Fradford Meporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, July 23, 1845.

Our Pierr Sine contains a monody to the memory ot Gen. Jackson; and the conclusion of the tale-"Wigwam versus Almacks:" with a variety worth perusing.

OUR SPACE INSIDE is occupied by Mr. Wilmot's eulogy, to the exclusion of our usual variety.

Newspaper Quarrels.

The aim and object of the editor of a newspaper should he lofty and elevated. The tone he assumes should be dignified, fearless and manly, giving a sanction to right, and rebuking wrong.

-As a caterer for a vast variety of tastes, inclinations and judgments, great care is to be taken-and much risk incurred-in providing for the mental wants of each and all. It is not to be expected that he can render perfect satisfaction; the remarks of the illiberal, the fault-finding of the hypercritical, and the grumbling of those who are never to be satisfied, he must expect to incur, but he is not wise who does not lend a deaf ear to all captious

The position as editor of a political newspaper is, in many instances, anything but pleasant. There is a certain portion of the party, who imagine that the "organ" of their party is as much bound to lend itself to the furtherance of their private interests, as it is to advance the prosperity of the party. Hence, on the slightest occasion, they fly to it as the instrument by which their per sonal aggrandizement is to be achieved, or their private griefs indulged. And, consequently, it becomes our duty, on many occasions, to refuse the publication of articles calculated either to benefit a single individual, or which contain attacks pointed most directly at some member of the party-much to the indignation of those, who in their selfish and contracted ideas of the aim and object of a public journal, imagine that it is conducted for their especial use and benefit.

We cannot, neither will we, lend our columns for the indulgence of private piques, even though held toward the most humble and erring member of the democratic party. Each member of it, is entitled to our respect, and while we have a care for the success of the party, or a wish for its perpetuity, no member shall be made the subject of covert or open attack through the columns of our paper; nor will the Reporter become the especial organ of any party, clique or preference, aside from the great Democratic party. We have higher, and we trust nobler, duties to perform, than the indulgence of malice, the advancement of personal interest, or ever the rebuking and chastisement of apostates.

Many of our immediate neighboring counties have been-and some still are-the subjects of unhappy divisions; the Democratic party being rent and torn asun der; their success endangered, or dominancy given to the opposition. Let those who ask the question, "Why is this so?" pause, a moment and examine if every clique or fragment of the party has not its mouth-piece or organ, bent not upon the general advancement and prosperity of the whole party, and occupying a dignified and clevated position-but on the abutrary, zealously endeavoring to promote some individual interest and gratify personal. ambition. And if our experience teaches us rightly, the of Governor Dorr to the executive chair. only method of procuring conglitation and a harmony of action, has been by the consolidation of every interest, and the raising of a personal and venial press, to a high-er course of action, the good and weitare of the whole

Sounds which address the ear are lost and die In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye, Lives long upon the mind a the faithful sight Engraves the koowledge with a beam of light."

-And particularly is it so both in political and private quarrels. To the credit of human nature be it said, that years will efface the strongest enmity, and friends estranged once again forget their difficulties, amidst the cares, the joys, and the bustling activity of the world .-But quarrels, through the columns of a newspaper, if allowed, seldom fail to plant a sting which rankles for years, and engender an animosity which time but in-

A Provious Descript -- A centleman from Ithaca vouches to us for the correctness of the following escape from almost certain death, which otherwise we should have thought too incredible for belief:

party of young Ladies ar amusing themselves with a rural walk, on the 4th of July inst., one of the number, Miss Morrat, of Varna, approached the bank of Fall Creek, at a point near the dam, about a mile up the stream, to obtain a view over the precipice. Seizing hold of a bush for support, and fascinated by the beauty of the scene, she incautiously leaned too far forward, by which, the bush giving wav, she was precipitated over the bank, a perpendicular fall of eighty-two feet. One would suppose that instant extinction of life must be the necessary consequence of such a descent; but fortunately, she was received in water of three and a half feet deep, from which she acrambled upon dry land, considerably frightened, but not seriously injured, not having even lost her presence of mind, for supposing after striking the water that she might be carried down by the force of the current, she had drawn off a glove, to enable herself to seize hold of any thing which she might be able to reach, to arrest her

The party, the gentleman informs us, had to proceed for a half a mile up the creek, before they could descend the rocks, and when after some half hour, they reached her, she had drawn herself from the eddying waters of the creek, and was seated on the rock, not materially injured. Her shoulder was bruised, she having commend ed her descent headforemost, and striking a projecting limb in her passage.

Hon. Mn. Wilnor's Eccoor .- We have the pleasure of laying before our readers, this week, Mr Wilmot's Eulogy on the life and character of Gen. Jackson, delivered at Troy, Pa., on Saturday last. The occasion has produced a large number of such addresses, from talented and distinguished men; and with any of which Mr. Wilmot's address is worthy of comparison. It does justice to the social life, the political integrity and the bravery of the patriot, whom the nation has just been Brown. President. The paper is light, and the bill becalled to mourn.

HARVESTING -- Our farmers are busy at present gathering to their garners the golden harvest of their labors. The crops look very fine; - Wheat is eather light in the straw, but the heads are well filled, and the grain plump. Grass yields scantily; there is, however, a sufficient quantity of old bay yet remaining to answer the consumption for this year.

Parson Brown Low .- This distinguished characte moted for his dicentiousness, has been nominated for Congress, by the Whigs of the first district of Tennes

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT delivered a Funeral Oration. to the memory of Gen. Jackson. at Wilkes-Barre on the

4th inst. HOT WEATHER - List Monday was decidedly the warmest day of the season. The thermometer stood in our office at 96°. At other places in town it stood even higher. Oh! for a "boundless contiguity of shade."

DEFUNCT.-Bela Badger's paper, the Morning Post, of Philadelphia, has gone to the chades of retirement. just before election.

Funeral Honors to General Jackson.

Saturday last agreeably to public notice had been set spart by the committee of arrangements for honoring the memory of the illustrious departed Hero, Statesman and Patriot, ANDREW JAUKSON, at the borough of Troy in this county. We have not been furnished with a programme of the arrangements, and, of course can on-

ly give a general accounts of the proceedings. At an early hour in the day the village was through with visitors, who had left their fields and workshops and come to pay the last tribute of respect to him, who when living, they delighted to honor, and whose memory they will ever cherish, along with that of Washing ton, as " first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." At the hour designed a procession was formed under the command of Col. IRAD WILSON and Maj. Buar, headed by the Troy Band and the military in full uniform, and the vast assemblage returned to a pleasant grove adjacent to the village to listen to an oration suited to the occasion, from our fellow-townsman HON. DAVID WILMOT.

Having arrived upon the ground, the speaker and oficers ascended a platform and the vast concourse of speciators were seated in front, on temporary seats prepared for the occasion beneath the umbrageous foliage of the trees of the forest grove. For a moment all was still and quiet as the house of death. Every being present seemed impressed with the solemnity of the occusion-As we gazed upon the anxious features of the crowd, the language of an eloquent orator on this identical ocasion acceed to our mind:

"Light hearts are sad and thoughtless grave. Little children quiet their pastimes in mysterious terror as it were to wonder at a calamity they do not comprehend. All miss something, every body has lost something. friend, a benefactor, an opponent that cannot be spared; the pride of one, the glory of another, and the admiration of all: the successful statesman, the triumphant general, the stern patriot is gone, and there is no other. He was protound and grateful homage to the memory needful to all, and there is no one who does not feel his of him, who for his country sacriced the death as personal loss."

About one o'clock the ceremonies were co by the offering up of prayer to the throne of grace by J. M. Shepard-at the close of which Mr. Wilmot arose and pronounced his eulogium.

Governor Dorr.

of Rhode Island, for the last three years, bolds the following just and patriotic sentiments, to which we heartily espond:

"Every real friend of liberty must rejoice, and every real friend of liberty does rejoice in the liberation of Gosernor Dorr from the prison in which he had been confined by the contem; tible vindictiveness of the party which has ever been hostile to human rights. He is now that for which he ventured all to render his oppressed fellow citizens, a freeman; and if we may infer the future from the popular enthusiasm, which greeted his resteration to liberty, he will receive, as an appendage to his freedom, the highest honors, which a grateful and intelligent people can bestow. The work of reformation, which began wit the election of Governor Jackson, has been well sustained by the liberation of Governor Dorr, and will we trust, ic worthily prosecuted by the election

"The whole course of proceedings in Rhode Island, from the attempt of the majority of its people to establish a constitution, to the liberation of Governor Dorr from the prison of sindictive tyrrany, offers an impressive lesson to the people of all the other states. They show that all parties founded on exclusive privilege, all monopolists, are tyrants, and to maintain their power, will never be scrupplous about means. The "Algerne" party in Rhode Island, as the exclusive landholders' party were called, though as the Algerines are a humane people, we object to the propriety of the term, having the sole right to vote under the old charter, and saying that the charter could be amended by the legislature alone, which they elected, effectually opposed all amendments, and ruled the state upon the "rotten borough " system of England. This drove the majority to their original right of assembling to adopt a constitution and under this constitution was Governor Dorr elected. The "Algerines" resorted to force for the purpose of keeping the governmental power, and the constitutional-into to force, to disposees them. In this conflict origina-some of the most savage and war ke tribes Burthey were finally compelled to adopt a popular cont infant settlements, those rare endivinents of cause he suffered are bound to do this, for the purpose career as a general, and placed hid confessedof vindicating the great principlle on which all the state constitutions are founded, the original, inslienable right of the people to self-government. They are bound to, and, we trust, will reverse all the tyrrannical proceedings "Algerines" sgeinst him, and thus send them to posterity in their merited guise. We hope to see Mr. Dorr the Governor of the State, and Governor Jackson its Senator to Congress."

TETAL OF GREEK.-The trial of this monster, for the murder of his wife, was progressing at the latest accounts at Troy. N. Y. The particulars of this affair show one the most shocking cold blooded mucders, we have ever recorded. Green had been married but a short time to a young, confiding wife of 18, he being 22. Without tion of a Constitution for the State of Tennes. any provocation of cause, he dosed her repeatedly with see, preparatory to her almission into the Unarsenic, and on several occasions, gave her this poison ion, he was chosen her tret and sole represenwhile persons were standing by her bed.

They had been married but a week, when, it is stated, his friends, and particularly his mother, succeeded in prejudicing him so much against her, that he resorted to arsenic to rid himself of her.

BEWARE! BEWARE!-The money article of the Ledger, has the following account of what it calls a "dangerous counterfeis.

"Tens, Bank of Middletown, Pa. altered, it is believed from Tenth Ward Bank, N. Y. Le ter A. Vignette, "Delacation of Independence;" on the left a sail or hey with a fleg; on the right, blacksmiths at the forge too from savage life, and an almost unbroker ing well engraved and the alterations well covered they are well calculated to deceive, especeially in the evening. Several persons, men women are believed to be engaged

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The GORETnor has appointed Gen. A. L. ROUMFORT, to be Harbor Master for the Port of Philadelphia, in the place of John F. Stump.

GROBER W. BOWMAN, of Bedford county, to be Adutant General of the State of Pennsylvania.

A MAN KILLED,-Jessee Moore, and a man named pencer, entered into a controversy on Sunday last, near Phoenixville, Chester county, as to their powers, and finally went out to wrestle, which resulted in a fight, and terminated in the death of Moore. Spencer was secured and taken to prison in West Chester.

POLE & DALLAS TIMES .- It is estimated there are now in progress of erection within the limits of Pennsylvania, at least one hundred new iron furnaces. What

EULOGIUM On the life & character of Gen. Jakson, Delivered at Troy. July 19, 18. BY HON. DAVID WILMOT.

FELLOW-CITIZERS .- The Republicanourne the loss of her ablest Captain—her lost revered and honored Magistrate.—Andre Jackson is no more. The greatest light, the age has gone out in our midst. The ma extra ordinary man of his time is cold and inimate as the marble. No more will his voice of command be heard above the din of embanted armies .- No more will the words of an earnest patriotism, falling from his lips, aroses tris countrymen to action. Never again wil the mild accents of his love thril the heats of family and triends. Never again be heard, those fervent devotions and out-purings of his great soul to Almighty God, which mapired the Christian with higher topes and stronger faith.

Fitting and proper for us, is it, fellow-citizens and friends, to linger about he grave of this Hero and Sage-this good can and devout christian ; and there, within the sacred precincts of his sepulchre, recoun his exalted virtues, and those acts of singular and rare devotion to country which marked every period of his eventful life.

Honors to the illustrious deal should ever ne paid by the living .- It excourages to virtue -it excites to heroic deed. It teaches that life has nobler objects, and higher rewards than the successful pursuit of a sordid and selfish ambition.

While, therefore, it is fitting and proper at all times thus to honor the great who de, on this occasion it becomes the solemn and inperative duty of every American, to renderhis most quiet and security of flomestic life, ad braved the toils and dangers of the Canb; whose latest breath, was a fervent prayer God for blessings upon that people, whoserights he had so caref lly guarded, and whose oil he so bravely definded on the field of bage.

Andrew Jackson was born at at the Waxbaw

set lement on the 15th of March 1807. Ire A valued cotemporary in reviewing the political events about the state of the part managet has treb. Who chap hood, the talk roted; cavi word as no here the root intioned meter. Ace princur ig, and fore desc the right age was reserved f f he couth.— lits her rother lell in the midself the Re-volumn; thus offering the first scrifice of blood that con-cerated our Hero to be service

of his country, and the hatred of life foes. At the early age of thirteen wound him in in the Republican armies ;—taken prisoner wounded by a blow of a British oficer for refusing the performance of a metal service; thus dedicating himself in youth and sealing the covenant with his own blood to that high and glorious mission to which Providence called him in the vigor of his mahood. His brother also received severe mjutes, of which he shortly died, for the like spiritd resistance weighed down with anxiity and grid parent. for the loss of her two sons, found relief for friendless and alone the youthful orpjan, whose heroic life has shed new luster ups our country's annals, and over whose freshgrave a nalion mourns.

Possessed of an ardent and imstuous charcter, with no friendly hand to guide, nor voice to admonish, the youthful ackson took counsel of his own judgment. I voiding the defence. His sentinels encompass the errors of a fiery nature, he enterd with manly firmness upon the pursuit of an kinorable profession. He was admitted to de tar at the early age of twenty, and immeditely set out in the practice of the law with add and assiduity in the western part of Noth Carolina,

now Tennessee. It was in this, then wilderness contry, uply in the first rank among the greatest military commanders of ancient or modern times .-Wherever the war cry of the Cherokee struck terror and dismay-wherever the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Choctan drank the blood of defenceless women and children, there he rushed to save, to avenge.

Nor was it alone in sanguinary strifes with the savage, that his hand found employment in the public service. He took an active part in laying the foundations of social order and civil government in the State of his adoption : whose every movement, either of martial valor, or civic renown, is indissolubly associated with his name. After assisting in the formatative in Congress; and within two years thereafter was associated with Jefferson in the Senate of the United States. He soon resign ed his seat as Senator, receiving unsolicited

a commission as Supreme judge of his State. Truly, the youth of our Hero promises : glorious future. Thirty summers have but served to develope his hind, and perfect his man'y person. The recannee of venill glows the baster of verbashe faithful a noission. ators I the bonces put might well satisfy

the man and amount of the A ready have his lations targety communied to the redempand bellows. Dated September 6, 1813; payable to J. wilderwess, a vaning and giant state; defendColt, and signer Simon Cameron, Cashier; Mercer ing her frontier with consummate skill and undoubted courage, and implessing apon her so cial and civil institutions the stamp of his bold and powerful, mind. We are shortly to con-template limitupon a wider and notice held of action—occupying in the camp sad in the on New Otleans, he found at the cost of his own life, and the overwhelming defeat of his army, that Jackson was but to well prepared; cabinet, positions so elevated and commanding, as to draw upon him the wondering adparallel of a victory so signal, so decisive, and

miration and plaudits of the world. England, our haughty enes.y, had steadily. for long years, committed aggressions upon our commerce, impressing out geamen and in- Orleans, as a master piece of military skill sulting our flug. The clarion of the Republic and valor. The memorable victory of the Sih, sounded, summoning her children water is too often looked upon as constituting in it. The messenger of war found Jackson with his self the whole of this matchless achievement. armor on. The pursuits of peace and agricultural industry were instantly abandoned, and the sword of Freedom gleamed like a meteor in his hand. Wherever his standar was raised, there sushed the brave and harly sons of the west, assured that victory and gibry waited

upon his banner. At a most critical conjuncture, when the issue hung trembling in the balance of fate; a commentary upon the assertions of the whigs made suddenly the flames of savage war illuminate fresh upon his brow, he protected from the fu-

braves of the powerful and war-like Creek nation, come down as a thunderbolt; and the frontiers groaned and shrieked under their merciless attacks. The country's deep wail aroused Gen, Jackson from a bed of confin ment and pain. In an incredible short period of time, he collects an army, and placing himself at their head, fights his way from the from tier to the coast of the Gulf. The rapidity of his progress through the wilderness and desc lafer country of the Creeks-his indomitable energy and perseverance in the support and preservation of his army-his sagacity in antiipating the stratagems of the enemy, and defeating them before they were majured-hi three decisive and signal victories, distinguish this campaign as one of the most brilliant and successful of modern warfare; and the master spirit who planned and executed it, a Napoleon in action-a Hannibal in endurance. The success of his arms, struck almost supernatural terror into the Creeks. He seemed the avenging sprit, and his march as desolating to their

nation, as the path of the Angel of death. While Jackson was fighting his way through the Creek nation, the peace in Europe which-succeeded the downfall of Napoleon, enabled England to recruit her American armies from the ranks of those who had fought under Wellington in the Peninsula war. She was concentrating her veteran forces for the conquest of the shuth west, and the command of the

Mississippi.
The neighboring and professedly neptral province of Florida, then under Spanish dominion, violated its neutrality by openly giving aid and shelter to the enemy. Jackson was not the man to stand debating points of national law, when the safety of his country demanded action. He understood the fight of the case. His country's honor-the high and paramount law of necessity and safety, demanded that the British should be driven from Florida; and before the Spanish governor was apprised of his movements, his eannon summoned the surrender of Pensicola The British were driven out to sea, and the flag of the Union floated over the ancient tigress

of Spain. Having compelled the Creeks to peace, and by his attack on Pensacola . Hy cleared his rear of the enemy, he re in mediately to New Orleans where it glish were concentrating their forces preparatory to an attack, which if successful. give that Power the command of the entire

ralley of the Mississippi. Jackson's defence of New Orleans, in all that stamps the Hero- in all that marks the man of fertile resource, unerring sagacity and inflexible purpose-in the time and means emcompany with his surviving brouer, a soldier played, stands unrivalled by any military exploit of which history has given authen cord. He arrived at the city on the Istof De cember 1814-Destitute of an army, and all the munitions of war-inefficiently sustained by the General government, and worke than unsupported by the state authorities—summunded by a population alien in birth, and many known to be alien in their attachment to the Union ; yet with such obstacles to overcome to indignity and insult. His sile surviving and no resources in his hand, he faltere not for a moment. With an energy almost super-human, he sets about the defence of the ciry, her sore bereavements in the grave; leaving against a disciplined and well provided army of ten thousand men, flushed with frictory from the best fought fields of Europe. His presence revives the desponding, over wes the divide the parties of the country. These contreacherous and fires the brave. The patriot ic citizens of Louisanna flock to his standard The country is put under requisition for arms defence. His sentinels encompass the city, Orleans becomes the camp of the General, and magninimity that should do full justice to the and good will to man." The hour of his last the strong prompt energies of martial law, take the place of the inefficient and suspected civil authority. On the 14th the American gun hoats on lake Borgue were captured leaving Jackson no reliance but his land forces; which at this time amounted to some 1500 men. De-Tennessee and Kentucky, and arms and am-"Algerines" of which Governor Dorr is the victim.— was first called upon to exhibit interest of time of the arrival of either was uncertain. It formed his haracter—it ruled his houncing his last blessing—tenderly kissing time of the arrival of either was uncertain. It formed his haracter—it ruled his houncing his last blessing—tenderly kissing time of the arrival of either was uncertain. It formed his haracter—it ruled his houncing his last blessing—tenderly kissing time of the arrival of either was uncertain. It formed his haracter—it ruled his houncing his last last are destiny. stitution, and under it we trust that Governor Dorr will character—that combination of purage and treason of some fishermen, had entered the reach the highest honors of the state. Those in whose sagacity, which so eminently distinguished his Mississippi, and shortly after the commander in chief disembarked the main body; of his army, preparatory to an immediate attack by land and water. Incredible were the efforts of Jackson to perfect his defences. The labor of months was accomplished in affew days. Time must be gained. The city as yet, was comparatively defenceless. In this emergency it was, that Gen. Jackson, by an act of heroism, equalitéd in boldness and chivalric daring, only by its unparalelled execution and success, struck a blow that decided the fate of New Orleans - preserved its wealth from sack and pillage, and saved its lovliness and virtue from horror more terrible than death. On the night of the 23d of December, with a force scarce half that of the enemy-undeciplined, and many unprovided with arms, he made an attack upon the British troops which had disembarked below the city, and carried alarm, confusion, and death into their camp. Never was a General more disconcerted in his plans, than was Packingham by this attack, He distrusted the information of his spies as to the American force. To his schooled conceptions of Generalship, it appeared incredible, that with a force so weak and ill provided as he supposed the Americans to be, its General should have the hardshood to penetrate his camp, and attack the main body of his enemy. He had been instructed in the art of war, under Wel ingion, was set ooled against surprise by the tactics of Napoleon, yet the daring holdness of Jackson, struck him with panic and alarm. He re-embarked his troops for safety. Jackson's object was accomplishedtime was gained and when on the 8th of Janu-

> Hero.
> This splendid triumph over the enemy of his country, fell short in sublimity and true. heroism, to the moral triumph achieved over the south west from the Tennessee and Savan- fury of an indignant people and exasperated South stands arrayed against the North in at-

ary. Packingham in full form led the assault

The history of modern times, can furnish no

purchased at so small a sacrifice of blood. The

most skillful and experienced Generals of Eu-

rope, have applauded this defence of New

is too often looked upon as constituting in it-

It was in truth but the consumation and crown-

ing glory, of a series of acts, sufficient in them-

selves upon which to build a monument 1m-

perishable to the transcendent abilities of its

nah to the Gulf of Mexico. The thousand soldiery, a tyrant judge, while imposing upon titude of portentious threatening—the North him a fine of one thousand dollars, for acts which necessity demanded, and his countrymen approved. How exalted his patriotism, how profound his respect for civil authority, now that danger no longer threaetned from a foreign foe, that thus, he could in the hour of his greatest triumph, distinguish between the unmanly tyrant, and the Judge, who sat at war? Who speak peace" to the trouble the expounder of his country's laws.

Jackson turns from the field of his labor and enown. He once more seeks the shades of retirement. Sweet to him are the joys of his tion. He appeals in tones of eloquent patris, hearth-stone. A wife lovely in person, and in her pure elevation of soul, awaits his coming. Shall be now find rest from the toils and fatigues of the camp? Shall a love romantic in its inception—fervent in its growth and undying in its strength, weave its garland wreaths and just compromise, and the sun of pean in the laurel crowns of the Hero? Too brief are the days of his rest-all too brief, the pure and holy delights of his home. From the sunny plains of the south again

goes up the red glare of savage conflagration and lood. The merciless Seminoles are wielding with terrible havor their implements of carnage and death. Again Gen. Jackson is in the field-He drives the foe before him. The brought to a successful termination. Never Indians retire to their shelter within the swamps and morasses of Florida, still a Spanish province. Spain now, as before, when Pensacola was garrisoned with British troops. pleads her neutrality. It is in vain; she shel- swaved the councils of tour Cabinet. There ters the savage enemy of his country—his march is onward for the foe, and the stars and stripes floating from the battlements of St. Marks and St. Augustine, teach for the serond time, to the crown of Spatn, that his doninions are not broad enough, nor his fortressee sufficiently strong to hold an enemy, against con with a commission. The campaigns of the power of a strong will. 1817 and 18 against the Seminoles were characterized by the same high daring and consummate | 8 years as President-longing for that retire skill, which marked that of 1814 against the Creeks, and terminated with equal success.

With his health deeply impaired by the climate, and the fatigues he had undergone. Jackson again seeks his quiet home on the banks of the Comberland, and gives himself up to the pursuits of agriculture the superintendence of h s farm and household. But the eves of a nation are upon him. He is enshrined in the hearts of the warm children of the South-the generous and brave sons of the West regard him with equal pride and affection -the freeman of the North love and honor him. His beloved Tennessee, with the fondness and pride of a mother, claims for her hero, the civic crown.

He was a candidate for the Presidency in 1824, made so by the nomination of the Legislature of his own state-is defeated, not by the votes of the people, (to the honor of our country be it said.) but by the arrangements and intrigues of spoliticians in Congress. In '28 he is again a candidate. Nobly on this occasion did the people vindicate their own character, the integrity of this government, and the good fame of their candidate. He is elected by majorities overwhelming. The loud huzzas of the people, from the St. Law-

rence to the Sabine, proclaim his triumph. His administration during two terms of the Presidency, was marked by the most violent and bitter political conflicts. The public mind was deeply agitated in the discussion of the most important principles and measures that tests are of too recent a date, and have to direct expect argument upon them, among our peo ple. But while we differ, (and when free- him home to a rest, eternal and unfading. dom of thought is, their must ever be diversity of opinion) we can, we ought to exhibit a motives and petriotism, of the great man who battle, and most glorious triumph is nigh .-has left us forever. Surely the day is passed Deep shadows hang about the couch of the Jackson's devotion to his country. He hard is convulsed with the heavings of sorrow.desence, and counted life but as dross in the grief, are distinctly audible. Down the cheeks scale, against her honor and glory. His whole of devoted servitude flows a torrent of team.

the objects of his love, and taking his last fare well.

The great leading the acteristic, or negative measure of his admin thon, was hostility to a national Bank, and apposition to the re-charter of the one then existing, and about to extend the chieftain whose heroism thrilled ins—the magistrate whose moral firmness and taking his last fare well.

The Orphan, in whose lonely lot we symptometry the chieftain whose heroism thrilled ins—the magistrate whose moral firmness and taking his last fare. pire. The enmities provoked in the discus- devotion to the people, we respected and lovel. sion of questions growing out of this subject. has gathered up his robes, and without for cannot be entirely hursed, except with genera- in t the messenger of Death. Sublime contion they so deeply agitated and divided. The summation of a glorious life. How full of vast pecuniary interests which hong treinbling moral grandeur—bi all the elements that love on the issue-mingling themselves with the patriotism, and religion lends to give nobleness fierce party strife of the times, brought down to our nature, is the life and death of this great upon the President and his friends in Congress, man? and throughout the country, a degree of violence and bitterness almost before unknown in political contests. His impeachment for pretended violations of the Constitution, was openly proposed in the Senate. Indeed, condemnation was passed upon him without the forms of impeachment or trial, in the pessage of the celebrated resolution, around which, subsetue the name of but one, who, in the glory of he quently were drawn "black larges;" and on life, and sublimity of his death, forms a paraits face written the word "EXPUNGED."

A panic siezes upon the country-all the appliane s of the money power are put in active op ration to make that distress real, which his opponents (knowing the means to be employed) had predicted would follow his measures. Confidence gives way -the commercial interests lie writhing ht hopeless bankrupiet business of all kinds tight and staggers under the severe and reputed pressure of the money power itself; all of Which, by a thousand ongues, and every channel through which gold could purchase the way, is charged upon the obstinate and perverse will of a tyrant and usurper, bent upon the ruin of every industrial interest in the land.

Was it so, fellow-citizens? Were such the motives that sustained Gen. Jackson through this, the severest, trial his of life? Could such motives give sublimity, grandeur, and moral power to his firmness? No! will be the answer of every true and candid mind. An undying love of country-a devotion to the interests and rights of the people, so pure and elevated, that if reached far beyond and above all selfish hopes or fears, alone influencedalone sustained him. Unmoved alike, by the clamor of partial interests, the tornado of party denunciation which swept over the land-the desertion of friends, and the threatenings of the Senate-the brave old man, intrenched behind the deep and solemn convictions of his own soul, stands upon the vero; immovable as the everlasting hills. Sublime man! this trial alone was wanting to vindicate before the

A new and alarming crisis arrives in the world the moral grandeur of thy character! history. Sectional jealousies are aroused .himself; when, with the laurels of victory The clashing interests of distant portions of our Union, are brought into fearful strife. The

hurls back her challenge of defiance. The chivalry of South Carolina fly to their arms Her squadrous are marshalling under bold at daring leaders. Her shores resound with note of preparation, and the tread of marching armies. Who shall turn sside this fearful dange -who save our country from disunion and circ waters? Andrew Jackson from his lofty et vation as chief magistrate of the nation, send forth the voice of reproof-of solemn admos

From his lips fall the words of power "The Union must, and shall be preserved. The arms of open rebellion are grounded-tha grasping spirit of self-interest stands rebuket North and the South meet in friendly shines gloriously on.

Equally successful was General Jackson's administration in its foreign intercourse, 23 in its domestic policy. In our relations with other powers, he acted upon the maxim hewa the first to lay down: to " ask for nothing by what was clearly right, and submit to nothing wrong." Long, unseuled negociations wen was our country more respected abroad. N. ver, the slightest invation of her rights mon carefully avoided. The Rulers of nation knew and respected the man, whose voice fully understood, that Andrew Jackson would not fail to note, and in a becoming spirit, re sent the slightest insult offered our flag, or indignity inflicted upon our humblest citizen Even the language of diplomacy, from the line of the Embassadors of Kings, assumes a more courteous phrase, when addressed to him .whom the republic has charged Andrew Jack- Such the influence of a lofty patriotism-such

On the 4th of March, 1837, having served ment he had often sought, but which his coup. try's calls had hitherto denied him, he drops the mantle of authority upon his tried friend and successor in office, and immediately sets out for the deep shades and quiet groves of the

Hermitage. Oh! how grateful to the worn soldier and harrassed magistrate, now in the evening of his life, was the peace, fund love and holy infoences of his home. Bereaved before his elevation to the Presidency of his heart's idol, the wife of his bosom-unblessed with children, or the ties of kindred blood; he has no verifieless by adoption, surrounded himself with all the tender and endearing relation of home. Sons and daughters are there to home and to bless him. The voices of lovely_children call him by the endearing name of father. The children of his love are about him. The grave of his injured is near, with its sanctifying influences ever present to chasten and subdue. Morning and evening is the soul of the venerable man poured out in prayer; a king forgivness for his own sins-invoking upon the children of his adoption the choicest bles sings of Heaven, and for his country, peace, and the protecting care of the Almighty.

From time, to time, from out this holy re treat, comes the voice of counsel to his countrymen, always with power, as the voice of a

For eight long years, is it permitted the Hero to drink from this fountain of Earth's purest and holiest joys. God in the infinitude of his love, gives his servant abundance of time to complete, through the sanctifying ina bearing upon questions of the present day, to fluences of his Spirit, the work, early begun, of purifying his soul from sin, before calling

The work is accomplished. In the good man's heart, nought is found but "love to God when any can be found to question Andrew expiring hero. The strong heart of manhood but for his country. He braved death in her The wait of woman, and the cries of childhood's of country was the deep absorbing passion of friend and father-the kind master, is pro-

Who in history shall we compare with Δr drew Jackson? Who so inflexible in purpose, yet so yielding to the voice of friendship and love? Whose life illustrated so pure patriotism, so quick a sympathy with the millions, whose tot is labor? Whose death so calm, so triumphant? History has recorded lel with Andrew Jackson. He too, is all our own. The lather of his country-the nobles representative of his time; the immortal Wash ngton. Side by side, the judgment and admiration of the world will place them on the temple of Fame. Let them not be divided is our grateful affections and remembrance.

The remains of Andrew Jackson repose in the tomb of the Hermitage. She, who enchained him in love; so pure, so holy, so undying-as ardent in age, as in the first hour of its passion-sleeps by his side. Unfading be her virtues, undying his renown. When our country again calls upon her sons to defend her oil against inwading armies, in the recoil of Freedom's hosts, the name of Jackson shall he a rallying cry -a tower of strength in the shock of battle.

Let the language of eulogy find appropriate expression in the song of the poet to his ladeess immortality.

Long as the Hero's grave shall be A cherished altar for the free-Long as the River, by whose wave Thou led'st the armies of the brave, Shall, in the shades of evening dim, Echo the anthem of the sea And mingle with its solemn hymn, The ancient songs of liberty. Long as the spirits of the blest Shall hover o'er each pairiot's sleep-True as those planets of the west That watch the shut eyes of the deep-Long as our starry banner flies
On dashing seas, through azure skies On dashing seas, through azure skies—A radiant hope from heaven displayed. To all who goon in tyrant chains. That still, despite of thong and blade For them, a brighter lot remains. So long, and ! Soldier, Patriot, Sage—So long, interrified, sublime. Shall thou, unheeding envy's rage, Tower up, the landmark of our age, The noblest slore of the time. The noblest glory of thy time