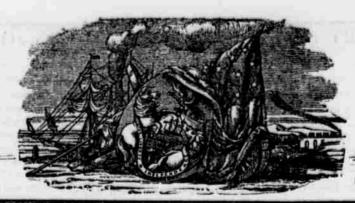
SUNBURY

H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



AMERICAN.

OFFICE, MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

A Family Demspaper-Devoted to Politics, Literature, Morality, Foreign and Domestic Dews, Science and the Arts, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c

NEW SERIES VOL. 5, NO. 39.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1852.

OLD SERIES VOL. 13, NO. 13.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN.

THE AMERICAN is published every Saturday as two DOLLARS per assum to be paid half yearly independent of the continued until all arrearages are paid.
All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

TO CLUBS.

Three copies to one address,

One Square of 16 lines, 3 times,
Every subsequent insertion,
One Square, 3 months,
Sax menths,
One year,
Business, Cards of Pive lines, per annum,
Merchants and others, advertising by the
year, with the privilege of inserting
different advertisements weekly.

The Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW SUMBURY, PA.

Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia. Refer to: P. & A. Royoudt,

Luwer & Barron, riomers & Snodgrass, Reynolds, McParland & Co., - Phalad Spering, Good & Co.,

H. J. WOLVERTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE in Market street, Sunbury, adjoining the Office of the "American" and opposite

the Post Office. Business promptly attended to in Northumber land and the adjoining Counties. REFER TO :- Hon. C. W. Hegins and B. Ban

nan, Pottsville; Hon. A. Jordan and H B. Mas-April 10, 1852 .- 1v.

HENRY DONNEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa. Prompt attention to business in adjoining

Pamphlet Laws of 1852. NOTICE is hereby given that the Pamphlet Laws of 1852 are received, and ready for distribution to those who are entitled to receive

JAMES BEARD Proth'y. Sunbury, Sept. 25, 1852. -

J. H. & W. B. HART, WHOLESALE GROCERS No. 229 North 3d St., about Callowhill,

PHILADELPHIA. A large assortment of Groceries always on hand, which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash or approved Credit. April 10, 1852,-15.

TRURNING AND SCROLL SAWING 2. SHOP.—Wood Turning in all its branch in city style and at city prices. Every variety of Cabinet and Carpenter work either on hand or turned to order.

Bed Posts, Balusters, Rosetts, Slat and Quar ter Mouldings, Table Legs, Newell Posts, Pat-terns, Awning Posts, Wagon Hubs, Columns,

HARRISBURG STEAM WOOD

Round or Octagon Chisel Handles, &c. This shop is in STRAWBERRY AL-LEY, near Third Street, and as we intend to please all our customers who want good work done, it is hoped that all the trade wil' give us a Ten-Pins and Ten-Pin Balls made to or

The attention of Cabinet Makers and Carper ters is called to our new style of TWIST MOULDINGS. Printer's Eiglats at \$1 per 100 W. O. HICKOK. feet. February 7, 1852.—1y.

WM. MCARTY, Market Street, SUMBURY, PA.

TUST received and for sale, a fresh supply EVANGELICAL MUSIC Singing Schools. He is also opening

this time, a large assortment of Books, in every branch of Literature, consisting of Poetry, History, Novels, Romances, Scientific Works, Law, Medicine, School and Children's Books, Bibles; School, Pocket and Family, both with and without Engravings,—and every of vari-sity of Binding. Prayer Books, of all kinds.

Also just received and for sale, Purdons Digest of the laws of Pennsylvania, edition of 1851, Judge Reads edition of Blackstones Commen taries, in 3 vols. 8 vo. formerly sold at \$10,00, and now offered (in fresh binding) at the low

price of \$6,00. A Treatise on the laws of Pennsylvania respecting the estates of Decedents, by Thomas F. , price only \$4,00.

Travels, Voyages and Adventures,—all of which will be sold tow, either for each, or country produce. February, 21, 1852.—tt.

OYSTERS!

THE undersigned is thankful for past favors and hopes to continue in the confi-dence of his old costomers and friends and the public generally. He is now in daily receipt of the best of Baltimore Oysters, put up by A. Field, Esq., who is celebrated for put-ting up a good article. His systems are opendirections by stages, boat and other convey-ances. Price-cans \$1,25, half cans 621

N. R. - Apply at the residence of the sub-scriber or at Lee's, or Hans's flotel. PHILIP SHAY. Northumberland, Oct 16, 1852 .- if.

R CORNELIUS. 1. P. BAKER. W. C. BAKER. Cornelius, Baker & Co., MANUFATURERS OF STORE NO. 176 CHESTNUT ST.,

Lamps, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c Manufactory No. 181 Cherry St., PHILADELPHIA.

Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company DR. J. B. MASSER is the local agent for the above Insurance Company, in Northumber tand county, and is at all times ready to effect Insurances against fire on real or personal pro-persy, or renewing policies for the same. Sunbury, April 26, 1851.—tf.

HAND BILLS neatly printed on new type promptly executed at this office. Also blanks, of all kinds on superior paper. Sunbury, Feb. 14, 1852.

SELECT POETRY.

[From the Boston Post.]

THE LOVERS. There was a candle maker man, And he was very old, For it was thirty years or more

Since he began to mould.

His business on his face was wrote, As plain as thought on paper; His long nose, running to a point, You sure would call a taper.

And flame-like glowed his jolly tip, For drinking hard and snuffing Had made it red, and camble-like, It brighter grew by snuffing.

A daughter fair he had, but he Was wont to beat and starve her Said she, 'I'm sorry he's my pa, But wish that he was farther,"

And Cupid in her tender heart An arrow dared to throw; As that alone would be no use He gave her, too, a beau.

But when her lover claim'd her hand, The farther did dispute; Said he, "Your asks I would take, But I reject your suit "

So when the shades of night were spread He round the house would hover, And though he was no warrior, yet He was a nightly lover.

"My father's coming," cried the maid, "Oh! lover, woe betide you—
For he will cane, you, I'm afraid;
But come with me, I'll hide you."

So in the boiler he was cramined, His legs all cramped and lent; Cried he, "I have the copper got, Though he has not the scent

And there he pass'd the sleepless hours, Of that eventful night: The time it passed so heavily, its wished that it was light.

At early dawn, to light his fire The cross old fellow came; Alas! for lover's constancy— He felt another flame

Oh! maiden, maiden, could you now Your lover's plight to see, Your pa, for lover's sake, would hate,

For pa boiled he will be. Oh! now within that boiler hat His every limb seem'd fiying; His situation you will say

Indeed must have been trying. Now from his seat he starts, and seared The old man not a little; Recover first yourself, old man, Re cover then your kettle.

And speeding through the garden walks, Sure after such a melting down, I wonder he could run

Miscellancous Matter.

COMBAT OF HALF AN HOUR'S DURATION BETWEEN ONE MAN ON FOOT AND ELE-VEN ROBBERS ON HORSEBACK.

At a time like this of ours, when there a combat which only came to our ears yesterday. In our narative we shall studious. ly avoid all exaggeration; it deserves imcertainly very improbable-and if we produce it, it is to prove the unquestionable truth of the Latin adage, audaces fortuna juvat, and to incite travellers to defend themselves whenever they are provided

Some four or five days since, at half past one in the afternoon, the mail coach or dislightly just before, and the coach was clo- of them stretched on the ground. sed on one side. In the interior of the diligence were an Englishman, three Spaniards, one French lady, and our hero, Mr. Albert Speyers, a wealthy merchant, a German by birth; on the top were scated three

All the passengers at the time of the attack were dreaming of any thing but danrobbers was the insertion, through one of the windows of the coach, of a pistol, and the cry, "Give up your arms, or you are all dead." "Yes," answered Speyers, leanshowed the robber a small two-barrelled down to shield himself behind his horse.

Speyers, upon this, heedless of the entrealeaps to the ground, and, pistol in hand, pursues the robber that had fired at him; and who, in company with the five already mentioned, had gone to join six more, who of the change, says :were stationed at some little distance on the road. Regardless of numbers, Speyers, in his pockets, and lays the whole under

-remain where you are." Meantime the highwaymen were crying, "he is loading again; fire, fire!" and they poured in the coach a deluge of bullets, which respected the valiant Speyers. The latter, however, loses no time; seizing a in pursuit of the eleven robbers, who, on seeing him, leap over the wide trench on one side of the road, there to reload their weapons. Shortley after they return towards Speyers, surround him at some disare a brave man, so are we-surrender. We do not wish to kill so valiant a man," "Very brave you are, indeed," answers Speyers, "eleven against one." This said, he sets forth in pursuit of the robbers, who fly at his approach. "Why do you fly !" he cries; "did you not say you were brave? Here we have in one word the rationals of Come, cowards - come, every one of you -

one by one; I await you here." But their only answer is a shower of charge of four barrels, that prove ineffect we quote, says:

tual, in consequence of the incessant movement of the horses preventing his aiming with any approach to certainty. This general discharge baying been made, all the passengers advance towards Speyers; they seize hold of him; they entreat him to yield up his arms, for they are are evidently on the point of plunging all going to be victims; he should recollect that there is a lady among them. Speyers new and well built wall is rising between resists; the robbers surround him once more; then he, pistol in hand, cries: so, I shall surrender my arms on two conditions." "What are they?" cry the robbers; we swear faithfully to respect them." "Well, then," said Speyers, "the first is, that you will make no attempts against my person; the second is, that you will touch nothing

belonging to me." "Yes, we swear it," exclaim all the robbers in a breath. "Here, tage, then, is my weapon." answers Speyers; "there are yet two barrels loaded." The captain of the band then received the pistol, and all proceeded together towards the diligence. In one instant all remains of the cottages are here quite enthe trunks were torn open, the carpet-bags closed within the encircling wall. The turned inside out, &c. the banditti respecting nothing but what Speyers pointed out as his property. Meanwhile our hero, sea-

ures in the sand with a coolness and sung froid something more than admirable. The robbery being completed, the highhorsebark, saluted Speyers, taking leave of him in these words: "Farewell, brave man : remember that even we robbers know how to keep our word." "Farewell," answered Speyers, "God grant that it may not

be forever? In this fight more than thirty shots were discharged at Speyers. Two balf-spent balls were the only ones that reached him, when he was searching for his revolver in the diligence-one struck him on the arm and the other in the back; a third he found are so few who knowthat valor is a senti- in his boot on going to bed, without knowment sprung from love of glory and the de- ing whence it came. The Englishman had sire to acquire renown, and that it prompts his hand badly injured by a bullet, which its possessor to brave and even to seek the even now cannot be extracted; the driver greatest dangers, we shall perhaps be ex- was also wounded, and the French lady recused if we give our readers the details of ceived in her dress four bullets, which did not, however, injure her.

Mr. Albert Speyers lost in this affair nothing but his watch and some money, plicit confidence, although it presents facts deposited in the diligence and which he did not claim, having no arms to back his bin find the largest encouragement. demand.

We have been informed that Mr. Spey ers is a merchant, established at New-York, and accustomed to travel in caravans among the Indians of the North, and on one occasion, behind his wagons, with ten and draws a moral in this wise : companions, sustained against seventy-five ligence from Arroyazatco was attacked savages a combat which lasted from sunrise near Tepeji del Rio. It had been raining till sunset, leaving more than twenty-five

We sincerely wish that there were stamp, in order that the highway banditti might receive the only treatment and the only indulgence they deserve daily, notof the honorable representatives who, at most, prescribe a change of climate for the ger, and the first nev s of the arrival of the cure of what they deem a local infirmity.

Ireland is rapidly undergoing a revolution, in many parts, such as does not ating forward, "but bullets and all," and he tract much attention, but such, nevertheless, is a great revolution. In an English his weapon, while the robber with five was thickly peopled, and held by tenants others stationed on the other side of the in very small holdings, at very high rents, place and are consequently only about 16 vehicle, did the same. The discharge was to the grazing system, in which it is occupied merely by a very few herds and caretakers, and held either by the landlord himties of the passengers, who sought to re- self or by one or two great capitalist tenstrain him, opens the door of the coach, auts. The change is from being stocked with men, women and children, to being stocked with sheep and cattle. A writer in the London Times, drawing the picture "The whole population of a district ma-

> with his other pistol, fires into the group, into the roads to go where they please, and and then returns to the coach in quest of live or die as they can. Of course, there more weapons. When he reached it, he are among them many old people hardly found all the other passengers accumulated able to get along, many sick persons, many at the bottom of the coach. He speaks to little children, many women in an advanthem -- encourages them ; but in vain. He | ced state of pregnancy -- out they all go tothen takes out his watch, and all the money gether. There seems to be in the ejecting landlords a very happy state of indifference the cushions, when he draws his other two to the question, what becomes of this peobarrelled and one six-barrelled pistol, with ple? But I confess my weakness. I have which he purposed to pursue the campaign. not yet attained this indifference. I in-The former weapon he presents to one of quired anxiously where the people were the passengers, exhorting him to leave the coach and defend himself. Speyers himself prepares the pistol, and offers to place pled, and now a sheep walk. I was told it in the hands of the passenger, but he by a gentleman, an agent, who stoutly detrembles so with fear that he cannot grasp | fended, upon the plea of necessity, the pro-

it. On seeing this, Speyers becomes still ceedings in question, that some of them, more excited, and exclaims: "Since you who had some little property, were gone are all cowards, I shall defend myself alone to America; that many were in the Union workhouse; that some were in the lower parts of the great towns of England, Scot-

land and Ireland, but that, in his opinion, the greater part of them were dead." A few years ago, men, women and children were the most profitable stock which firm hold of his revolver he darts forward a landlord in this county could encourage upon his property; they lived upon the worst and least quantity of food, and paid rents which (considering the quality of the land and the total absence of any expenditure on the part of the landlord, either in tance, and cry to him, "We see that you fencing, draining, or the erection of tenements) would in any country be considered exorbitant. When, however, the potato failed, the human animal ceased to be a profitable rent paying stock; and as the Poor Laws had been imposed nearly at the same time it became an expensive one.

the change. The most noble Lord Marquis of Sligo are obnoxious to the governing power. seems to be the great operator in this changbullets and slugs, which whistle around the ing the habitations of men to the haunts of

undaunted Speyers. He replies by a dis- cattle. This writer in the Times, whence "Near Westport for several miles, the most noble the Lord Marquis of Sligo is at this moment clearing away the whole population. A few are already removed; in other cases their furniture is standing outside the cottage door, and the whole family homeless into the world. Meanwhile, a the road and the land, which is still the home of many lately happy families. It is sad to see that this very wall, not yet completed, (for there are breaches in many places, through which the tenants have to remove their all,) is built of the materials of demolished homes. The observant eve

will see stones still stained with soot, which once formed the chimney of many a cot-"Beyond Westport the wall is complete, and the people are gone. The most noble Marquis, I conceive, will see and hear no more of them, in this world, at least. The

district was cleared a few months ago. "As the traveller goes on he enters the territory of Sir Roger Palmer, and then ted on a case containing the samples of the that of the Right Hon, the Earl of Lucan, goods which he carried, was drawing fig-Here things are more advanced. A great waymen having resumed their seats on young grass among the fresh stubble, All and eighteen or twenty foreign correspon- life was spared on condition of her going nothing but the fore storm-stay sail, and district which man has never peopled.

"I cannot exactly state the extent of the district operated upon. It begins three or four miles from Westport, and extends though not without some considerable intervals of land belonging to other proprietors,) almost to the town of Ballinrobe, a distance of perhaps 25 miles. On both sides of the road it stretches as far as the eye can reach. I was informed and believe, (although I cannot state it of my own knowledge,) that the Earl of Lucan alone has lately laid down on grass about 20,000 acres of densely inhabited lands."

What a mournful picture! What a frightful spectacle it must be! But it is from the country,-where this misery, if not this oppression exists,-that we hear the loudest reproaches of our African slavery. and where such books as Uncle Tom's Ca-New York Express.

THE BULL AND THE ELEPHANT. A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

writing from A'hens co . Ohio, tells a story "I have just been wandering about the

country in search of land belonging to some client of mine, and in doing so have met with many amusing incidents. Only the Mexico a few hundred men of the Speyers other day, as a caravan of rare animals, including one that travelled with a trunk, was passing up, not Federal Hill, but Federal Creek, in Athens co., Ohio, it encountered a withstanding the philantropic tenderness stordy Buckeye driving a large bull. Now this bull, unlike some people, had never "seen the elephant" before, and when the critter came in sight, commenced making his fore feet familiar with "free soil," and his lungs familiar with their accustomed exercise. His driver and owner warned Barnum's agent to get his elephant out of the way. But Mr. Barnum's agent said he per. The new advertisements in a single pistol. On seeing this the robber crouched paper before us, we see it stated that the would risk his elephant if Buckeye would day have been known to reach as high as county of Mayo is in a transition from the risk his bull." Whereepon the Western Speyers, who had taken his aim, discharged cottier state of society, in which the land Taurus renewed his bellowing and made a bably the income from this source for a sindesperate plunge at the huge monster of In- gle day would be two thousand, or six hun- to bear my humble testimony to the wonder- returned to the ship, as if to encourage the dia. The contest was somewhat similar to certain political ones, for the elephant, with one blow from his trunk, stretched the bull upon the ground, breaking three of his ribs, and driving the breath so far from his body, that it has utterly refused to return. My Buckeye friend was obliged to be content with Mr. Bull's beef, hide and tallow, while the elephant went on his way, driven by his whistling and whittling attendant,ny miles in extent are simply turned out True, the beef owner consoled himself by

saying he had been saved a great deal of trouble, and the fight had turned out just as he had expected. This should be a warning | 90, Prussia 300, other Germanic States 320, to all Durhams never to attack elephants. Query .- Will John Bull let the elephant wade over to Cuba without showing fight or not ? This was my cogitation as I left the poor victim of ambition weltering in his

"Has a man," asked a prisoner of a magistrate "a right to commit a nuisance ? "No sir, not even the Mayor."

"Then, sir, I claim my liberty. I was arrested as a nuisance, and as no one has a right to commit me, I move for a non-suit." the leg of his trowsers.

SHORT ARTICLES ABOUT NEWSPAPERS. THE PRESS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA .-There is no such thing as independence in countries of Europe Every editor in France has to deposit \$40,000, security money; and if he should publish any thing that could be construed into "an attack on the President and on the principles of the Governmentan attempt to excite hatred among the citizens, or any attack on religion, family or property," he forfeits the sum, and may be from 5,000 to 100,000 france Neither is he allowed the right of tricl by jury. But all offences of the kind are submitted to a special tribunal-which is probably only an instrument in the hands of the President. The press of Spain is in no better condition

than that of France, and pretences can be easily obtained for abolishing such papers as The Spanish editor must be twenty five years old, pay taxes of 2,000 reals in the

provinces of Madrid, or, in any other por. tion of its kingdom, from 500 to 1,000 reals. Offences of the press are of eight kinds : against the King and the Royal family, the State, public peace, society, religion and

morals, authority, foreign powers and persons. The Government may forbid the introduction of foreign publication. As a general thing no capital is less profitable than that invested in a newspaper-owover \$250,000 owing to it by bad subscribers. Many of the city papers, however, tained a large circulation, make money very

Commerce, 45,000; Courier and Enquirer, with his long sword unsheathed. 40,000 ; Philadelphia Ledger, 50,000, Baltimore Sun, 30,000 The New York Herald part of the land is already in large grass nually for paper; the income of the office oxysm of their rage, to put the fair specta. 21st. At midnight it commenced thandering fields, fed by sheep; fine crops of turnips is 40,000; the advertisements are worth tress to death; but at the moving and earn and lightning, which increased so that wo are in others, and in some you may see the 150,000. It has fifteen editors and reporters est supplication of her youngest brother, her had to furl the main topsail, and could carry will very soon bear the appearance of a dents-making in all, including printers, through the two remaining steps of the sol. main storm-stay-sail, both very small sails; pressmen, clerks, &c., 200 persons employed in the establishment.

of several other papers are as follows :

The United States Gazette, says an exthousand dollars, and the Missouri Republican was purchased in 1838 for twenty-eight thousand, and it is valued now at one hundred thousand, and would probably be a good investment at that. The New York Son has a daily circulation

f fifty-three thousand, and pays out for paper alone per annum, one hundred and fifty thousand, and for editors, reporters, exclusive of compositors, eighty thousand. It is printed on a press which strikes off twenty thousand per hour, and its daily issue is larger probably than that of any other paper in the world. It is a penny paper, and conducted upon the cash system.

The Philadelphia Ledger has a daily circulation of fifty five thousand, and has made its proprietors wealthy. The Baltimore Sun not long since erected

an iron building for its publication house, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. The London Times, the brag Journal of

Europe, is said to have a circulation of thirty-eight thousand, and its income of \$2,000,-000 per annum, its profits are about \$500,-

This press-the Times-is said to wield astonishing influence in Europe. "Stocks fall with rapidity on the stroke of its editorial pen, and a leading article from its gifted conductors, will shake a throne, and may drag down principalities and powers" It is a joint stock concern, and its principal editor regeived a salary some years since of six thousand pounds, or about thirty thousand dollars per annum. Its advertising is enormous, and paid for before it goes into the paone thousand and thirty-eight dollars. Pro-

dred thousand dollars per annum. Owing to the tyrannical laws of France, the circulation of the press is limited. The following is the circulation of the principal papers in Paris : Constitutional, 28,000 ; Siecle, 53,000 ; Presse, 16,000 ; Debats, 13 000 ; Estafette, 12,000; Pays, 12,000; Assemblee Nationale, 9,000; Union, 6,000. The circu. lation of the rest is significant.

The following is supposed to be the num ber of newspapers in the world. In Austria 10, Africa 14, Spain 24, Portugal 20, Asia 30, Belgium 65, Denmark 85, Russia and Poland Great Britain and Ireland 1000, United States

Duaing the joint stock mania of 1842, in draining the Red Sea, and recovering the valuables dropt therein by the children of membered more by the length and variety Israel in their passage, and by the Egytians of his public service, and the great and ben in their pursuit.

A QUNDARY .- A baker with both arms in the dough, up to his albows, and a flea in

THE LADY FREE MASON. male who was ever initiated into the ancient newspapers in France, Spain, and other and honorable mystery of Freemasonry .-How she obtained this honor, we shall lay mation is derived from the best sources .- | Niagara, spunned by the celestial bow, and very zealous Mason, held a warrant and occasionally opened lodge at Doneraile Honse, his sons and some intimate friends assisting; equally distinguished by the largeness and and it is said, that never was masenic duties elevation of their views. They had formed punished by imprisonment for five years, by more rigidly performed than by the brethren the noblest conception of the mission and transportation for twenty years, and a fine of No. 150, the number of their warrant. It destinies of their country in the race of mode appears that previously to the initiation of a ern civilization, and their thoughts, their sengentleman to the first steps of masonry, Miss timents, and their language were habitually generally used as a lodge room; but whether to the preservation of the Union, as the ark the young lady was there by design or acci- of our political safety, the sole security for dent, we cannot confidently state. The room our liberties, as well as our peace and prosat the time was undergoing some alteration; among other things, the wall was considera- of their lives were consecrated with a zeal bly reduced in one part, for the purpose of and devotion, according to their respective making a saloon. The young lady having positions in the public councils, which will heard the voices of the freemasons, and be- ever command the honor and gratitude of ing prompted by the curiosity natural to all, their countrymen. to see this mystery so long and so secretly locked up from public view, had the courage to pick a brick from the wall with her seissors, and thus witnessed the two first steps of the ceremony.

Curiosity gratified, tear at once took posession of her mind, and those who understand this passage well know what the feelings of any person must be who could un- longer, she too would have been driven ing probaly to the neglect of subscribers to lawfully behold that ceremony; let them ashore. A letter from one of her officers, pay. The National Intelligencer alone has then judge what were the the feelings of a published in the Delaware Republican, furyoung girl under such extraordinary circum. nishes the following thrilling account of the stances There was no mode of escape, ex. storm : after they are well established and have ob- cept through the very room where the concluding part of the second step was still being rapidly. The total circulation of the New solemnized, at the far end, and the room a York Tribone is 95,000 copies; the annual very large one. Miss St. Leger had resolu- it was mogalight, and but few clouds to be expenses are about \$270,000, and the annual tion sufficent to attempt her escape that way, seen. We had a fair wind, and all sails set, profits, clear of all expenses of every kind, and with light but trembling steps glided About 10 o'clock on the night of the 20th, are upwards of \$80,000. The annual profits along moobserved, laid her hand on the handle of the door, and opening it, before her The New York sun, \$60,000 ; Journal of stood, to her dismay, a grim and surly Tiler,

A shrick that pierced through the apartment alarmed the members of the Lodge, s supposed to be worth 150,000; the aggre- who, all rushing to the door, and finding that gate number of copies issued in a year is Miss St. Leger had been in the room during at the rate of 3 or 4 knots per hour . the gale near 15,000,000, \$130,000 are paid out an- the ceremony, resolved, it is said, in the par- still raging with increased fory all day of the emn ceremony she had unlawfully witnessed. The captain called all the officers on deck, This she consented to, and they conducted and battered down the hatches fore and aft the beantiful and terrified young lady through all anchors ready for letting go, and with change, sold a few days since for forty-five those trials which are sometimes more than axes in hand we stood ready to cut away the enough for masculine resolution, little thinking they were taken into the bosom of their craft a member that would afterward reflect roating so furiously that we could not hear a lustre on the annals of Masonry

Miss St. Leger was directly descended from Sir Richard de St. Leger, who accompanied William the Conquerer to England, and was of that high repute that he with his own hand supported the prince when he first went out of his ship to land in Sussex. Miss St. Leger was cousin to General Anthony St. Leger, Governor of St. Louis, who instituted the interesting race and the cele. ging on the morning of the 22d, all down brated Doncaster St. Leger stakes. Eventually she married Richard Aldworth, Esq , of Newmarket, a member of a highly honorable and ancient family. Whenever a benefit was given at any of the theatres in Dublin or Cork for the Masonic Female orphan Asylum, Mrs Aldworth walked at the head of the Freemasons, with her apron and other insignia of Freemasonry, and sat in the front row of the stage box. The house was always crowded on these occasions. The portrait of this estimable woman is in the lodge room of almost every lodge in Ireland. MR. RIVES ON THE DEATH OF WEBSTER

At a meeting of American citizens, held passed a high eulogium upon Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay: He said-

It was my privilege, and a great one I un- erance. loubtedly esteem it, to have served in both I should mention, however, that just be Houses of Congress with these extraordinary fore the wind shirted, two doves lit on the men, and, differing from them, as I some- ship, aft, remaining but a few minutes, and times did, on questions of public policy, it then disappearing, and in a short time the now affords me the most singere satisfaction ful endowments which gave them the lead hands still to hope for deliverance from their they possessed in the public councils of their perilous situation. If it had not calmed country. Eminent as they both were, and when it did, the ship St. Louis would have standing on the same line of eminence, there dashed to pieces, and her officers and crow were yet remarkable and characteristic dif- would be sleeping their last sleep on the ference between them. If I were to venture rocky shores of Tripoli. During the whole an opinion in regard to their respective ex- scene the Captain acted well. cellencies, I should say that the one, though | The ship finally reached Malia, on the adorned with the highest gifts of the orator, was yet more pre-eminent as the great prac- and under double reefed topsails all the way tical statesmen and leader; the other, though having been injured considerably, and possessing all the accomplishments of the where they would have to go to work, and statesman, was yet more distinguished as the repair her as soon as possible. unrivalled orator and jurist. The one, by the force of his character and will, and his high personal attributes, asserted a control over the hearts and actions of men; the other, by the majestic displays of his intellect, wrought England, a wag advertised a company for upon their minds, and moulded their sentiments and convictions. The que will be reeficent measures of national policy which he originated and carried; the other, by the grand and lofty inspirations of his genius embodled in his speeches and discourses. The one resembled his own Missiesippi,

which traversing immense regions, and fed Hon. Elizabeth St. Loger, was the only fe- by mighty and abundant fributaries from the right and from the left, bears the gathered riches of an empire upon its bosom, while pouring its rapid and restless current onward before our readers, promising that our infor. to the sea; the other, the awful and sublime Lord Doneraile, Miss St. Leger's father, a amid the thunder of its enteract, encytying seas at a plunge and then sinking into the quietude of repose. These great men were St. Leger, who was a young girl, happened adjusted to that standard. Their feelings to be in an apartment adjoining the room | were national and catholic, looking always perity. To that great cause the last labors

> The United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, D. M. Ingraham, Commander, bound from Tunis to Tripoli, encountered the gale when off the coast of Tripeli, and is believed to be one of the few vessels that survived it. It is believed that if the gale had lasted ten hours When about 70 miles from Tripoli, the

The U. S. Sloop-of-War St. Louis in a Storm.

wind freshened, and sharp lightning was dis' cernable some distance astern of us, although we had to take in all sail-double reef the topsails-and at 12 o'clock had to close reef. the main topsails, and furl the fore and mizen, set the storm stay-sail, and heave the ship to; the wind blowing on shore, made us on a lee shore : by this time there was a heavy sea running and drifting us on shore masts. It was a terrifying scene. The birth deck was scuttled, the wind plowing and each other speak. While battering down the after hatch, myself and men were almost drowned by the force of the water from the lee waist, which was under water up to our hatches. It was gloomy and dark, although the moon was up; all officers and men drenched with salt water, we run life lines along to hold on by, all shivering with the cold and anxious to see daylight. The gale still rahearted, being so near the shore in such a heavy gale, (about 18 miles from the rocks) what a solemn thought that there we should soon be driven by the fury of the storm, as she would certainly strike in a fathoms of

As a last resort, the Captain called his officers together, and consulted what was best to be done under existing circumstances, and they concluded, that in order to prevent such a sad catastrophe, it was necessary to crowd on all sail, which they did-close reefing the foresail and main topsail, but it was more than she could bear-it put her almost on her beam ends, thus throwing her lee. and lee guns all under water, which forced 16th November, at the American Club, Rue itself up to the hatches, her main yard al-Montmartre, Paris, Mr. Riyes, U. S. Minister, most in the water, when, thanks to an averdelivered an eloquent address, in which he raling Providence, the wind shifted all at once, and such a happy set you never saw, and made a comparison between him and some of the officers clapping their hands and rejoicing in the prospect of their deliv-

wind in a measure ceased, when the birds

30th of October, encountering bad winds Austrata (says an English Journal) is run-

ning the career of a bankrupt and a spendthrift, and only keeps together by coercion Prussia and the other States of Germany are in a strong grasp of a military despot

THE Legislature of Indianna, at its late session, ordered a fence to be erected round the Tippscance battle ground.

FRANKLIN and Washington never spoke longer than ten minutes at a time-a good example for modern oratore