe Layers. *Onward* has become *backward*. And the change, change, which Mr. Webster invoked, is converted into a fearful change upon the discomfited and clank-fallen Whigs. Yet it is nothing but retributive justice. They well deserve the fate which they have incurred.—*Richmond Inquirer.*

Another Plan.—The Madisonian gives us another plan of a fiscal bank. It is amazing how close all these semi-wing projects hug to the repealed Constitutional Treasury system. Mr. Tyler cannot improve that by

such patching, and had better take it as it stands, and present it to Congress for re-acceptance. The opposition Whigs—the real ultras, who are prepared to go to the death for Mr. Clay and a Bank, would growl terribly; but there is a chance of their being in such a beggarly minority, that they can but growl. The President will find the Democrats ready to support him in that measure; but if he goes to getting up some harnaprotid project—either fish, flesh, nor fowl, he will find himself alone with his third party, supported by neither the Clay Whigs, nor the upright and independent Democracy. Like the ass between two bundles of hay, he must go to the one or the other, or starve for it. Neither will come to him.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

Iowa Tim.—It is said that a bed of tin ore twenty miles square has lately been discovered in Iowa. If this be correct, it must prove a most valuable discovery, and cut off a very considerable item of expense for foreign importation.—*Id.*

Indian Affairs.
We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin of the 25th ult. that on the Saturday previous, the Honorable T. Hart, Crawford, commissioner of Indian affairs, and Major D. D. Mitchell, superintendent, arrived in that city, from the Sac and Fox agency, on the Des Moines river. The Bulletin states that the commissioners were unable to treat with the Indians, notwithstanding the liberal offers made by the Honorable T. Hart, and Major D. D. Mitchell, to sell a single acre of their lands. A correspondent remarks that "this will be a sad disappointment to the people of Iowa, who were exceedingly anxious to enlarge the boundaries of their territory, and furnish an outlet to the emigrants that are pouring in from the neighboring States. A company of United States dragoons are stationed at the agency, for the purpose of keeping off trespassers, and so long as they remain, all will be well; but serious apprehensions are entertained for the peace of the frontier, as soon as the troops are withdrawn."

DANGER OF ACCIDENT AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Thursday evening as Mr. David Barker, merchant of this city, and a young gentleman by the name of Benjamin White, were on their way to Flushing, the night being extremely dark, when they had arrived within three or four miles of that place, the wheels of their carriage ran off a precipice at the side of the road, and they were precipitated with great violence down a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet, landing among rocks and broken fragments of this rock. The horse was nearly killed, the carriage was dashed to atoms, yet strange to say, both gentlemen, though severely bruised and injured, escaped with their lives, and without having any bones broken. They are happy to report that they are recovering of their wounds, and intend to make it their first business to prosecute the Turpike Company for negligence in leaving such a frightful and dangerous precipice at the side of the road wholly unguarded by any fence or railing whatever. We are informed that it is not the first time by a great many, that travellers have come near losing their lives at the same place.—*New York Sun.*

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.
BEAUTIES OF THE BANKING SYSTEM.
This is certainly, as far as Banks and other monied institutions are concerned, the age of reason! We can scarce open a newspaper without finding ourselves startled with a paragraph headed "Another Defaulter," or "More Fruits of Finance," or "Gone to the Wall," or "Another Victim of the Panic." In truth, we have now so accustomed of late to meet with such daily evidence of the dishonesty of men placed within the limits of temptation, that we involuntarily entertain a feeling of disappointment when we peruse a journal that does not contain some novel instance of the part which such and such a man have so schooled us to look upon every man connected with a Bank as a rogue in embryo, or in reality, (such is the demoralizing influence of an association with corporate monopolies) that we are rather surprised than otherwise when we recognize an adherence to integrity on the part of such individuals. This is a shocking picture, but a faithful one, of the present state of the times. Heaven only knows what Bank projects will have to answer for in the way of immorality, corruption and crime, and their general diffusion throughout all the ramifications of society. Banks have proved to be the great source of evil of all kinds. They have turned out to be the poor man's curse, instead of his friend; and, as at present managed, are neither necessary, convenient, nor useful, except to the swindler, the speculator and the thief.—The misery, ruin and distress they have brought upon our people are incalculable while all the nations have ever accomplished might be narrated in very few and simple words. Could the thousands they have brought down from affluence to beggary—could the widows and the orphans that have been robbed of the last dollar that stood between them and starvation—could the host of trembling drunks and abandoned women of bold conduct, confirmed and desperate, be numbered in filony, occasioned by the mismanagement of Banks within the last fifty years, be arrayed in one vast array before us, what a hideous and disgusting picture it would present. What material for sad and shuddering reflections!

Thinking of these things, we came across, the other day, in an exchange paper, the following list of robberies, all of which have grossed the annals of Banking in our country within the past year. It exhibits an almost incredible amount of deliberate fraud, and its contemplation, we think is calculated to satisfy any man of the correctness of our first position.—Banks now-a-days are "either convenient, necessary, nor useful, except to the swindler, the speculator and the thief."

We will commence with the rotten United States Bank, which through robbery, corruption, and mismanagement, has brought into and discomfited upon women of bold conduct, confirmed and desperate, be numbered in filony, occasioned by the mismanagement of Banks within the last fifty years, be arrayed in one vast array before us, what a hideous and disgusting picture it would present. What material for sad and shuddering reflections!

Thinking of these things, we came across, the other day, in an exchange paper, the following list of robberies, all of which have grossed the annals of Banking in our country within the past year. It exhibits an almost incredible amount of deliberate fraud, and its contemplation, we think is calculated to satisfy any man of the correctness of our first position.—Banks now-a-days are "either convenient, necessary, nor useful, except to the swindler, the speculator and the thief."

We will commence with the rotten United States Bank, which through robbery, corruption, and mismanagement, has brought into and discomfited upon women of bold conduct, confirmed and desperate, be numbered in filony, occasioned by the mismanagement of Banks within the last fifty years, be arrayed in one vast array before us, what a hideous and disgusting picture it would present. What material for sad and shuddering reflections!

Thinking of these things, we came across, the other day, in an exchange paper, the following list of robberies, all of which have grossed the annals of Banking in our country within the past year. It exhibits an almost incredible amount of deliberate fraud, and its contemplation, we think is calculated to satisfy any man of the correctness of our first position.—Banks now-a-days are "either convenient, necessary, nor useful, except to the swindler, the speculator and the thief."

We will commence with the rotten United States Bank, which through robbery, corruption, and mismanagement, has brought into and discomfited upon women of bold conduct, confirmed and desperate, be numbered in filony, occasioned by the mismanagement of Banks within the last fifty years, be arrayed in one vast array before us, what a hideous and disgusting picture it would present. What material for sad and shuddering reflections!

Thinking of these things, we came across, the other day, in an exchange paper, the following list of robberies, all of which have grossed the annals of Banking in our country within the past year. It exhibits an almost incredible amount of deliberate fraud, and its contemplation, we think is calculated to satisfy any man of the correctness of our first position.—Banks now-a-days are "either convenient, necessary, nor useful, except to the swindler, the speculator and the thief."

We will commence with the rotten United States Bank, which through robbery, corruption, and mismanagement, has brought into and discomfited upon women of bold conduct, confirmed and desperate, be numbered in filony, occasioned by the mismanagement of Banks within the last fifty years, be arrayed in one vast array before us, what a hideous and disgusting picture it would present. What material for sad and shuddering reflections!

Thinking of these things, we came across, the other day, in an exchange paper, the following list of robberies, all of which have grossed the annals of Banking in our country within the past year. It exhibits an almost incredible amount of deliberate fraud, and its contemplation, we think is calculated to satisfy any man of the correctness of our first position.—Banks now-a-days are "either convenient, necessary, nor useful, except to the swindler, the speculator and the thief."

We will commence with the rotten United States Bank, which through robbery, corruption, and mismanagement, has brought into and discomfited upon women of bold conduct, confirmed and desperate, be numbered in filony, occasioned by the mismanagement of Banks within the last fifty years, be arrayed in one vast array before us, what a hideous and disgusting picture it would present. What material for sad and shuddering reflections!

Thinking of these things, we came across, the other day, in an exchange paper, the following list of robberies, all of which have grossed the annals of Banking in our country within the past year. It exhibits an almost incredible amount of deliberate fraud, and its contemplation, we think is calculated to satisfy any man of the correctness of our first position.—Banks now-a-days are "either convenient, necessary, nor useful, except to the swindler, the speculator and the thief."

We will commence with the rotten United States Bank, which through robbery, corruption, and mismanagement, has brought into and discomfited upon women of bold conduct, confirmed and desperate, be numbered in filony, occasioned by the mismanagement of Banks within the last fifty years, be arrayed in one vast array before us, what a hideous and disgusting picture it would present. What material for sad and shuddering reflections!

Thinking of these things, we came across, the other day, in an exchange paper, the following list of robberies, all of which have grossed the annals of Banking in our country within the past year. It exhibits an almost incredible amount of deliberate fraud, and its contemplation, we think is calculated to satisfy any man of the correctness of our first position.—Banks now-a-days are "either convenient, necessary, nor useful, except to the swindler, the speculator and the thief."

We will commence with the rotten United States Bank, which through robbery, corruption, and mismanagement, has brought into and discomfited upon women of bold conduct, confirmed and desperate, be numbered in filony, occasioned by the mismanagement of Banks within the last fifty years, be arrayed in one vast array before us, what a hideous and disgusting picture it would present. What material for sad and shuddering reflections!

Thinking of these things, we came across, the other day, in an exchange paper, the following list of robberies, all of which have grossed the annals of Banking in our country within the past year. It exhibits an almost incredible amount of deliberate fraud, and its contemplation, we think is calculated to satisfy any man of the correctness of our first position.—Banks now-a-days are "either convenient, necessary, nor useful, except to the swindler, the speculator and the thief."

Truly the very life-blood of the widow and the orphan has been drawn from them, that the officers of these Banks might live in splendor, lord it over the working people, looking upon the industrious many, and denouncing as "Agrarians," "Radicals," "Fanny Wright Men," & "Locofocos," all who presume to question the necessity and usefulness of Banks, and the integrity of those who conduct them. With this and army of fifty millions of dollars drawn from a country by labor, squandered by Bankers and speculators, staring them in the face, still there are men who have the boldness, the consummate impudence, to demand another National Bank—by which they can collect together, from all classes of society, for a hundred millions more, to be scattered again to the four winds of heaven, to derange the affairs of the country, create panics, bring ruin, distress and insolvency, upon thousands, and eventually destroy the liberties of our country. Will the people submit to such a crying iniquity!

Daily State Capitol Gazette.
The editors of the State Capitol Gazette, at the urgent solicitation of numerous Democratic friends in almost every county of the Commonwealth, have determined, in connection, to publish, during the sittings of the approaching session of the Legislature, the

State Capitol Gazette, Daily.
The Daily Gazette will be printed on a royal sheet of fine paper, which will be sent daily large to contain full reports of proceedings of both branches of the Legislature. In carrying out our intention of publishing a daily paper at the seat of Government, we will of course subject ourselves to heavy expenditures, and will consequently expect the Democracy of Pennsylvania to rally around us, and sustain us in our undertaking. We are enabled us to give full reports of the proceedings of the Legislature, we have made arrangements for placing in each House a competent stenographer, the ability and professional experience of one of whom at least, is universally admitted both here and elsewhere. In addition to this, we have engaged, as our exclusive literary contributors, the services of our late Washington Correspondent, whose style of writing, the forcible, energetic, and fearless manner in which he laid bare the doings of Federalism, and the faithful predictions which he gave, during the extraordinary session of Congress, is familiar to our numerous readers, many of whom have cheerfully admitted that, in person, ever "Cleon" is one of the best political writers of the day, and have urged us again to procure his aid as our correspondent at the seat of the General Government.

In publishing a daily paper, we are well aware of the heavy responsibility that will rest upon us, in our editorial conduct. We are firmly convinced, however, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania, at the seat of Government, is much-needed, and at the suggestion of our Democratic friends, we have been induced to commence the undertaking, provided a reasonable encouragement is given to warrant it. This very moderate terms at which, we offer our Daily paper to subscribers, must convince every man of the great object of the publication, an extravagant compensation for our labors. On the other hand, we shall be perfectly satisfied if our expenses do not fall behind our income.

The terms of the Daily Gazette, are such as will compel us to adopt the *casu* system, which rule will be strictly adhered to.
The semi-weekly State Capitol Gazette, (double royal size) will be published as heretofore, during the sitting of the Legislature.
Any person sending us four subscribers accompanied by twelve dollars, shall receive a copy for their trouble, gratis.

Persons subscribing for either of the above papers, are requested to send in their orders on or before the 25th of December.
TERMS:
Daily Gazette (royal sheet for the session, \$3 00
Semi-weekly Gazette (double royal) do 00
HENLOCK & BRATTIN,
Editors & Proprietors.
Harrisburg, November 10, 1841.

**PROSPECTUS
Of the Daily Keystone.**
Terms \$2.00 for the Session.
THE undersigned being fully aware of the importance of the present session of the Legislature, published at the Seat of Government of Pennsylvania, during the sessions of the Legislature, in compliance with the request of a number of their democratic friends, purpose to publish the KEYSTONE DAILY, during the approaching session on a Royal Sheet at the low price of TWO DOLLARS for the session, or two cents per single copy.

The great object to be attained by the publication of a Daily paper at Harrisburg during the session of the Legislature, is to give Reports of the Debates in the two Houses, on all important public questions, more at length than has heretofore been customary, and to get those reports out before the public, more expeditiously than by the slow process of a semi-weekly paper. There is an anxiety in the minds of the reading public to obtain the earliest information in regard to all public movements; and as the measures to be brought forward and discussed, at the approaching session of our Legislature, will be of the very first importance, to the people at large, we conceive that there can be no more suitable time than the present, for the commencement of an enterprise of this kind.

As one of the proprietors of the Keystone is a professional stenographer, and has long been engaged as a Reporter in Congress, in the Convention to amend the Constitution, and in the State Legislature, he confidently hopes that he will be enabled to conduct the Legislative Department of the paper, in a manner perfectly satisfactory to those members whose remarks he may report and the public at large. He will be assisted by competent reporters, and will at all times attend in one House himself to ensure faithful and accurate reports of debates in the Legislature. The other proprietor will take charge of the Editorial Department of the paper, and he has heretofore, by his considerable experience in conducting a Democratic Journal, in another part of the State, he hopes to be able to make the Keystone acceptable not only to his political friends, but to the reading public.

We shall also have a correspondent at Washington, who will give a daily synopsis of the business transacted in the National Legislature; and an account of all the political movements, which may be made at the seat of the general government. As we shall incur a very heavy expenditure, over & above our own labors, in getting our Daily, and in employing Reporters, Correspondents, &c. we trust our friends throughout the State will be induced to give our paper as wide a circulation as possible.

The very low rate at which we have placed our Daily, will make it necessary for us to adopt the *casu* system, so far as it is concerned, and require payments to be made to it during the first month of the session.
The semi-weekly Keystone, (double royal size) will be published as usual during the session at two dollars.
Post Masters and others sending us five subscribers accompanied by ten dollars, will be entitled to a copy for their trouble.

ISAAC G. MCKINLEY,
J. M. G. LESCURE,
Harrisburg November 11, 1841.

FOR RENT.
A large 2 story BRICK HOUSE, with a Stone Room and Cellar, and a good Water House attached—also a garden and a well of excellent water—situate in North Hanover street.

The above property is a most desirable one for business of any kind—and would also suit a private family. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Enquire at this office.
November 11, 1841.

The Pennsylvania Reporter,
WILL be issued DAILY during the ensuing session of the Legislature; and also twice a week as formerly, to such of our subscribers as prefer the old form and size.
The semi-weekly paper will be two dollars this session—the usual price.
Our Daily will be furnished at two cents per single copy, payable on delivery; and for two dollars during the Session, to be paid before its final adjournment.

These prices are extremely low, there being but little advertising in the country. But, believing that the Democracy of the State will be greatly advantaged by an earlier and fuller circulation of political information than has heretofore been derived from the Seat of Government, and being encouraged by many of our friends to believe also that sufficient patronage may be obtained to save us from any considerable loss in the enterprise, we have concluded to take the risk for the sake of the important object in view.

We feel great confidence in our ability at the Seat of Government to make as pleasant and useful a daily paper for the general reader, as may be found elsewhere, at least during the sessions of the Legislature and Congress; and if encouraged by our friends, our arrangements to that effect shall be made without regard to cost, so that the earliest and most accurate information on subjects of a public nature be procured, and the character of the paper reach the proper standard of excellence in other respects.

Since the Pennsylvania Reporter was established several years ago, it has yearly contained as full reports of the Legislative, Congressional, and other official proceedings as could be published in a semi-weekly journal. The intention has always been to represent all public transactions with impartiality, and in as intelligible a form as was found practicable by close attention and freely making the necessary expenditures. A daily sheet however will afford additional advantages, in allowing greater detail in our reports, and more room for miscellaneous readings; and we shall of course accommodate our arrangements for the Sessions of the Legislature and Congress, to this increased requisition at our hands.

Persons sending us five subscribers and \$10.00 will receive one copy for their trouble.
BOAS & PATTERSON,
November 11, 1841.

Washington Artillery.
YOU are ordered to parade at the ARMORY, on Saturday the 20th of November, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, in winter uniform, arms & accoutrements in good order.
By order of the Capt. C. COCKLIN, O. S.
Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1841.

Attention Artillery!
YOU are ordered to parade at the Armory, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. in winter uniform, properly equipped for drill.
By order of the Capt. J. R. KEARNAN, O. S.
November 4, 1841.

WINTER MILLINERY.
MRS. M. NEFF respectfully informs her customers and the ladies in general, that she has returned from the city, and will open her WINTER FASHIONS on the 5th of November, (in Harper's Row, No. 7.) such as BONNETS, CAPS, VEILS, RIBBONS, French & American Flowers, Corsers, &c. Ladies furnishing their own materials, can have them made after the latest fashion. Bonnets altered in the neatest manner.
She will be happy to receive orders from those who may be disposed to favor her with their custom.
Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1841.—31*

ESTATE OF Conrad Weaver, dec'd.
LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Conrad Weaver, late of Silver Spring township dec'd., have been issued by the authority of the court in and for the township. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and all having claims will present them for settlement.
SAMUEL SENSEMAN, Ex'r
November 4, 1841.

ESTATE OF Robert Shannon, dec'd.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Robert Shannon, late of South Middleton township, Cumberland county, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DAVID COOK, Adm'r.
November 4, 1841.

STRAY COW.
CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Dickinson township, five miles west of Carlisle, about the latter end of August last, a White and Brown Spotted Cow, with a piece cut out of her right ear, and a chain round her neck.
The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away—otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
JEREMIAH MYERS.
November 4, 1841.

LAND FOR SALE.
ON SATURDAY THE 27th of NOVEMBER INSTANT, at 12 o'clock, the subscriber will sell on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following described property, viz:
A Tract of Land in South Middleton township, with the appurtenances, containing 85 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas and James McHaffy, Thos. Green, Adam Kenower, the Yellow Breaches creek, &c. on which James M'Clune and Sarah Allison now reside. Possession to be given the 1st of April next. Any grain in the ground to be reserved.
The land is of fine quality, beautifully situated, of easy and convenient cultivation. The improvements are not good. The title is settled and free from all dispute.
One half the purchase money to be paid the 1st of April next, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest. The yearly payments to be secured by judgment bonds, unless other security be substituted by contract.
JOHN REED,
Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1841.

ESTATE OF Margaret Long, dec'd.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Margaret Long, dec'd., late of Allen township, Cumberland county, have been issued to the subscriber residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
JOHN EICHELBERGER, Adm'r.
November 11, 1841.

FOR RENT.
A large 2 story BRICK HOUSE, with a Stone Room and Cellar, and a good Water House attached—also a garden and a well of excellent water—situate in North Hanover street.

The above property is a most desirable one for business of any kind—and would also suit a private family. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Enquire at this office.
November 11, 1841.

FOR RENT.
A large 2 story BRICK HOUSE, with a Stone Room and Cellar, and a good Water House attached—also a garden and a well of excellent water—situate in North Hanover street.

The above property is a most desirable one for business of any kind—and would also suit a private family. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Enquire at this office.
November 11, 1841.

FOR RENT.
A large 2 story BRICK HOUSE, with a Stone Room and Cellar, and a good Water House attached—also a garden and a well of excellent water—situate in North Hanover street.

The above property is a most desirable one for business of any kind—and would also suit a private family. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Enquire at this office.
November 11, 1841.

FOR RENT.
A large 2 story BRICK HOUSE, with a Stone Room and Cellar, and a good Water House attached—also a garden and a well of excellent water—situate in North Hanover street.

The above property is a most desirable one for business of any kind—and would also suit a private family. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Enquire at this office.
November 11, 1841.

FOR RENT.
A large 2 story BRICK HOUSE, with a Stone Room and Cellar, and a good Water House attached—also a garden and a well of excellent water—situate in North Hanover street.

FOR RENT.
AND possession given immediately, the Brick House at present in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on the corner of Hanover and Pitt streets. The house will be rented from now to the 1st of April next.
A. G. EGR.
Carlisle, Nov. 11, 1841.

CABINET-MAKING.
WM. C. GIBSON,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is supplied with a *HEARSE*, and ready to perform every duty of an Undertaker. He is prepared at all times to make Coffins and attend Funerals.—
CABINET MAKING,
in all its branches carried on, as usual, at his old stand in North Hanover street, next door to Abel Keeney's Copper and Tinware shop. Every thing in the line of his business will be done on the most accommodating terms. [Carlisle, Oct. 28, 1841.—1f.

PROPOSALS
For publishing in the Borough of Carlisle, a weekly paper, to be devoted exclusively to the
CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

THE subscriber proposes to commence the publication of a *Temperance Paper*, on the 1st of January next, provided a number of subscribers sufficient to warrant the undertaking can be obtained. The size of the paper will be half an imperial sheet, and the price *One Dollar* a year, payable invariably in advance, on the receipt of the first number. It is believed that the project can be successfully carried through, the friends of Temperance take hold of it in earnest, and use their influence in procuring patronage.

The principles supported by this paper, will be those of *Total Abstinence*; and in our undertaking we have the assurance of the countenance and support of the friends of Temperance in this town, &c. that the interests of the cause would be essentially promoted by the establishment of an organ devoted entirely to the subject, through which facts and arguments could be disseminated among the people, calculated to attract their attention and enlist their feelings and sympathies, no one will doubt—and as the price is low, and the object to be attained is so important, the friends of the greatest general importance, it is to be hoped that every man favorable to temperance, and who, without regard to particular locality, will exert his influence to procure subscribers.

It will be necessary that those who may act as agents in obtaining subscriptions, should send them in as early as they can, so that the commencement of the publication will depend on the number returned.

G. W. CRABB,
Carlisle, Pa. Nov. 4, 1841.

The Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Temperance Society,