Herald and Expositor.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 4. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1840. NEW SERIES, VOL. 4,—NO. 49.

Election Proclamation.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed by David R. Porter, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, I PAUL MARTIN, High Sheriff of Cumberland county, do hereby give public notice that an election will be held in said county, on FRIDAY THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER, inst., for a Representative in Congress, to fill the vacancy in the 26th, or present Congress, occasioned by the death of the Hon. William S. Ramsey. The said election will be held throughout the county as follows:

The election in the election district composed of the Borough of Carlisle, and townships of N. Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford, and Lower West Pennsborough, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle.

The election in the district composed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the Public House of Joseph Grier in Hogestown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of East Pennsborough township, will be held at the Public House of Andrew Kreitzer in said township.

The election in the district composed of New Cumberland and a part of Allen township, will be held at the Public House of John Sourbeck, in New Cumberland.

The election in the district composed of Lisburn, and a part of Allen township, will be held at the Public House of Peter M'Cann, in Lisburn.

The election in the district composed of that part of Allen township, not included in the New Cumberland and Lisburn districts, will be held at the Public House of David Sheafer, in Shepperdstown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the Public House of John Hoover, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of Monroe township, will be held at the Public House of widow Paul, in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Upper Dickinson township, will be held at Weakley's School House, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Newville, and townships of Mifflin, Upper Frankford, Upper Westpennsborough, and that part of Newton township, not included in the Leesburg election district hereinafter mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House, in the borough of Newville.

The election in the district composed of the township of Hopewell, will be held at the School House in Newberg in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg township, and that part of Southampton township, not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House, in the borough of Shippensburg.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, passed the 2d July 1839, it is thus provided, "That the qualified electors of parts of Newton and Southampton townships in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances, viz: Beginning at the Adams county line; thence along the line dividing the township of Dickinson and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along said turnpike to Centre school-house, on said turnpike, in Southampton township, thence to a point on the Walnut Bottom road at Reybuck's, including Reybuck's farm, thence a straight direction to the saw-mill belonging to the heirs of George Clever, thence along Kryshir's run to the Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared a new and separate election district, the general election to be held at the public house now occupied by Wm. Maxwell, in Leesburg, Southampton township.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who shall have attended at the recent election for Electors, are required to attend and perform at the said election, the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct, as they shall be liable to under the act of Assembly.

And the return Judges of the several election districts of said county, are hereby required to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on the Monday next succeeding said election, at 11 o'clock, A. M. with certificates of the result of the election in their respective districts.

Given under my hand at Carlisle, this 3d day of November, A. D. 1840, and the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Valuable tract of Limestone Land
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, at any time between this and the 15th of November next, a first rate

Limestone Plantation,

late the property of James Neal, Esq. deceased, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of Andrew Carothers, John Woodburn, Samuel Huston and others, containing

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY

one acres, more or less, about two thirds of which are cleared land, in excellent cultivation and under good fence—the remaining third is fine timber land. The improvements are a

large two Story Dwelling *House and Kitchen,*

a large Brick Barn, Wagon Shed and other out buildings with a well of good water.—There are also on the premises a good apple orchard and other fruit trees, also a large pond of water that has scarcely ever been known to go dry.

—Persons wishing to view the property can see the same by calling on Mr. Fickes, who resides on the premises; and for the price, conditions of sale, &c., by application to William M. Biddle, Esq., at Carlisle, or to Mr. Samuel Boyd (one of the owners) near Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa.

October 19, 1840—tds.

FOR SALE,
A Farm of 147 Acres of Slate and Limestone Land,

Situate in North Middleton township, Cumberland co., two miles from Middlesex mills, and five from Carlisle. The improvements are a good

LOG HOUSE &

Double Bank Barn,

under part stone with four stables, with back and front sheds, one of which is a granary with a cellar under;

AN EXCELLENT

ORCHARD

together with other improvements. About 100 acres are cleared, under good fence and in a good state of cultivation, the remainder is covered with good timber, a part of which is Locust; springs in nearly all the fields. The Conodoguinet creek bounds this farm on one side 252 perches, which will afford a location for water works. Any person wishing to purchase a farm of this description will do well to examine it, as I am determined to sell.

Application can be made to Valentine Sholly on the farm or to the subscriber in Carlisle.

ROSS LAMBERTON.

July 15, 1840—tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Goodheart, late of West Pennsboro' township deceased, have been issued to the subscriber in due form of law.

All persons having accounts with said dec'd., are requested to present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

DAVID PALM,

Dickinson tp. } Oct. 16, 1840.—6t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Three or four Journeyman Coopers, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

The highest price will be given for cooper-stuff and hoop-poles.

R. & J. MILES.

Carlisle, Oct. 20, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the city with a large supply of superior new styled

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of—Wool dyed Black, Blue, Claret, Dahlia, Brown, Invisible Green and Mulberry

CLOTHS,

Wool dyed Black, Blue, and figured *Cassimeres;* Sattinetts of all descriptions; Cords and Beaverteens; Ticks and Checks; imported Stair and figured Carpeting; Saxony, Prince and Mouse de Laines; Bombazines, Merinoes, blue black, black, Mantua, Fawn, Brown, Figured and Plain *Silks;* Figured and Plain Swiss and Jaconet *Muslins;* Green Baize and Flannels of different colours; Gloves and Hosiery; Cloth and Fur Caps; Broshe and Merino *Shawls;* Mackinaw, Rose and Point Blankets; Leghorn and Straw Bonnets; together with an assortment of

Groceries & Queensware.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Person are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

ANDREW RICHARDS.

SELLING OFF AT
First Cost!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS *AND OTHERS.*

THE Subscribers, intending to leave Carlisle, offer their ENTIRE STOCK, comprising an extensive variety of every description of

DRY GOODS,

for sale at *FIRST COST!*

Country Merchants, and the public generally, will find it decidedly to their advantage to call, examine, and purchase—as they cannot obtain goods cheaper in the city.

Call and see—call and purchase.

Depend upon it, Bargains are now offered to every one who desires to purchase.

ARNOLD & CO.

Carlisle, October 21, 1840.

N. B.—Persons indebted are requested to call and settle before the first of January next.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware.

—WILL be sold by the subscriber, at very reduced prices for *Cash*, in the room recently occupied by Jacob Rheem and adjoining the store of Samuel R. Myers & Co.

The stock is new and consists in part of broad cloths, cassimeres, cassinetts, blankets, merinos, bombazines, flannels, vestings, muslines, calicoes, tickings, silks, linens, table covers, plain and figured swiss muslins, insertings, laces, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, ribands, gloves and stockings, bonnets, beaverteens, &c. &c.

Also, a small lot of GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, and a few GROCERIES. Having relinquished business in Shippensburg, and removed that entire stock to this place, I am desirous of closing up the concern as soon as possible. Purchasers will do well to call soon, as great bargains will be given.

CHAS. OGILBY.

Carlisle, Sept. 20, 1840.

BARGAINS!
Sontheimer & Lindauer,

At their New Store in Centreville, have just received and are now opening a very large and splendid assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

which have been selected with much care in the cities of NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA, and which they respectfully invite the citizens of Centreville and vicinity to call and examine, as they will be enabled to please, and sell decidedly cheaper than any other establishment in the county. They will be happy at all times to see customers who are desirous of having

New Cheap and Good Goods.

Among their stock will be found Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Cadet, Mulberry, Dahlia, Citron, Claret, Mixt Drab, and a variety of low priced

CLOTHS.

Superior striped and plain London and Buckskin Cassimeres, premium and low-priced Sattinetts; superior Silk, Satin, Velvet, Valencia, Corded, Striped, Figured and Plain Marseilles and Cassimere Vestings. A general assortment of all qualities and colors of

Fall and Winter Goods.

suitable for Gentlemen's wear. Superior Black Italian Lutestrings, Gros De Naps, Po De Swas, Gros De Swiss, and Sendaw Silks, Challeys, Chintzes, Jacconets, Cambrics, Bobbinetts, Plain and Figured Swiss, and Book Muslins, Shawls, Dress Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Veils, Ribbons, &c. A large and excellent assortment of fine and low priced Calicoes, Irish, Table, Towelling and Table Diaper, Crash Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Cords, Beaverteens, &c. A general assortment of Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. Also, an extensive assortment of

Groceries and Queensware,

of the most approved Qualities. The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves as they are determined to sell cheap for cash or country produce. TAVERN KEEPERS are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock of Liquors before purchasing elsewhere.

Centreville, Cum. Co., October 14, 1840.

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
Brandreths Vegetable Universal Pills,

Are held by the following agents in their respective counties. As numerous counterfeits of these pills are attempted to be palmed upon the community, the propriety of purchasing only from the recognized agents, will be apparent.

Cumberland County—George W. Hitner, Carlisle; A. Riegel, Mechanicsburg; Gilmore & McKinney, Newville; S. Culbertson, Shippensburg; Boke & Brenneman, New Cumberland; Isaac Barton, Lisburn; M. G. Rupp, Shiremanstown; L. Riegel & Co. Churchtown.

Perry County—Alexander Magee, Bloomfield; J. & S. A. Coyle, Landisburg.

August 26, 1840.

NOTICE.
Estate of Mary Zinn, dec'd.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Mary Zinn, late of Westpennsborough township, Cumberland county, dec'd. have been issued to the subscriber living in the same township; NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE ZINN, Adm'r.

Oct. 7, 1840.—6t*

WOOD

Will be received at this Office in pay for Subscription.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin Ware

MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his shop, in North Hanover street Carlisle, (next door to Wm. Leonard's store, (or will manufacture at the shortest notice) the following articles, to wit:

COPPER STILLS, STOVES

of all descriptions,

of which he has on hand a large assortment, which he will sell lower than ever, for *Cash*. He also offers for sale any quantity of Stove Pipe;

Cooking Stoves,

for wood and coal; all sorts of

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

such as Wash Kettles, Dye Kettles, Hatter's Kettles, Drums, Dripping Pans, House Spouting, &c.; all of which he will sell on better terms than usual.

ABEL KEENEY.

Carlisle, Sept. 23, 1840.—tf.

Election of Directors.

CARLISLE BANK, Oct. 13, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution that an election will be held at the Banking House on the third Monday of November next, (being the 16th day of the month) for thirteen Directors to serve the ensuing year.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Cashier.*

BANK NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Carlisle Saving Fund Society, will expire in 1843. Notice is hereby given, agreeably to the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, that the stockholders of said institution intend applying to the next Legislature of the Commonwealth for a renewal of charter, change of name, style and title to "Cumberland Valley Bank," increase of capital and general discounting and banking privileges, all under such restrictions as the Legislature may direct. The above institution to be continued in Carlisle, Pa.

JOHN J. MYERS.

Aug. 19, 1840—6m.

SPLENDID PRIZES!

Virginia State Lottery,

For Endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes. Class No. 9 for 1840.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Nov. 21st 1840.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

30,000—10,000.

5,000—3,000—2,500—2,000—1,500

☞ **100** Prizes of **1,000.**

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do. do 25 Half do 65
Do. do 25 Quarter do 32 50

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class No. 10 for 1840.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Nov. 28th 1840.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$35,295—$10,000.

5,000—4,000—3,500—3,035—3,000.

40 Prizes of **1,500** Dollars.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do. do 25 Half do 65
Do. do 25 Quarter do 32 50

MOST SPLENDID

Capital $60,000!

ALSO,

$30,000—$15,000

AND

Sixteen Drawn Numbers in each Package of 26 Tickets.

☞ *More Prizes than Blanks.* ☜

Alexandria Lottery.

Class B, for 1840.—To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, 14th November, 1840.

GRAND SCHEME!

60,000 Dollars.

1 prize of $30,000—1 of 15,000—1 of 10,000—1 of 8,000—1 of 7,000—1 of 6,000—1 of 5,000—1 of 4,000—1 of 2,500—1 of 2,311—4 of 2,000—5 of 1,750—10 of 1,500—☞ 100 Prizes of 1000 ☜ 50 of 500, 50 of 400, 100 of 300, 100 of 250, 170 of 200, 124 of 150, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $260
Do do 26 Half do 130
Do do 25 Quarter do 65
Do do 26 Eighth do 32

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Lottery will be promptly attented to and the drawing sent immediately after it is over. Address,

D. S. GREGORY, & Co., *Managers.*
Washington City, D. C.

Sept. 23, 1840.

Variety Store, &c.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he still continues to "*hold forth*" in Church Alley, near "Education Hall," where he has now on hand a large assortment of *notions*, consisting in part, of the following: Bread, Cakes, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Flour, Soap, Cider, Spices, Fruits, Sweetmeats, and other necessaries calculated for this meridian.

N. B. He also continues to keep an Eating House, where gentlemen can be accommodated with Tripe, Pigs Feet, Pickled Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice.

JACOB SIEG.

Sept. 9, 1840.—1 year.

Sargent's Political Register for 1840.

THE subscribers have just received a few copies of Sargent's Political Register, exhibiting the results of Elections held in the different States and Counties throughout the United States from 1836 to 1840. The above work will be found a convenient reference for those who wish to compare the results of the approaching elections with those that have preceded them. Price 25 cents.

HITNER & MULVANY.

August 26, 1840.

VINEGAR.—Best Pickling Vinegar kept constantly for sale by

S. ELLIOTT.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
Bargains, Bargains.
NEW STORE
in Shippensburg, Pa.

ARNOLD & ABRAMS,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Shippensburg and vicinity, that they have just received, and are now opening at their store, in Main street, an extensive and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of very fine English, French and German Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c. of every variety of color, quality and price. Also, a large and handsome assortment of English and French Merinoes, Bombazines, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Challeys, Mouslin de Lains, French Chintz, plain and figured Silks and Satins of every color and quality; silk and gauze dress handkerchiefs, bobinet and bloni veils, fancy scarfs; gauze, satin, and Mantua ribbands of every size and color, &c. Also—Straw Bonnets and platted braid. Also—a large assortment of *Domestic Goods:* consisting of calicoes, sheets, muslins, and every other article which can be mentioned belonging to the Dry Goods business; together with an extensive assortment of

Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.

all of which will be sold cheaper than ever before offered for sale.

They would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock and prices, being fully satisfied that they can accommodate them at prices far below what they are in the habit of paying.

N. B. *Country Produce* of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Goods, at market price.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock, being connected with European Manufactories, which will enable them to sell at prices less than can be purchased in the Cities of New York or Philadelphia.

Shippensburg, Oct. 7, 1840.

THRESHING MACHINES
With Milligan's improved Patent Horse Power.

THE great encouragement heretofore received from the sale of his machines, induces him to offer to the public a new and improved Horse Power, which can be shifted in gear or out of gear by keys, and shift the band to give it five different revolutions. And he has no hesitation in assuring the Farmers that he is now able to furnish them with an article far superior to those manufactured heretofore. For speed and clean threshing and ease to the horses, he believes his machines to be unequalled.

His price is $140—seventy dollars to be paid cash, and the balance in six months, for which a note will be required with interest. Any person purchasing a machine and upon a fair trial, not being pleased, can return it. He will at all times be ready to furnish them on the shortest notice, orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. He will also repair machines on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM B MILLIGAN.

Newville, July 29, 1840.—tf.

DYE STUFFS.—Logwood, Brazilletto, Nicaragua, Fustic, Madder, Alum, Cochineal, Lac Dye, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Indigo, Oil of Vitriol, Nitric Acid, Muriatic do., Solution of Tin; the above will be sold *low* for *Cash*, by

S. ELLIOTT.

Winslow's Balsam of
HOREHOUND.

An unparalleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Boneset, Blood Root, Liverwort and several other vegetable substances.—Prepared only by J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore only necessary to observe that this medicine contains the whole of their medical properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances, as to render it the most speedy, mild and certain remedy, now in use, for the Complaints above mentioned.

For *Children*, this Balsam is of inestimable value. It is a speedy remedy for the *Whooping Cough* and *Croup*, and affords certain relief in *Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Teething*, &c. It is pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to the tenderest infant and should be kept at all times in every family, as it is much better for the complaints incident to Children, than Paregoric, Godfrey's Cordial, or the Cordials so commonly used, as hundreds in this City have testified.—

Read the following.—I hereby certify that early in the spring of 1838, I contracted a severe COLD, which settled upon my lungs, and threatened a hasty Consumption. I used several prescriptions, but obtained little or no relief; I was much alarmed.—Happening to be in Rochester, I was advised by my friend, Mr. Winslow, to try a bottle of his BALSAM OF HOREHOUND: I did so, and to my surprise obtained relief at once—and by the use of that single bottle was perfectly restored to health. To those afflicted with Colds or Coughs, at this inclement season, I say "go and do likewise."

LEANDER CHIPMAN.

Pittsford, Monroe co., Nov. 9, 1839.

Mr. John M. Winslow, Druggist,

Dear Sir: I have been for a series of years afflicted with an affection of the Lungs, and a hard cough, and have many times arose in the morning as completely exhausted by excessive coughing during the night as a person would be by a hard days labor. I have tried most of the popular remedies of the day, but never found relief until I met with your Balsam of Horehound. All the other remedies or palatives, that I have used, leave the bowels in a congested state, while yours leaves them soluble and free. This I consider a great desideratum. On taking a dose of your Balsam when going to bed, I rest quietly thro' the night, and my sleep is refreshing. I take great pleasure in recommending your Balsam of Horehound to all those afflicted with pulmonary complaint or any disease appertaining to the lungs, and I take this opportunity to thank you for the great relief and benefit I have experienced through your instrumentality. Yours, with much respect,

WM. COGSWELL.

For sale by S. ELLIOTT, Carlisle.
A. J. NORTH, Newville.

Also, by Druggists generally throughout the country. Price 50 cents per bottle.

April 15, 1840.—1y.

INGRATITUDE
is the basest crime in man.

WE are not among that class of Editors who for a few dollars will, (at the expense of truth and honesty) "puff up" an article and bring it into rapid sale; neither are we willing to remain silent, after having tested the utility of an improvement or discovery in science or art. Our readers will recollect we told them we were unwell with a sore throat and violent cold some few weeks ago. Well, we purchased two bottles of WINSLOW'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND and so sudden was the cure, that we forgot we ever had a cold. Those who are afflicted, may try it upon our recommendation.—*Lewistown Telegraph.*

For sale by S. ELLIOTT, Carlisle,
A. J. NORTH, Newville.

Also, by Druggists generally throughout the country. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Oct. 28, 1840.

From the New York American.

BEAUTY SLEEPING.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

She slept! Along her arm of snow
Her cheek of rose serenely laid,
While wavy curls heav'd to and fro,
At every sigh her breathings made;
The very breeze which pass'd along,
Went o'er her couch with gentler air,
As loth to wake with pinion strong,
The thing of joy that slumber'd there.

She slept! The thin transparent lid
Curv'd calmly o'er her eye of blue;
But tho' the earthly orb was hid,
The spirit light still struggled thro'.
While o'er her lip unconscious wrought
A quiv'ring pulse which went and came,
As if some dream renew'd the thought
The waking hour had ceased to name.

She slept! And as the wandering rays
Of moonlight kiss'd her forehead pale,
—Bright truants! nothing loth to gaze
On charms which night forgets to veil!—
He marvell'd not, why shapes of air,
—Blest works which once in Heaven had shone,
Enraptur'd with a form so fair,
For woman's home had left their own.

Florida.

From the United States Gazette.

Travels in the East.

Constantinople—A Turkish Bath—Antiquities, the Reservoirs, etc.—The Sultan Mahmoud in the streets.—Mr. Rhodes—The "Sweet Waters."

There are more than three hundred baths in Constantinople. The Bath is one of the chief of oriental luxuries, and may be found in the meanest town in the East, and calm enjoyment of life is one of the most striking characteristics of the Ottoman race. Hurry, bustle, confusion, the signs of active trade, are unknown in Eastern Capitals. The spirit of fatality, inculcated by the Mahommedan religion, seems to make men indifferent to the vicissitudes of this life. The sober equanimity of a Turk is undisturbed by the most extraordinary occurrence. If his house is consuming over his head—if the Plague devastates the town—if the Pasha, or an unlicensed robber plunders him of his property, he will exclaim, "Allah Kerim," "It is God's will," and should his pipes be left to him, he will retire to his favorite Cafe, lounge on the Divans, and forget in the oblivious fumes of tobacco, the troubles of his earthly existence, or dream of the bright-eyed Houris, and the sensual luxuries of the Heaven promised to the Faithful. The Bath is one of his favorite luxuries. He passes hours in the enjoyment of that neutral kind of existence, and [illegible] the lassitude of the Bath.

As the Bath is a rather serious affair in the East, we went to it early in the morning. The Bath which we had selected, was one of the most elegant in Constantinople. Its exterior, as usual, was mean and unpromising; upon entering we found ourselves in a spacious circular hall, lighted by a dome, pierced with numerous holes, covered with various coloured glass. Around the walls were recesses, in which were reposing upon carpets and divans, persons who had just finished the Bath.—In the centre of the hall was a fountain, whose falling water made a pleasant murmur in the still heat of the summer morning. A row of Grecian columns, several of which were from Alexandria Troas, supported the roof. We delivered ourselves into the hands of one of the half-naked attendants of the Bath; he changed our garments for a vestment of clean linen, and thus attired, and preceded by the attendant, we shuffled with our wooden clogs over the verd-antique pavement, into another apartment. The intervening passage was well heated. From this we passed into an apartment where the heat stood at more than 100 degrees. The hot vapor was so dense that we could hardly discern an object. We were immediately seized hold of by a half naked savage, with a head entirely shaven, except a tuft upon the peak by which he might be drawn into heaven. We were thrown upon our backs, and then commenced such a scrubbing, as I never had before. Not a particle of extraneous matter remaining upon the skin, we were turned over, and our bones were made to crack in such a manner that I thought mine would snap asunder. Remonstrances and cries of agony were unavailing, as our tongues could not be understood by our torturer. After this process, we were deluged with a torrent of soap and water, and were then plunged into a tank of boiling water. Our moustaches being trimmed, and beards dressed and garments changed, we were re-conducted to the hall.

Dry linen was here given us, and our heads bound round with white napkins.—We threw ourselves upon the divans, more supple and lighter than we had ever felt. Lemonade was first served, next a glass of Sherbet, then coffee, and a well filled pipe of Lattakie tobacco. We passed an hour or more in a dreamy repose, looking upon the Turks around us, and enjoying that *dolce far niente*, sweet do-nothing existence, in which the cares and troubles of life were forgotten in the happy condition of a quiet and languid frame, and a soothing imagination.

Constantinople is more interesting, as typical of the manners and customs of the East, than for its antiquities. Traces of its magnificence under the Greek Emperors, however, yet exist. The cisterns are as wonderful for the beauty and ornate style of their architecture, as for their great extent. Our attention was arrested in rambling over Stamboul by a noise in the earth beneath our feet, which proceeded from some silk twisters pursuing their occupation in one of the now waterless cisterns. We descended into it by a long flight of stone steps. It resembled more the subterranean banquetting chamber of some gorgeous palace, than a reservoir for the holding of water. Its vaulted roof was supported by six hundred marble columns resting on a pavement of marble. This was one of the reservoirs made in the time of the Greek Emperors. It is in perfect keeping with the barbaric magnificence of the age in which the arts became corrupted from their original simplicity, and in their decline participated in the corruption of letters, taste, and morals of that eve of Roman greatness. The other antiquities are those which I have described, in the Hippodrome, the aqueduct of Valens, the walls built by the Genoese, and the old walls which protect Stamboul on the side of the Propontis, and are several miles long, terminating in the famous Seven Towns.

We had thus far seen the most interesting objects at Constantinople, but we had not yet had a glimpse of that great arbiter of Life and Death—the Sultan. The Dragoman, however, informed us it was easy enough to satisfy our curiosity on this point as the Sultan went publicly to Mosque every Friday. At the appointed time, we took our station in the street through which he was to pass. I was astonished to see so few of his subjects, on the occasion.—The spectators were principally Turkish women, the military, and a few idle Franks, like ourselves. The Sultan, to whom we refer, was Mahmoud, the father of the present Sultan. The procession was headed by several old Eunuchs leading Arab horses, and immediately after them came the Sultan himself mounted on a magnificent charger, gaily caparisoned, and curbed by a richly jewelled bridle. He was habited in a Franco-Turco style, having a frock coat of light brown, and over it a French military cloak, while his head was covered by the high nizzam cap of Fezred, a rich tassel of blue silk pendant from it, and the front of it resplendently bright with jewels and diamonds. He wore a sword, and sat his horse like a bold and easy rider.—He was past the age of fifty, but his beard and moustache were *dyed* black, which gave him the appearance of a much younger man. His eyes were black and piercing, his mouth firm set, and his whole countenance indicated a man of decision and energy. He gracefully returned the salute of the Franks, who raised their hats as he passed.

The Sultan was followed by his Ministers of State and a train of Pashas, and officials. One of the Ministers held a tin box, in which the people, having first kneeled to the Sultan, and held up to him their sign of complaint, deposited petitions.

A poor Greek, who had been falsely accused and punished for using fraudulent weights and measures, by a Cadji, who was covetous of his property, dropped his petition in the box. He related us minutely the story of his wrongs, showed us his cropped ears, lamented his present destitute state, and spoke of his former comparative ease, and abused his Turkish masters with most admirable spirit. We were very much gratified to learn that the Sultan so faithfully carried out his declaration, that "all his subjects were equal, before the law," as to destitute this tyrannical official, and not only to make him restore the plundered property to the Greek, but to undergo the same unjust punishment he had inflicted on him.

In the afternoon we took a caique at Tophan, and rowed down the Golden Horn to the "Sweet Waters," the favorite promenade of the Turks. In passing down this channel, we stopped for a few moments to pay our respects to our fellow countryman, Mr. Rhodes, then the naval constructor of the Sultan. He had several vessels on the stocks, and a beautiful steamboat, built in the American style, was lying at the quay. It was built for the private use of the Sultan, and was furnished with great richness and luxury. It was the only steamboat in Europe in which I saw the helmsman's box, forward the pipes, and a cabin upon deck. The boat was richly gilded and painted on the outside, and was out and out American, in the grace and beauty of her model. The cabin was ornamented with bird's eye maple, and other American fancy woods; Mr. Rhodes was dressed *a la Turque*, and both he and his sons spoke Turkish fluently. His vessels were universally admired for their models and sailing qualities, and he introduced such a reform in naval architecture in the dockyards of the Sultan, as to render his fleet when well officered and manned, a very efficient force. Mr. Rhodes was extremely hospitable to his fellow countrymen whom accident or curiosity brought to Constantinople, and he was deservedly esteemed both by the Sultan, and all his subjects who had any business with him. A little yacht was anchored in the stream, with the American ensign at her mast head. It was pleasant to see the Stars and Stripes in that distant land, and the banner of freedom floating under the walls of the Palace of the most arbitrary despot.

Resuming our progress, we passed the Fanal, the quarter of Stamboul bordering on the Golden Horn, where the old Greek families reside. Many of these families trace their history to and beyond the crusades. The Greek is here spoken in almost Homeric purity, and many of the customs of the Ancient Greeks are here preserved. The Ambassadors of the Porte to European courts were selected from among the Greeks of the Fanal, down to within a few years past. These Greeks are, in general, rich, many of them indeed are possessed of immense fortunes. The modern Greeks, to speak in contradistinction to those of the Fanal, live at