

the village of Demetri, outside of Pera, and differ considerably in physiognomy from those of the Pasha. The latter have the classic squareness of face, and the other distinctive traits of the old Grecian physiognomy, as expressed in the statues which have come down to us.

The promenade of the "Sweet Waters" lies at the end of the Golden Horn. It is a broad plain, shaded by lofty trees, and backed by hills, which towards evening cast their shadows obliquely across it. The shore, for nearly a mile, was lined with Turkish women, with their children, gazing at the animated scene upon the water. "Greeks," Turks, Christians, specimens of all nations, and a most grotesque variety of costume, were to be seen there. We passed several hours in promenading, lionizing, and refreshing ourselves in a Cafe, with sherbet, pipes and coffee. On returning, the gilded barge of the Sultan swept by us. It reminded me of Cleopatra's barge upon the Nile, as described by Shakespeare.

E. J. M.

### Brutal attempt to murder the Editor.

On Friday last the Editor of this paper went to the polls to exercise his right of voting, and whilst in the act of doing so, was knocked off the stand and most severely beaten by a gang of bullies in the employment of the State under James Cameron! It was evidently their intention to murder us, as they cried, "whilst beating us on all sides, 'Kill the damned rascal! Kill the damned rascal!'"

By the interposition of a watchful Providence, and the assistance of kind friends, however, we were rescued from the hands of the blood-hounds, and permitted, in defiance of their efforts to the contrary, to deposit our vote for Old Tip! We forbear any comment at this time, as efforts are in progress to bring the offenders to punishment.

Mr. George Ford, Sr., George Ford, Jr., Esq., Mr. John Ehler, Mr. Henry P. Carson, and several others, were also considerably beaten by the ruffians. The following article in reference to these outrages, is from the Gazette, of this place, the Editors of which, we believe, are Van Buren men:

The southwest ward was surrounded by a combination of rowdies, who evidently abused every person whom they had a private pique or malice against.

In the case of Mr. Middleton, (editor of the Examiner & Herald,) we are compelled to record one of the most infamous and cowardly proceedings that man might conceive or be guilty of perpetrating, which deserves the reprobation of every honest man. While offering his vote it was objected, and he was shortly after beaten and maltreated by a number of individuals who infested the polls with disorder and noise during the whole time of canvassing; and this had scarcely subsided, when we witnessed a scene of violence upon our respected townsman, George Ford, Jr., that made us tremble and ask ourselves, is there no law or order? He was thrown upon the pavement and kicked and violently struck upon the head by persons who are notorious for their disorderly conduct. Mr. Ford's father, an aged man, was also ill-treated.

The following excellent article, we copy from the "Union" of yesterday.

### Most Villainous Outrage.

Last Friday will long be remembered by the People of Lancaster, on account of the daring outrages committed upon unfending citizens at the polls, by a gang of the most abandoned villains, many of whom are employed upon the public works of the State.

Long before the polls were opened a number of the most worthless rowdies, headed by a notorious villain called George Bowman, took possession of the pavement in front of the Court House. After the polls were opened, every Harrison man who came up to vote was insulted in some manner by these paid bullies. Those who were known to have taken an active part in the campaign, were especially the objects of their revenge. Mr. Middleton, editor of the Examiner, was the first victim. His manly course in the Cameron affair was not forgotten. As he was in the act of swearing to his qualifications as a voter, he was knocked down from the stand by Bowman, jumped upon and cruelly beaten. There is not the least doubt that it was intended to kill him outright. It was with the utmost difficulty, and at the most imminent risk, that he was rescued from their grasp by John K. Reed, Deputy Sheriff, and others.

An hour afterwards when he a second time presented himself at the polls, to claim the right of suffrage, the carriage in which he was brought to the Court House, was beset again by the mob, the ringleaders swearing the most horrid oaths, that he should not be permitted to vote, and it was only by the most energetic exertions of the Sheriff, the Mayor and the friends of Harrison generally, that he escaped the clutches of the mob.

At a later period, Mr. Ford, whose indefatigable exertions in the cause of Harrison and Reform, have rendered him an object of peculiar hate, was attacked by the hired ruffians of the General Government. A dozen or more assaulted him at once, knocked him down and beat him severely. Mr. John Ehler and Mr. Henry Carson were beaten by the mob, and several other persons were more or less injured.

It is generally believed that the principal actors in this atrocious business were instigated to their diabolical work by some who apparently had no share in these nefarious transactions. Be this as it may, we sincerely hope that all concerned will receive the reward due to their villainy. The severest punishment which the law can inflict should be visited without delay upon the heads of all concerned. Our magistrates owe it to the citizens of Lancaster and owe it to themselves, to bring the offenders to justice. Should these glaring violations of law, these atrocious crimes be permitted to pass unpunished, deep and

lasting disgrace will forever be fastened upon us. Something must be done to secure to all, the rights guaranteed to every man by the Constitution and Laws.

### The Millington Bank.

The Charleston (Kent) News of Saturday has the annexed paragraph in relation to this fraudulent concern:

MILLINGTON BANK.—On Tuesday evening last, J. C. H. Ellis, the President of this swindling institution, was committed to the jail of this town. He is charged with having been concerned with Weed, Adams, and others in the management of the Commercial Bank of Millington, and for conspiring with said Weed, Adams, and others, to cheat and defraud the public by issuing and circulating divers notes of said Bank, and receiving for said notes a valuable consideration, when they, the said J. C. H. Ellis, Weed, Adams, and others, well knew the said notes to be of no value.

Such is the language of the writ, and we now hope to see the matter thoroughly sifted and prosecuted, and the guilty offenders punished with the severest rigor.

The Baltimore Sun says: We learn from other sources entitled to full credit, that persons connected with the above infamous swindling concern, a short time previous to its closing, passed along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where laborers were at work, and represented to them that the paper they were paid off in, being principally notes issued by the company, would never command specie, and that they had better exchange them for notes on the Bank of Millington, a large amount of which these rogues had along with them. Many of the workmen were induced to make the exchange, as they supposed for the best, but the poor men who had been laboring to gain a few hundred dollars to purchase for themselves small farms in the west, where they could settle with their families and have a home, too soon learned that they had been robbed by these bank swindlers, and left, as some of them were, without the means to purchase themselves a meal of victuals.

### Troubles in Europe.

The latest news from Europe seem to indicate that a stormy period in the history of the Old World, is about to arrive.

The cause of disturbance, is the position which Mehemet Ali has assumed in relation to the Sultan of Turkey, whose authority he, as Pasha of Egypt, has not only shaken off, but reduced Syria and other portions of the Ottoman Empire by force of arms, to subjection—thus disturbing the Empire of the Sultan and threatening Constantinople itself. To preserve what is called the "balance of power" in Europe, the five great European powers agreed to combine for the protection of the Sultan against the encroachments of his former vassal Mehemet Ali. The Pasha having a fine army at his disposal, and being flushed with success, refuses to give up an inch of what he has acquired, except at the point of the bayonet. England and France, in order that the "balance" might be preserved—but at the eleventh hour France backed out of the league; and a rather threatening correspondence between England and France has been going on, as to the why and wherefore. In the mean time blood has been spilt in the East. Soldiers are marching and some battles have been fought. What changes may be produced in the Old World by these commotions time only can determine—and we who are afar off enjoying the blessings of civilized liberty, cannot but wish that the people of Europe as well as the more oppressed people of Asia and Africa, may find their liberties in the contests between their Kings and Emperors, and that the time may soon come when the ambition or interest of a few can no longer deluge the earth with the blood of the many—when the "balance of power" instead of being the care of three or four persons, shall be held by the people.—Bucks Co. Intelligencer.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

By the packet which arrived at New York on Monday, intelligence is received from the East which shows more fully the state of things in the Levant. Admiral Stopford arrived at Beyrout on the 9th of September, bringing intelligence of the Pasha's rejection of the ultimatum proposed. The subsequent events are thus related by the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The next morning the steamers took the transports in tow for the purpose of landing the troops. As they neared the shore the Egyptian troops were seen marching down and taking position, and orders were given to fire upon them, which was done with great precision.

Under cover of this fire the Turkish troops were landed about eight miles from Beyrout. While they were disembarking the forts began firing on the ships, whereupon a general fire was opened in return.

The troops, as soon as they were landed, proceeded to construct fortifications. On the 12th orders were given to reduce Djibail, a small village about 10 miles from Beyrout, in which was a strong castle, garrisoned by some 300 Arnaouts. After a heavy cannonading the fortress was stormed, but the assailants were repulsed with severe loss. In the course of the night, however, the garrison escaped, and on the 13th Djibail was taken possession of.

After this the mountaineers began to pour in, and, as fast as they arrived, were supplied with arms. Meantime the bombardment of Beyrout continued. On the 14th Soliman Pasha sent a flag of truce asking a suspension of hostilities for two days, which was refused. On the 16th the Egyptian troops having all departed for the mountains, the firing upon the town ceased, after causing considerable injury; and as many as 1,000 individuals are reported to have perished by the combined effects of the fire and the falling of the ruins. Only two shots were returned by the town, without, however, causing any damage. The flag of the A-

merican, Danish, Spanish and Greek ensigns continued flying on the ruins of their respective consulates on the 20th, notwithstanding that these functionaries had withdrawn themselves.

The American consulate had suffered most by the bombardment and the subsequent pillage of the valuables and furniture by the Egyptian troops. The stores of the British Consul was in the British camp, with Commodore Napier. His lady, with the lady of the American consul, and Mr. Kibbie, a British merchant, proceeded to Cyprus, in the United States corvette Cyane.

On the 10th of September, the Edinburgh and Hastings were the only ships at Beyrout, stationed there to prevent communication with Alexandria by sea. On the 20th the allied troops were at Djouit, under the command of Commodore Napier. The force consisted of 5000 Turks, 1500 British marines, 2500 African marines, and 3000 mountaineers, besides the British Artillery-men, &c.; in all about 12,000. Ibrahim Pasha, with 15,000 men, occupied the range of mountains immediately above the allied encampment.

At Alexandria, on the 21st, the Pasha was continuing his preparations for assistance—erecting fortifications and sending supplies for his troops in Syria. The garrison of Bagdad had revolted in favor of the Pasha.

The French fleet were at Naples on the 15th. Private letters state that the troops which landed at Beyrout were compelled to embark with the loss of 2000 men.

MEHEMET ALI DEPOSED.—It appears that the Turkish Council of state had on the 13th of September formally deposed Mehemet Ali, and appointed Izzet Jelchmet pasha in his stead! This decision was officially announced to the representatives of the four Powers, together with a declaration of the blockade of Alexandria and Syria.

Lord Ponsonby and the Austrian Ambassador had made known to the English and Austrian residents that the fleets of Great Britain and Austria had, at the request of the Sultan, commenced the blockade of Alexandria and Syria.

The "Semaphore de Marseilles" states that Redschid Pasha had invited the Russian Government to co-operate in the blockade of Alexandria with the naval forces of England and Austria.

The best possible accord existed between the Ottoman Ministry, the body of the Ulemas, and the representatives of the four Powers.

BRITISH INDIA.—Fears were entertained in India that the Nopalese Government would take advantage of the force detached against the Chinese, to attack the British dominion—and preparations were making in Bengal to repel the attack.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon had been condemned by the Peers to imprisonment for life, and Gen. Montholon to imprisonment for 20 years. Others have been sentenced to imprisonment for various periods.

Warlike preparations are going forward and loans proposed for meeting the enormous expenditures. Singapore on the 16th of June. He immediately seized four Chinese junks lying in the harbor, but soon after released them. The admiral sailed for China on the 18th.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—It is certain that Beyrout presents nothing but a mass of ruins, abandoned ruins, for they are not occupied either by the Egyptian troops, nor by those of the allies. It is stated that Soliman Pasha has evacuated the town, and that Commodore Napier has entrenched himself in a camp at some distance, under the protection of the batteries of his ships.

LONDON, Oct. 6th.—The important accounts from Egypt and Syria continue to form the principal topic of comment in the French newspapers, and the greatest anxiety is expressed for the arrival of more detailed accounts than those supplied by the telegraph. The excitement and angry feeling which the first announcement of the destruction of Beyrout caused appears to be in no degree moderated. Even those papers, which had heretofore expressed a cordial desire for the maintenance of peace represent the attack made upon Beyrout, suggested by the French Government, as an outrage upon the honor of France.

### STILL LATER.

The New York Sun of yesterday contained the following:

The packet ship Westminster has just arrived from London, Oct. 10. We listen to lay the following important news before our readers:

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PARIS. (From our Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Monitor of Thursday has the annexed ordinance of the day:

"Louis Philippe, King of the French.

"To all greeting, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:

"The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies are convoked for October 28.

"Our Minister Secretary of State of the Department of the Interior, is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

"By the King, LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The Minister Secretary of State of the Department of the Interior.

C. REMUSAT.

"Tulleries, Oct. 7, 1840."

On the subject of the convocation of the Chambers we make the following extract from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald, dated Wednesday evening, half past 8, and published in a second edition.

"The Cabinet Council held to-day having taken a turn not expected by the ministers themselves, and much less by the public at large; I do not hesitate to send an extraordinary express, as I think the resolution come to pregnant with fatal consequences.

"M. THIERS DOES NOT RESIGN, AND THE CHAMBERS ARE CONVOKED FOR THE 28TH OF THIS MONTH."

"I say this step is pregnant with fatal consequences, as when once the French

chambers meet, common sense will be thrown aside, and nothing but inflammatory language listened to. The convocation raises the odds in favor of war several points.

"This measure has been agreed to by the King to save the country from a ministerial crisis, and by the ministers to relieve themselves from the necessity of resigning.

"It protracts the evil only three weeks, during which interval the capture of St. Jean d'Acre and other unpalatable information from the east may be received.

"Like all temporizing measures, it may produce the very state of things it is intended to prevent—and though agreed to by the King as the guarantee of peace, I look upon it as an event accessory to war.

"The convocation has been made for the earliest possible day, as it takes three weeks to bring the chambers together after the ordinance is signed.

"The French government decided in the council to-day on sending a note to the British government, adjourning all material points at issue till the meeting of the chambers."

### Later from Europe.

The Britannia steamship, Capt. C. E. Judkin, reached Boston at half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, in a passage from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the afternoon of the 20th ult., 13 days.

She brought 67 passengers.

The Eastern question is where we left it yesterday in our account of the news brought by the packet ship Westminster. Nothing decisive has been done. Our readers will therefore agree with us that it is useless at this time to encumber our columns with the speculations and reasonings of the various European journals.

Another attempt has been made to assassinate Louis Philippe of which these are the particulars:

PARIS, Thursday evening, 9 o'clock.

Another attempt has been made to assassinate the King of the French. At 6 o'clock this evening, as the royal carriage was leaving the Tuilleries, returning to St. Cloud, he was fired at, but neither he nor any person of his suite was wounded.

The assassin was instantly seized, and the King, who displayed his accustomed coolness and courage, ordered the positions not to stop, and continued his route to St. Cloud.

The assassin is a young man, a native of Marseilles, who avows his criminal intention, and manifests much regret at having failed. He declares that he has no accomplices, and that he is not connected with any secret society. When examined as to his motives, he says he wished to rid his country of a tyrant, and that he had no other object than his country's good.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Bhoj, Aug. 14.

The correspondent of the Post at Beyrout, under date of September 20th, writes that on the evening of the 22d, the Egyptian and Ottoman fleets were illuminated in honor as the government gave out, of a in which he had made six hundred English prisoners. In addition to the Asia, the Implacable, with the Hazard and Dapline, and an Austrian corvette, were off the port of Alexandria.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The next representation from the state of South Carolina will stand as in the present Congress—one Whig to eight Administration.

The following are the names of the Representatives:

J. E. Holmes, re-elected without opposition.

R. B. Rhett, re-elected without opposition.

John Campbell, re-elected without opposition.

P. C. Caldwell is elected in the Newbury district over two competitors.

General Rogers is elected in the Spartanburg district without opposition.

Dr. W. Butler (Whig) has been elected in the Pendleton and Greenville districts (Mr. Thompson's) over two Administration competitors.

S. H. Butler, re-elected in the Barnwell district without opposition.

F. W. Pickens, re-elected in the Edgefield district without opposition.

Thomas D. Sumter is re-elected in the Kershaw district.

Correspondence of the American.

### LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Oct. 28, 3 o'clock, p. m.

Gentlemen: The newly elected Legislature of New Jersey assembled at the State House yesterday afternoon and organized by making the following appointments, (all of which are Whigs,) viz:

The Hon. Joseph Porter, of Gloucester county, was re-elected Vice President of the Council, (State Senate).

Robert E. Horner, of Princeton, was re-appointed Secretary of the Council by a vote of twelve Whigs to five Locos; one Whig being absent. The state of parties being in the Senate, thirteen Whigs, to five Locos.

The Hon. John Emly, of Burlington county, was appointed Speaker of the House of Assembly and Samuel Prior, clerk, by the large majority of forty-one Whigs, to twelve Locos, that being the state of parties in that branch of the Legislature.

The Governor has just sent in a capital Message this morning to the Legislature, in which he speaks out the plain but firm language of a freeman of the Jersey soil—he calls things by their right names.

GENERAL HOWARD.—The Lawrenceburg Beacon states that General Howard, the defeated Lococo candidate for Governor of Indiana, has received the appointment of Governor of Iowa Territory, vice Lucas, whose term of service has expired. This is no more than was to be expected. Whom the People reject the President appoints.—New York Eve. Star.

Illegal Voting.—Two men, named Parrot and Kensis, were arrested at Philadelphia on Friday for illegally voting at the

last election in that city, and held to bail, the first in \$500 and the latter in \$400.

### For the Herald & Expositor.

To His Excellency,

AMOS KENDALL, Commander-in-Chief of all the Lococo Forces in the United States.

Sir: I have the honor to report to your Excellency the melancholy result of the campaign in the Cumberland division of the Grand Army of Pennsylvania.

I had my forces thoroughly marshalled, after the severe skirmish with the enemy on the 13th ultimo, preparatory to the grand battle of the 30th. Upon a careful examination of the disposition of the enemy's forces, I concluded that victory was certain to perch upon my banner; although I confess I had some misgivings, as the enemy appeared somewhat flushed at their fancied success on the 18th. My fears were increased by an express which arrived, bringing me the intelligence, that the enemy, during the summer, had erected a three-gun battery in Shippensburg, under the direction of Lieutenant Baxter, called the "Hero of Tippecanoe," and one in New Cumberland, under the command of Lieutenant Williams, called the "Freedom's Advocate." These were intended to cover the east and west flanks of my army, while Fort "Carlisle Herald and Expositor," under Captain Crab, an able and efficient officer, was refitted and furnished with large quantities of ammunition from Ogle, Junius, and other manufactories, to route me in the centre.

The season was too far advanced to erect corresponding batteries; and indeed my funds were nearly all exhausted by the expenses of the campaign of the 13th. I therefore prepared the guns of Fort "American Volunteer," and received considerable assistance from the gunner Sanderson. This fort had been using the smallest kind of shot, since she had been abandoned by that old veteran Underwood, and had almost become useless. The enemy had lost all fear and respect for her, so weak and contemptible were her squibs. Having put her in order for battle, I directed the Fireship "Carlisle Post Office," and the different sloops of the same class, which were stationed in different sections to bear upon the enemy, to cruise constantly, and intercept, if possible, all the provisions and ammunition of the enemy, and cut off all communication among their officers. In the meantime, Fort "American Volunteer" kept up her fire of small guns upon the enemy; but her slugs fell short, and after every effort, we found it impossible to elevate her guns sufficiently high to reach the enemy. I then ordered the Gunner to fire a few bomb-shells of slander into Fort "Herald," highly charged with every combustible material necessary to affect our purpose. This proved abortive, as the enemy received their explosions without any visible emotion—indeed it seemed as if they were emboldened by them for the contest. My next effort was to sow discord in their ranks, by an attempt to create a mutiny. For this purpose I circulated every charge imaginable against the Commander-in-Chief. This also proved a failure, and recouped upon me with more mischief, causing many of my men to desert and go over to the enemy, and to such an extent was it carried, that I found it necessary to order the Gunner to open a fire upon the deserters from the guns of Fort Volunteer; and also to let loose some of the "Cuba Blood Hounds." These means arrested open desertion, but I have reason to believe that great assistance was rendered, secretly, by some of the deserters in my army.

Having got ready, I disposed my force, and at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, gave the order to "charge along the whole line." The order was promptly obeyed, but the enemy stood in silence, and received us with fixed bayonets. I watched the progress of the line with a vigilant eye, and awaited the result with the most intense anxiety. Soon the conflict became general—the slaughter and carnage were dreadful. I felt great confidence in my veterans who had never sustained a defeat, and especially as they fought this battle under the inspiring banner of "To the victors belong the spoils," against an enemy but lately organized and badly drilled. But, sir, amidst the roaring of cannon, the firing of guns, the clashing of swords, and the screams of the wounded and dying, you could hear, rising above the din of battle, from the enemy, the shout of

"Old Tip's the boy to swing the mail, Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!"

Such enthusiasm inspired them with a devil-daring feeling and completely dispirited my men. After an alternate charge and retreat during the whole day, the eastern and western wing gave way at seven o'clock in the evening, and the enemy drew off their men to allow us to attend to the wounded, and to pay the last tribute of respect to our brethren who had fallen in the conflict.

I can assure your Excellency, that I recite the details of this melancholy day with emotions of the deepest sorrow. Nothing could exceed the overwhelming onset of the enemy. After receiving our first charge, and such has been the destruction, that not one company of my gallant army remains unscathed, except the Invincible Guard of Silver Spring. I am pained to disclose to your Excellency that of the Royal Legion of Newville, only 19 of that gallant band survive. At Shippensburg, by means of the Three Gun Battery, the enemy carried our redoubt, and took 93 prisoners, besides those killed and wounded. Our gallant Colonel Willis escaped with great difficulty. With the assistance of the Three Gun Battery in New Cumberland, the enemy carried every redoubt in the eastern division, excepting Silver Spring and Mechanicsburg—in the latter, it was a drawn battle.

The main body of the army, the Imperial Guard, under my immediate command at Carlisle, fought bravely and nobly, but the fates seemed against us. I cannot speak too highly of the activity and industry of the Commissioned Officers during the whole engagement. But after being under arms from 9 in the morning till 12 at night, and the disheartening news ar-

riving in from all quarters, I thought it most prudent to yield to the dictates of humanity, and save the farther effusion of blood, by surrendering myself and men as prisoners of war. I therefore struck my flag, "The conquering and unconquerable democracy of Cumberland county," to the enemy at 25 minutes past 12 M., and am now at large on my parole of honor.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient and devoted humble servant,

PELEG SNUBNOSE, United States Navy.

### Public Vendue.

The subscriber will offer at public vendue, at his residence in Carlisle, on Tuesday the 24th of November instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. the following personal property, to wit:

Mahogany Dining Tables; Card Tables; Chairs; Glass and China ware of fine quality; Beds, Bedding, and Bedsteads; A pair of excellent Horses; Two Carriages, a Cart and Sleigh; Two very superior Milch Cows; ALSO,

at the same time and place, two TOWN LOTS, situate on the Baltimore Turnpike. Terms made known at the time of sale. EDWARD J. STILES, Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1840.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, CARLISLE, NOV. 2, 1840. The Principal Assessors of the different Boroughs and Townships within the county of Cumberland, are requested to meet at the Commissioners Office in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 23rd inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on business of importance relative to their duties in fixing upon the standard rates for the triennial assessment. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the Board, JOHN IRWIN, clk.

### For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, a small tract of first rate Limestone Land, containing 12 acres, situate in North Middleton township, adjoining lands of Christiana Rule, Robert Irwin and David Kutz. Any person wishing to purchase can have any amount from \$2 to \$12 acres. Nov. 4, 1840.—3\*

### For Sale.

The two Story Stone House, occupied by R. C. Hall, Esq. on East street Carlisle, with the Lot of Ground 90 feet front on said street, and extending 250 feet back, to the Lot of Spring. There is a Stone Stable, a Carriage House, and a well of water on the premises. The whole property is enclosed by a substantial stone wall. For further particulars apply to EDWARD WATTS, Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1840.

### Valuable Property For Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 17th of November next, the following described real estate, to wit: SIXTY ACRES of first rate Patented Limestone Land, situate in South Middleton township, about two miles south of Carlisle. Fifty acres of the tract are cleared and in an excellent state of cultivation—and the residue covered with thriving young timber. The improvements are a

### Two Story Log House.

A DOUBLE LOG BARN, a Frame Spring House and other out buildings. On the property is also a never failing spring of water, and a thriving apple orchard. The above property is a very desirable one in many respects. The terms will be made easy, and an indisputable title given. Persons wishing to view the premises can call with the subscriber residing thereon. WILLIAM KUTZ, Nov. 4, 1840.

### Mill Property For Sale.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 25th of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., A Valuable Grist Mill and about 85 acres of land, situate on middle spring, about half a mile north of Shippensburg, adjoining the properties of David Nevin, Andrew Frazier and others. The improvements and land are good. DANIEL HENDERSON, November 4, 1840.

### NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Jesse Duck, late of the borough of Newville, Cumberland county, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber residing in Harrisburg. Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will attend at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Duck, in Newville, on Wednesday and Thursday the 25th and 26th of November inst., when all those that are indebted to said estate will please make payment, and all those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. WM. DUCK, Executor. Nov. 4, 1840.—6\*

### CHEAPER THAN EVER.

The Old Stand of the subscriber, opposite Simon Wunderlich's tavern, is now crowded with the largest and most extensive new stock of the cheapest goods ever brought to Carlisle, as the public may satisfy themselves by calling and seeing.

Pilot, Beaver and other cloths, \$2 and upwards per yard; Cassimeres and cassinets unusually low. A large assortment of Mountain De Laines, from \$2.50 to \$10 per pattern. Stocks of shawls, such as Brocade, merino, tagliani; emb'd silk and satin cheney, satin damask, blanket and cotton, from 25 cts. to \$20. Elegant plaid and other fancy cap and bonnet ribbons, from 5 to 75 cents, with designs to match. Emb'd silk, satin and thibet scarfs and handkerchiefs every variety of ladies and gents gloves and hosiery, &c., with a variety of other valuable and seasonable articles.

50 cases Boots and Shoes, have just been opened and added to the before extensive stock, among which are Ladies and Misses gun cloth, lined and fur gun, Morocco, Kid, &c. Men's and Boys Boots and Shoes of every description for the Fall and Winter seasons.

A general stock too, of Men's and Boys Fur, Cloth and Seal Caps, with a few fine, fashionable Fur Hats, all of which will be sold cheaper than ever by Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1840.

### SUBRAY MARE.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, York county, 4 miles west of Millburg, and 6 miles east of Petersburg, Adams county, some time in September, a

### RAY MARE.

about 145 hands high, eight years old, last spring, with a small white spot on the forehead, 15 feet white, and ringed in the right hind foot.—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. PHILIP KUNTZ, Franklin tp. York co. Nov. 4, 1840.—3\*

### NOTICE.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the Last Will of Sebastian Hower, late of Westpennington township, dec'd., have been issued in due form of Law to the subscriber; all persons having claims against the Estate will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted will make payment to

DAVID BOWER, Executor. SAM'L BOWER, Nov. 4, 1840.—6\*

### NOTICE.</