

War in Canada.

It is certain that the elements of strife are congregating on the lines, and that a spirit of insurrection and revolution is in operation the whole length of the boundary between the settled portion of British America and the United States; and what gives additional importance to the fact is, that while the spirit of resistance is more and more operative and determined immediately on the lines, the breadth of country affected by its action, is becoming daily enlarged.

Jefferson Co. Nov. 3, 1838.

Great excitement prevails in regard to the management of the Election, and the influence which "the patriot question" will have upon the issue. I suppose you hardly know what I mean by the term Patriot. It is known there, that this frontier will soon be a theatre toward which the attention of this whole nation not only, but of the whole world will be anxiously directed.

From fifty to one hundred miles, from Maine to Detroit, the people are in consternation; those of them who are not in the plot, are large proprietors of the land, and among them persons of the highest standing and intelligence, gentlemen of princely fortunes and of every profession in life, are leagued with the patriots. Secret associations are formed in every town and neighborhood—immense sums of money are raised for the cause—squadrons of men are moving from different points and places to a common rendezvous known only to themselves.

The members of these associations are bound by a solemn oath "to maintain the cause of liberty throughout the world," to be true and faithful to a brother Hunter, and preserve inviolate any secrets which may be communicated to them as such, &c. &c. There is an association and a large number of sworn members in New York city. Those who belong not to the association are a minority of the adult men in this region, and know nothing whatever of the designs of the patriots. Impenetrable mystery hangs over their movements—meetings are held in all parts, and leading men of their number are constantly on the move from one place to another—nothing is committed to paper; all is communicated by special messengers. There is a room in the Hotel where I am, exclusively devoted to them. One of their Generals, by the name of —, is now here.

The notorious Bill Johnson is in this village, and probably in this house. A highly respectable gentleman told me to-day that he had a private interview with him. It is estimated that they number 10,000 men in this country, and that there are 40,000 men within 100 miles of this. A distinguished lawyer told me to-day that he had no doubt that if Bill Johnson was nominated for Congress in this county to-night, he would be elected. These associations extend throughout the Canada. The inhabitants of the towns on the Canada side of the St. Lawrence river, are filled with the most alarming fears. The Kingston people are in constant expectation of an attack upon that town. They have essayed to increase the regular force by offering large bounties to volunteers, but not an enlistment can be procured. They have tried drafts upon the militia. These are resisted, and in an attempt at Perth to enforce the drafts or compel the militia to give up their arms, sixteen of the regular troops were killed. Lower down the river large numbers of Americans who are thought to belong to the Patriots, have joined the British army, the more effectually, as is supposed, to aid their friends in time of need. The barracks at Kingston, it is reported, were fired day before yesterday, and a considerable portion of them were consumed. You will be curious to learn how I should know what their oath is. I will tell you. You will be curious to know nearly all day, transacting some business. One of them is a lawyer. This lawyer is the counsel and principal adviser of the whole band. I asked him some plain questions, and he took me aside and offered to communicate if I would take the oath. I told him I would decide after he repeated the oath; he did so, and I then declined. It is a very long oath, and awfully solemn; and I will venture the opinion that no man can remember more than a general tenor of it by hearing it repeated. The papers dare not speak a word. Hostilities will soon commence. The blow may now be struck, and the next hour may bring us the news. Yours, most truly,

War Renewed in Canada.

We have to announce the important and thrilling intelligence that the Canadian population is again in arms, resolved to strike a blow for freedom. The news by the last night's boat is, that a general and simultaneous rising of the French population on this side the St. Lawrence, has taken place, and that several small posts had fallen into their hands—they had made prisoners of the soldiers stationed at Naperville, and secured a considerable amount of arms and ammunition. St. Johns, it was believed, would be attacked last night by a strong force, estimated at seven or eight hundred. The utmost consternation prevailed at St. Johns yesterday, and every means was put in requisition for the emergency. Captain Price's sloop, the Daniel Webster, we understand was not permitted to leave the port. Several of our citizens went down last evening. This movement is said to be headed by Robert Nelson, Cote, Gagnon, Hotchkiss, and several foreign military leaders. Of its results, a few days will inform us; and this evening's boat will bring a pretty decisive indication. All accounts speak of the arms, ammunition and flags, in abundance. May God prosper the right. Martial law is again proclaimed within the district of Montreal, and we shall doubtless be called to chronicle scenes of bloody outrage.

The Montreal Courier gives the following statement of affairs up to Sunday evening.

It appears, that at La Tortu, about 7 or 8 miles above Laprarie, a number of rebels attacked, on Saturday night last, the scattered royalists in that quarter, and we re-ferred to state, that 120 farmers of the names

of Walker and Vitrey were murdered in cold blood. Several others who lived in the neighborhood made their escape with great difficulty; and conveyed intelligence of the attack to Laprarie, from which place a party of the Hussars were, on the instant, despatched to La Tortu, and were fortunate enough to come upon the rebels unawares, and dispersed them with a few shots—with what damage it could not be ascertained as the cowardly scoundrels took immediately to the woods, leaving behind two loyalists, they had made prisoners. The deceased Walker's widow and child, as well as many more families from near Laprarie, came to town yesterday.

In Beauharnois a rising of the rebels took place on the same night, and they succeeded in surprising the loyalists of the village, and made prisoners of Messrs. Elice, Brown, Norman, & Ross. This information was conveyed to town by some of Mr. Elice's servants who had made their escape, and who stated that the family were confined in the cellar. The Steamboat Henry Brougham with the mail and passengers from Upper Canada; having called at Beauharnois, as usual, was also captured. It is said that the rising had extended up the Chateaugay river, and that Mr. John McDonald, the Magistrate had been seriously wounded.

On the river Richelieu, we understand the rebels have risen from St. Mark's downwards, and by the last accounts they had mustered at St. Charles, about 400 strong. It is stated that their intention was to attack Sorel, and we hope they may attempt it for they will get a warm reception from the 60th regiment stationed there.

Great credit is due to Colonel Taylor and the party who acted under his orders, in effecting the capture of the seven rebels we mentioned in an extra of Saturday, as in consequence of this coup de main, all attempts to procure a rising in L'Acadie, proved entirely abortive.

The most gallant achievement that yesterday's news furnish remains to be told. While the Indians of Caughnawaga were at public worship on the morning of yesterday an alarm was given, that a party of rebels had surrounded the church, upon which they immediately turned out, and the Chief setting an example which was promptly followed by all, raised the war whoop, and seized the rebel next him and wrested from him his musket. The others being panic struck were made prisoners, to the number of 64—and were brought into town yesterday afternoon in charge of a party of the Lachine Cavalry. After their commitment to jail they made some important disclosures of the plans of the leaders. This exploit of the Indians ought to give the most timid every confidence, for it shows what energy and decision can do in the greatest emergency; they did not number one-half their enemies, and yet unarmed as they were, they paralyzed the scoundrels by their war whoop and daring.

The steamer Princess Victoria made an extra trip on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of taking over four pieces of Artillery, with the men heroes, &c., for St. Johns. In consequence of the late hour at which she reached Laprarie, it was deemed imprudent to forward the artillery that night. During the night an attempt was made to burn the boat, by conveying combustibles into the berths in the forecastle. Fortunately it was discovered before any material damage had been done. The circumstance of the artillery being detained at Laprarie, was probably the means of saving the boat, if not the village, from being destroyed, as an attack was meditated.

The cars had not proceeded far from St. Johns yesterday morning, when it was discovered that about thirty feet of the rail way had been torn up, which however, was repaired in the course of an hour.

The driver of the Quebec mail was detained by about 20 armed rebels at Bout de L'Isle, on Saturday night and yesterday morning, but was allowed to bring on the mail from below, it being the one for Quebec which they wished to possess themselves of, as they imagined it might contain dispatches for Sir John Colborne. It however, had passed before they expected. They expressed a confident hope that their friends would stop it at Beaulieu.

In the course of yesterday the following persons were arrested:—D. B. Vigar, Chas. Mondelet, L. H. Latontaine, — Harkin, John Donegani, Francois Des Rivieres, — Goulet, — Labelle, L. M. Viger, Dexter Chapin, Francois Pigeon, — Laboute, J. J. Girouard, J. A. Labadie, H. B. Weibrenner, George Dillon, besides several others whose names we did not learn.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

Mr. Sol. Smith, has sold the establishment of the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, to Messrs. C. G. Langdon and J. O. Harris, by whom the paper will hereafter be conducted. Mr. Smith publishes quite a lengthy valletory, which he concludes with the following very appropriate remarks on the patronage of newspaper establishments.

"Of all, trades, professions, or callings, I know of none—I have followed a great many—so poorly paid as newspaper publishers. Many patrons of newspapers, otherwise worthy, punctual men, think it not unrighteous to let the publisher wait year after year for his dues—and last, if he is compelled to pay, he does it with a very bad grace. Mr. Typs must have his money, must he! Well, if he must, he must. Give me a receipt; and do you hear? stop the paper—I have patronized that establishment six years—there is no such thing as gratitude in the world. Another will tell you he never subscribed for the paper—the boy has left it every morning, it is true, and as it was left I did read it occasionally—but I never ordered it." There is another class of patrons who never subscribe at all, but are great friends of the paper, and always read—in fact, this is the class who may be termed "your constant readers." Here Sam. go over the way, with my compliments to Mr. Tompkins—and ask him for the loan of his paper—and ask him to send me a receipt—and bring breakfast, I'll thank him to let John bring it over here every morning. It is an excellent paper—that editor really knows what he is about—I begin to think of patronizing him myself." There yet remains to be mentioned, one more class of patrons—supporters I should say, for they are the support and stay of publishers. This class is composed of those who say—"Here Mr. Clerk—be so good as to place my name on your subscription list—and write opposite to it paid in advance." In looking over a list of some thousands yesterday, I saw a hundred or two of this class. If I had any golden types, their names should literally appear in letters of gold.

There are now twelve to fifteen thousand dollars due this office, and I am convinced, the few proprietors would willingly sell the debts for five thousand! It is thus, with all newspaper offices—and why?—because publishers are good natured and submit to their own degradation in the scale of tradesmen. Let this state of things be amended—and let the terms of your papers—be taken the word of an experienced man, you had better keep your ink and paper than furnish them and your labor for nothing. You may get popularity, but you will get no pork and cabbage for your dinner.

I now take my leave, as proprietor of the "Advertiser"—I forgive all, ask forgiveness of all (if any one has any thing to forgive), and conclude by repeating the advice I gave my Cincinnati friends, fifteen years ago, with a slight amendment; "I've honestly—serve God, and pay for your newspapers."

SOL. SMITH.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 20, 1838.

255,000.—The official result of the election exhibits an aggregate of 255,000 votes for Governor, in this State. Does any one believe that so many votes have been honestly polled? It was the opinion of the best informed judges in the state, that the number of votes polled this year, would not much exceed the vote polled in 1835,—which was but 206,000! We do not believe it is possible to poll such a vote in this state, honestly, as the returns exhibit. That an investigation would show frauds that have been committed to the number of 25,000 or 30,000 votes, we have not a doubt. Shall Freeman, then, whose only hope of the perpetuity of his free institutions, is based upon the purity of the ballot boxes sit down quietly under such a state of things as this. We trust for the honor of the state and for the safety and purity of her political institutions, they will not.—Bradford Argus.

LEGISLATURE.—There appears to exist a singular uncertainty, as to the political complexion of the Legislature of this State. The Whigs claim a majority of 21 on joint ballot, while the Loco Focos claim from two to five. The American Sentinel, however, which is a Porter paper, concedes that the Whigs will have a majority of one on joint ballot. One majority is as good as twenty-one for the Whigs, for they have never been known to desert their principles; but if the Loco Focos have a majority of only five, they cannot count with certainty upon a majority at all; their nature of late, Old Nick will buy up a score or two of them before winter is out. If there be no danger of such an event, the Loco Focos shamefully belie their own party, for we never knew a session of Congress, or of our Legislature to pass, without giving rise to charges of "bribery and corruption," on the part of the Loco Focos.—Bradford Argus.

Attempt to Rob a Printer. On Friday night last (says the Lynchburg Virginia) the counting room of our office was entered by some ingenious rogue, who by very neatly cutting out a pane of glass, was enabled to raise the window. He then cut his way into one of the drawers of the desk, and apparently gave critical examination to the papers, &c. with which it was pretty well crowded—but he found no money, which, as took he nothing else, seemed to be the exclusive object of his search. It is evident that he knows nothing about Printing Offices, else he would surely not have expected to have found any money in such a place. Attempting to rob an editor is about as foolish as to, shear a hog.—About as little money be found in one case, as wool in the other.—We are much obliged to the rogue, that he was apparently so successful in our papers—not deranging them more, we suppose, than was absolutely necessary in a diligent search for the "hard money currency,"—which he, like some others, found out to be all a humbug.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

'TLL TRY AND FIND A WIFE.

A blacksmith at Cambary, proposed marriage to a young mantua maker, to whom he had long paid his attentions.—Being a good looking youth, his offer was accepted, the notary sent for, and the marriage contract drawn up; but one of the articles not happening to please the lady, she expressed her dissatisfaction with so much asperity, that the son of Vulcan, taking her by her arm led her to the door, declaring his determination not to marry a spitefire. The notary complained of having been called on to no purpose, "Stay a while," says Vulcan, "I'll try and find a wife," and immediately departed. While going along he met a pretty servant girl, with whom he commenced the following conversation: "Are you good tempered?" "O yes, you may be wiser of my mistress." "Are you prudent?" "I have never yet had a sweetheart." "Are you inclined to marry?" "Yes, if I find a man to my liking." "What do you think of me?" "O, you are very well." "Come along with me then; the contract is ready, I have only to sign it." "Stop, at least, still I have put myself on toilette." "No, no, you will do very well as you are; and I am afraid the notary will be out of patience; apropos, what is your name?" "Annette." "And mine is Francis. Take my arm, and let us make haste." They arrived at the house together, signed the contract; and in a few days were married; and we are assured that this singular union has not once been disturbed by a dispute.

Two Widows on a Race for a Husband. About a fourth of a century ago, there lived in Gloucester county, New Jersey, an old widower named Peter, who was an odd compound of whim—and caprice; his circumstances were not affluent, nor yet indigent; but what was considered comfortable. At no great distance from his farm resided Christina, a buxom widow about four feet in height, and it was said that her altitude was the true gauge of circumference of her waist. In the same direction, though farther from the residence of Peter, lived another widow named Amey. These ladies were competitors for the favorable regard of the widower. Peter's mind was long undecided which of the two widows should have the preference. Amey was beyond doubt the most beautiful; but then Christina was corpulent, and of course there was more of her. He at last hit upon an expedient to bring the affair to a conclusion; he wrote a billet to each, purporting that he had also sent for her competitor, and was resolved to marry the one who should first arrive at his house; a lad was despatched with the pair of billets and first delivered the one addressed to Amey, whose residence was most remote from that of the loveliest swain. She immediately ordered the fleetest horse to be saddled, while she arrayed herself in her best attire. By lucky chance a horse stood saddled at the gate of Christina, who was ready dressed to pay a visit to a neighbor, when the messenger delivered Peter's billet; she quickly mounted her courser, but no sooner had she got into the road that led to Peter's house and east her eyes in a direction towards Amey's residence, than she saw her rival rushing after with the swiftness of wind, she put her courser to his speed; and lucky it was that the matrons of that day wore bonnets tied under their chin, for had they worn the turret and nets of the present day, their heads must have been reduced to the plight of that of poor John Gilpin; the strings under the chins prevented their Christinas and Amey, whipping for dear life, with their bonnets gracefully dangling on their backs.

Both ladies being equally well mounted, Christina preserved the lead, and after a race of a mile and a quarter, she bounced into Peter's door, exclaiming, "Well, here I am Peter; I got here first!" The old gentleman expressed his happiness by a plegmatic "alack a day."

The Democratic Antimasonic National Convention will assemble at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 13th inst. It will undoubtedly, make nominations for Presidency and Vice Presidency—indeed it could not decently fail to do so, after the resolutions passed at the previous assembly of the same body in 1837.

Delegates will be in attendance from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and probably several other States.

That General Harrison will be the nominee, there is now not a shadow of doubt. As to the selection for the Vice Presidency, there is greater difficulty; several names have been mentioned. Mr. Grant was the former nominee, on the Harrison ticket; we know not whether he will again be nominated. Mr. Rives, of Virginia, has been spoken of, but it is doubtful whether Virginia will be represented in the Convention, and that body is pledged to nominate no person from an unrepresented State.

Besides Mr. Rives was an Expunger, and the Whigs of his own State are, many of them, resolutely determined never to support him. Mr Webster's name has been mentioned, rather with a despairing hope that he might be induced to accept such a nomination, than with any serious expectation that he would accept it.

There is no doubt that his name would give great strength to the ticket, in many sections of the country. In Allegheny county, for instance, it would give the ticket more strength than any name that could be mentioned. We speak of Allegheny county, because, in doing so, we speak of what we personally know.

Joseph Riner has also been named, we certainly are not among those who hesitate to give him a cordial support, if he should be nominated. But our own opinion is that he had better be held in view as the candidate for the gubernatorial chair to 1841. Besides we doubt the policy of selecting as the two candidates, men from adjoining states, and both from the west.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

From the New York Express of Thursday.

TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS GAINED! 1,300 WHIG MAJORITY. (FERIAR'S MORE.) Bring out the Big Gun. THE GLORIOUS THREE DAYS. WHIGS TRIUMPHANT. Never within the last thirty years has there ever been so warm a contest as that which has just gloriously closed. The vote polled has exceeded that of any other ever given in this city. Over forty thousand votes have been taken, which is more than is given in several other States of the Union.

The Whigs have had every thing to contend against, viz: Patronage of the General Government, shamefully brought into conflict with the freedom of Elections; a powerful State Government also, and hundreds and hundreds of illegal voters, which have been thrown in here from all the adjoining States. Thanks however, to the body of firm and vigilant inspectors the Locomotive Loco Focos of the enemy have been defeated, most signally defeated, for Money has been poured out like water, but with no avail. A band of office holders have in the most shameful manner surrounded every poll, and challenged our oldest and most respectable citizens—but all this was in vain; the Whigs have gloriously discharged their whole duty to their country.

Mr. C. C. Chambréng, after mis-representing the city for nearly twenty years, is ousted at last. His friends here boasted, over and over again, that he could not be defeated. Ely Moore has seal put on him, that probably closes his political career,—much short of his mark, the Presidency. Mr. McKean will run ahead of his ticket, and Messrs. Chambréng and Moore the lowest. There is no doubt that the entire Whig ticket is elected.—Assembly ticket, and all, Seward going out of the city by a decided majority.

The Triumphant Procession.

12 o'clock.—As soon as it was clearly ascertained that we had carried the city entire, a Procession of at least Ten Thousand Whigs was formed of the vast masses that had thronged the Hall and the street before it, for the whole evening; who, with bands of music playing, torches burning, and transparencies displayed, proceeded in succession to the several residences of the Members Congress elect, by whom they were addressed with most spirit and effect.

Mr. Monroe being called for by the vast assembly, congratulated the city upon the proud eminence it had secured for itself upon this occasion, and promised to give his aid to sustain her in it. Mr. Grinnel came next in order, and responded to the almost deafening call of the myriads that thronged around his dwelling, in a speech which was a thousand times superior, in point of conception, style and delivery; to any thing our present unworthy "commercial representative," has ever produced, in Congress or out of it. The procession then moved to the residence of Mr. Curtis, who promptly appeared at their call, and in a strain of eloquent remarks cordially welcomed his friends to this interchange of congratulations. His description of the downfall of Tammany was very graphic, and drew roars of applause from the dense crowd of listeners. Mr. Hoffman was next called for at his lodgings in Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, and came out upon the balcony of the second story, where his first appearance was the signal for a simultaneous shout from the crowd that awoke thousands of echoes in the deep midnight.

Mr. Hoffman's speech was one of his happiest efforts; full of those brilliant thoughts, those felicitous allusions, and well-turned points, for which all his efforts are celebrated; and giving unbounded pleasure to that vast auditory, composed of men who have a second time elected him to the station he so pre-eminently adorns.

Taking leave of him with "three times three," and to the tune of "Hail Columbia," the procession, fifty abreast, went down Lecter, through Greenwich; and up Liberty street, to the residence of the Mayor of the city, whom they greeted with hearty cheers. Appearing at his window, he addressed his cheers to those of the mighty multitude before him, and, in a speech, full of good sense and practical wisdom, he attributed our success to the intrinsic excellence of the political principles for which we had done such manifold battle.

During these glorious "three days," Mr. Clark alluded with much point and emphasis to the value of good Police regulations, as tending to ensure a fair experiment of the public will at the ballot-box, and highly and deservedly complimented the Police department of the city, for the manner in which they have discharged their duties on this happy occasion.

Returning to Head Quarters, (after a peal of thunder, in honor of the Mayor,) the procession diverged a little from their straight path, to pay one parting groat to old Tammany. Her fires and lamps were all out.—Desolate was the darkness that brooded, gloomily, over her silent walls. The band playing a wailing strain as the procession moved on, one hollow groan issued, simultaneously, from the whole mass, and Tammany was left behind. The Whigs then returned to Masonic Hall, by the way of our upper office, giving us several cheers in their way up,—and with a burst of nine loud cheers, separated for the night, in pleasing anticipation of meeting on the morrow, that the triumph of the city was but the presage of the triumph of the State.

New York is all right on the subject of the next Presidency.

All is enthusiasm here for the good old General. The people of the interior, and west of our state, exceed yours in unanimity on this subject. With him our success in 1840 is certain. With out him our defeat is as sure. I am glad to learn that the Anti-Masonic National Convention which meets in your city on Tuesday next, will nominate General Harrison for Vice President, and we will be satisfied. I feel that her "three days" will prove her to be deserving of this honour. We have many Conservatives and Anti-Masons now acting heart and soul with us, who will not support Mr. Clay, but will gladly unite on Harrison and Tallmadge.—Morning Star.

MODE OF CATCHING RUNAWAY SUB-TREASURERS.—We advise the Secretary of the Treasurers to advertise runaway Sub-treasurers in the good old orthodox style; and then there will be some chance of catching them. How would this formula do?—"Runaway from the subscriber, on the 20th, an indentured apprentice to the hard money humbugging business, and lately employed as receiver of the public revenues in Sing-Sing county, New York.—Had on when he went away an Obadiah Brown coat and Kendallgreen pantaloons. Took also with him a balance of funds, leaving a hydrostatic balance behind him. This unfortunate individual is indebted to The government to the tune of "one hundred and seventy thousand six hundred and seventy dollars and twenty cents," by virtue of defalcation and "a certain looseness of morals which prevails in these parts" of Sing Sing. It is believed he will endeavor to "slide off to Texas. Any one catching him on the road there will receive the following reward:—"For the runaway alone, an order for the hydrostatic balance left by the delinquent and for the funds in his possession, the original note of the official order to the bank for twenty thousand dollars. No expenses paid."—Nat Gazette.

OHIO.—The editor of the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, holds the following language with reference to the defeat of the Whig party in that State:—"The Ohio Election.—The defeat of the Whig ticket in this State has been attributed to various causes.—There is one, however, which has not been mentioned, and which we think has had as much influence upon the result of our State elections as any other. It was the action, or rather the want of proper action upon the part of the Legislature to do any thing by which the people might, in some degree, be relieved of the embarrassments brought about by the acts and measures of the General Government. "The people expected that, when they had succeeded in revolutionizing the State, and placing men in power favorable to their views and principles, that they would do something to restore public confidence, and give a fresh impetus to business. They petitioned the Legislature to that effect; but their petitions were disregarded. They were insultingly told, and told, by a Whig Legislature, from whom they expected better things, that they had no agency in bringing about the embarrassments of which the people complained, and that they must look to the source whence the emanated, for relief. This was the language of one Senator at least; and it seems to be the principle by which a majority in both branches were governed. They did nothing. They would neither give us new banks; charter a State institution, or give us a general banking law. The people were disappointed. Their expectations were not realized; and the result has been an entire change in the representation."

REGISTER'S NOTICE. REGISTER'S OFFICE? Carlisle, Oct. 27, 1838. I am hereby given, to all Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the following Accounts have been filed in this office for examination, by the accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 27th day of November, A. D. 1838: 1: The administration account of A. Smith McKinney and Robert McKinney, Executors of Joseph McKinney, deceased. 2: The administration account of John Rupp, Executor of Samuel Rupp, deceased. 3: The administration account of Jacob Baker, Administrator of George Baker, deceased. 4: The supplemental and final administration account of Rachel Kline, Administratrix of George Kline, Esq. deceased. 5: The administration account of John Thrush, Administrator of Isabella Clark, deceased. 6: The administration account of Christian Stayman, Executor of Abraham Stayman, deceased. 7: The administration account of Isabella McClure, Administratrix of David McClure, deceased. 8: The administration account of Geo. Beelman, Executor of John Brandt, dec'd. 9: The administration account of Daniel Markley, administrator of Henry Myers, deceased. 10: The administration account of Henry Coover, executor of Christian Coover, deceased. The Guardianship account of William Craighead, sr. Guardian of Wilson McKim, minor son of James McKim, dec'd. The Guardianship account of William Craighead, sr. Guardian of Wm. McKim, minor son of James McKim, deceased. The Guardianship account of William Craighead, sr. Guardian of Andrew McKim, minor son of James McKim, dec'd. The Guardianship account of William Craighead, sr. Guardian of Eliza McKim, minor daughter of James McKim, dec'd. The Guardianship account of William Craighead, sr. Guardian of Mary McKim, minor daughter of James McKim, dec'd. The Guardianship account of Jacob Reaser, Guardian of Peter Cromlich, minor son of John Cromlich, deceased. William Linc, Register.

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ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1838. "This is the last of the "three days," and if I am not much mistaken, they will prove to Martin Van Buren what the three days in Paris were to Charles the Tenth. "We design having a celebration to-day of the glorious anniversary of the victory of Tippecanoe. It will be a brilliant affair."

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ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1838. "This is the last of the "three days," and if I am not much mistaken, they will prove to Martin Van Buren what the three days in Paris were to Charles the Tenth. "We design having a celebration to-day of the glorious anniversary of the victory of Tippecanoe. It will be a brilliant affair."

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

DAVID MILLER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Western Hotel in Market street, to that large and commodious hotel formerly kept by Mr. B. Duke, sign of the INDIAN QUEEN. This hotel is situated in South Fourth street, between Market and Chestnut streets, in the very centre of the business part of the city, and will therefore be found very convenient for merchants and business men generally. The Buildings have been thoroughly and completely repaired by the subscriber, and no expense has been spared in arranging and furnishing the rooms so as to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor the house with their custom. Gentlemen travelling with their families can have private parlors furnished in the best manner with chambers attached to them, where they can enjoy privacy and seclusion, or the companionship of their friends, as may be most desirable. The BAR and CELLARS have been provided with the best LIQUORS and the choicest WINES of every description. The TABLE will at all times be supplied with every delicacy which the season and market can afford, and every exertion made to please the palate of his customers. The READING ROOMS are well supplied with the leading journals of different cities, as well as with a great variety of books, and the most interesting literature. The SERVANTS will be found careful and trust worthy. Attached to the hotel are very extensive STABLES, calculated to accommodate one hundred horses, and under the superintendance of careful and attentive hostlers. D. M. returns his sincere acknowledgments for the very liberal encouragement heretofore received, and feeling confident that he can furnish his guests with first rate accommodations, and with the most comfortable furniture, are fully equal to those of any other hotel in the city, he respectfully solicits a further share of public patronage. Philadelphia, November 13, 1838.

SEMI-WEEKLY Pennsylvania Telegraph, LEGISLATIVE PERIODIC. The ensuing Legislature will be one of unusual interest to every citizen of the Commonwealth. The adoption of the Amendments to the Constitution will give rise to new legislation to which it is not unlikely that party feeling may become warmly enlisted, and subjects of great magnitude will excite the strongest desire to obtain early and correct information. A new Administration, it is expected, will also come into power, and give birth to new measures under its new men. These, together with the ordinary duties of Legislation, will make the coming Legislature a busy as well as important one. During its session the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH will be published twice a week, and contain late and full accounts of its proceedings, taken by experienced reporters. It will also contain Congressional proceedings and general news.

TERMS. For the semi-weekly, \$2 For the year, \$20 THEO. FENN. Harrisburg, October 31, 1838. Our Globe Illustrated. THIS work is published in weekly numbers, 52 of which will form a splendid volume. Each number will contain two beautiful Steel Engravings, and about thirty pages of descriptive matter, which is much cheaper than any work of the kind ever offered for sale. Our Globe Illustrated is intended to be what its title implies a new and the most interesting and beautiful parts of the world, which will be presented to the mind under the two-fold form of handsome engravings and interesting descriptions. It is made so very cheap, that it can be sold at a price to sell a very large edition, and therefore accommodate families which consider economy an important object. Our plan is that, as far as possible, we will contribute to the formation of a correct taste in parts of the country where specimens of engraving are not readily to be found. Some of the early numbers were not well translated, but such arrangements have been made to remedy this defect, that no complaint can hereafter arise. Subscriptions received by GEO. M. PHILLIPS, at the Herald & Expositor Office, Carlisle, Pa. where the work may be examined. November 13, 1838.—G.

FAYETTEVILLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. TOWN, situated in the middle of the town of Fayetteville, Franklin county, with the improvements thereon, consisting of two acres of land, and a brick house, with a well, and a barn, and a public house, with good Wagon and a stable, and a barn and abundance of other Stabling and out Buildings. This stand has been occupied as a Tavern ever since the erection of the buildings, being about seven years. Also, Sixteen Acres of Land, more or less, attached to the Tavern Stand. This land is enclosed with good fence, is first-rate soil, in prime condition, and has a number of Fruit Trees on it. ALSO, A DWELLING HOUSE, opposite the Tavern stand. It is a Frame building, filled in with brick, plastered and weatherboarded, so as to be equal to a brick building, comprising four rooms and a Kitchen, and affording a desirable dwelling—together with a Blacksmith shop, and another Frame Plastering building, with a set square, and a ground attached to the above buildings, comprising two front and three back lots, containing a number of Fruit Trees, and enclosed with good fence. If the above property is not sold before Thursday the 6th of December next, it will not be exposed to public sale. And if no sale should be effected, it will then be rented. JOHN SHUGART. Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1838.—3w.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold on the premises, on Friday the 8th day of November inst, the following described tracts of land, situated in Tobyone township, Perry county, late the property of James McNeal, deceased. A Tract of Land on Sherman's creek, 12 miles west of Landisburg and 5 miles east of New-Germantown, having thereon erected a Stone Merchant Mill, with two runs of stones. A SAW MILL, with two runs of stones. A Two Story Log House, with a Tract of Land, situate on the main road leading from Landisburg to the Three Square Hollow, and about 4 miles from the first described tract, containing about 100 acres, 100 of which are cleared, and the residue covered with first rate timber, having thereon erected three Log Dwelling Houses, two Double Log Barns, an Apple Orchard, &c. There is also a good well for water works on this tract, with sufficient water power, and the tract may be divided into three parts so as to suit purchasers. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, on application to Samuel Endslow, living in Tobyone township, or to James L. McNeal, living in Madison township, Perry county. JAMES L. McNEAL, SAMUEL ENDSLOW, Executors. Nov. 15, 1838.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY. I have just received a lot of CORK SOLES of a very fine quality. S. ELLIOTT, Nov. 15, 1838.