

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND
JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.
H. B. MASSER, Editor.
Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Mas-
ser's Store.

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Satur-
day at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be
paid half yearly in advance. No paper discon-
tinued till all arrearages are paid.
No subscriptions received for a less period than
SIX MONTHS. All communications or letters on
business relating to the office, to insure attention,
must be POST PAID.

Come and See.
NEW GOODS.
Cheap for Cash or Coun-
try Produce.

H. B. MASSER has just received an assort-
ment of New Goods, which he will sell at
the lowest prices, for cash or Country Produce.
Persons are invited to call and judge for
themselves.
Best Rio Coffee for 12¢ cents. Good do. for
10, and other articles in proportion.
Sundays, May 25, 1844.

To Country Merchants.
Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Leghorn and
Palm Leaf Hats.
G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR,
at the S. E. corner of Market and Fifth Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFER for sale an extensive assortment of the
above articles, all of which they sell at unusu-
ally low prices, and particularly invite the attention
of buyers visiting the city, to an examination of
their stock. G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR,
Philadelphia, May 25, 1844.—1y

Notice.
THOSE persons having demands against the
Commonwealth for labor performed, or materi-
als furnished for the repairs of the

North Branch Canal,
prior to the 9th day of January, 1844, who have
not handed to the subscriber an account of the
same, are requested to do so at the earliest possi-
ble moment, in order that they may be put in form
for settlement, as soon as the fund appropriated for the
payment of all debts can be obtained.
Those living at a distance are requested to forward
by mail or otherwise, to W. R. MAFFET,
Wilkes-barre, May 11, 1844.—1y

REMOVAL.
DOCTOR J. B. MASSER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citi-
zens of Sunbury and its vicinity, that
he has removed his office to the white
building in Market Square, east of Ten
T. Clement's store, and immediately opposite the
post office, where he will be happy to receive calls
in the line of his profession.
Sunbury, May 4th, 1844.

DAVID EVANS'
Patent Fire and Thief Proof Iron
Chests, Slate lined Refrigerators,
with Filters attached when
required.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 76 South Third St., opposite the Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURE and
keep for sale DAVID EVANS'
patented Water and Proof
Iron Chests, and Patent Fire
and Thief Proof Iron
Chests, for preserving
Books, Papers, Deeds, Jewelry,
Gold, Silver, &c., &c., made
of Best Iron, and not over Plank as ninety-five
cut of every one hundred now in use, and for sale
made with first rate Locks and David Evans'
Patent Keypad Covers, similar to the one exhibited
at the Philadelphia Exchange, for three months
in the summer of 1842, when all the Keys were at
liberty to be used, and the Chest not opened, al-
though the experiment was tried by at least 1500
persons. One of the same Locks was tried by
Roberts, at the Delaware Coal Office, in Walnut
street, above Third, but did not succeed.
Hoisting Machines, Iron Doors, superior
Locks, and all kinds of Iron Railings, Sails and
Cutting Presses, and Smithwork generally, on hand
or manufactured at the shortest notice.

CAUTION—I do hereby caution all per-
sons against making, using, selling, or causing to
be sold, any Keyhole Covers for Fire Proof Chests,
or Doors, of any kind similar in principle to my
Patent, of 10th July, 1841, and also against having
Refrigerators with Slate, for which my Patent is
dated 26th March, 1844, as any infringement will
be dealt with according to law.

DAVID EVANS,
Philadelphia, April 13, 1844.—1y

BECK & BROSIUS
WORLD inform their friends and the public
above business in all its various branches, in the
shop lately occupied by Xavier Eggert as a watch-
maker shop, east of the Red Lion Hotel, in Market
street, Sunbury, where they are prepared to execute
all orders in their line, with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
They hope by strict attention to business, mode-
rate charges, and the durability of their work, to
merit and receive a share of the public patronage.
Sunbury, March 30th, 1844.—1y

DR. P. E. VASTINE,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he
has made Northumberland his place of residence,
and is ready to attend to any calls in the
line of his profession.
He may at all times be found at Mr. James
Lee's Hotel,
Northumberland, Dec. 16th, 1843.—1y

FORESTVILLE
BRASS EIGHT DAY CLOCKS.
THE subscriber has just received, for sale, a few
of the above celebrated Eight Day Clocks,
which will be sold at very reduced prices, for cash.
Also, superior 30 hour Clocks, of the best make
and quality, which will be sold for cash, at \$8.50.
Also, superior Brass 30 hour Clocks, at \$8.00.
Dec. 2, 1843. H. B. MASSER.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PA.
OFFICE, in the second story of the building oc-
cupied by Dr. J. B. Masser, on Market street.
Oct. 21st, 1843.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JEFERSON.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Sept. 14, 1844.

Vol. 1—No. 51—Whole No. 267.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

The gentleman whose name heads this arti-
cle, is now the candidate of the Democratic
party of this State for Governor. The people,
with unanimity unparalleled in the history of
our political annals, have substituted him in the
place of the late, much lamented HENRY
A. MUHLENBERG.

To the great body of the people of this Com-
monwealth, it is hardly necessary to introduce
FRANCIS R. SHUNK. He has long been
famously known to them, and knowing him,
they are prepared to elevate him to the distin-
guished office of Chief Magistrate. A brief
sketch, however, of his life, at this deeply in-
teresting period of our political affairs, may not
be uninteresting.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK is a native of the county
of Montgomery, in this State. His fore-
fathers were Germans, who emigrated, up-
wards of one hundred years ago, from the Pa-
latinate, on the Rhine, and settled in the neigh-
borhood of the Trappe. His father was, also,
a native of (then Philadelphia, now) Montgo-
mery county, and at the age of 10, entered the
service of his country, and continued in her
service for a period of upwards of six years during
the war of the Revolution.

It was the fate of Francis R. Shunk to be de-
nied the advantages of a liberal education. At
the age of 12 years he was, from the force of
circumstances, taken from the country school,
and compelled, for several years, to work for
hire with the neighboring farmers. But his
active, enquiring and energetic mind could not
be subdued or depressed by circumstances.
The deficiencies of education at school, were
in a great measure supplied by reading and
study during his leisure moments, and by teach-
ing a country school, which, at the age of 17,
he commenced at the instance of the farmers
residing in the vicinity of his birth-place. As
he grew up he emerged from his obscure po-
sition, and quickly established a reputation for
talents and integrity, for singleness of heart,
and honesty of purpose, which justly entitle him
to the distinguished rank and exalted station
to which his fellow-citizens are about to ele-
vate him.

While Clerk of the House of Representatives
he was as much noted for the faithful perform-
ance of the proper duties of the office, as for his
eminent usefulness to the Speaker and mem-
bers, in consequence of his accurate knowledge
of parliamentary law and practice. He was in
fact, one of the most efficient and active mem-
bers in preparing and arranging the business of
legislation, and that, too, without rendering
himself liable to the charge of obstruction. His
value in this department is known and appre-
ciated by many gentlemen in the several coun-
ties, who have been representatives of the peo-
ple. His knowledge of the laws, and of the
history of legislation, made him skilful in draft-
ing bills and reports, and qualified him for that
degree of practical usefulness which expedited
business, and most materially lessened the ex-
penses of government.

As Secretary to the Board of Canal Com-
missioners—the members of the Board with
whom he served, their records, and all the pa-
pers upon the public works with whom he was
associated, bear testimony to his admirable skill,
arrangement and fidelity. In his capacity of
Secretary to the Board, he had an opportunity
of becoming intimately acquainted with the
various local as well as general interests of the
people of this Commonwealth, which required
at that time the fostering care of the legislature,
and which at this time may stand in need of
legislative aid. There is scarcely a county in
the State that has not been visited by Mr.
Shunk, and the resources of which he is not fa-
miliar with. It is not saying more than strict
truth warrants, when we remark that no man
in Pennsylvania has a better knowledge of the
statistics of the State than FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
He may have his equal in this respect, it is true,
but he certainly has not his superior. The
writer of this article has a personal knowl-
edge of the fact, that Mr. Shunk devoted much
time in preparing for publication, a statistical
tabular statement of the amount and value of
the various articles manufactured in each county
of the State, as returned by the township Asses-
sors, under the authority of an act of Assembly
having special relation to that subject. We deem
the possession of this knowledge a matter of no
little moment, at this particular and peculiar
crisis in the affairs of State.

As Secretary of the Commonwealth and Su-
perintendent of Common Schools, his reports
to the Legislature, and his correspondence in
relation to the general business of the office,
and with the school directors throughout the
Commonwealth, upon the subject of common
school education, and the administration of
the common school laws, furnish proofs of his
comprehensive knowledge of every subject
connected with the department, and of his in-

fatigable zeal and industry in examining every
question, and in answering every inquiry.

Perfection in the science of government is
like everything else—it must be acquired by
close application and laborious study. To be
well governed, the people must, and generally
do, select a Chief Magistrate, and Representa-
tives, who have made the Constitution their
study, and have a general knowledge of the
laws which regulate society, and guarantee se-
curity to life, liberty and property. A knowl-
edge of these pre-requisites to official stations
is not acquired by intuition. It is the result of
close reading, intense reflection, and practical
experience. A Statesman is not the child of
an hour's or a day's creation. Years of study
and official service have made the whole civi-
lized world acquainted with the names of Jef-
ferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Van
Buren; and to the untiring devotion of these men
to the political condition of the Union, we are
indebted for preserving us from the grasp of
ambitious demagogues, whose only aim has been
since the institution of our government, to build
up an aristocracy not less dangerous to the
liberties of the people, and perhaps more intol-
erable, than the iron sway of monarchy. It can
form no objection, then, to the election of the
candidate of the Democratic party, that he has
been in office, but rather exhibits, in bold re-
lief, the necessity, at this period of financial
perplexity, of elevating him to the Chair of
State. His unsurpassed and intimate acquain-
tance with the resources of the State, acquired
by long experience, will enable him to recom-
mend to the Legislature such measures as will
tend to lighten the burdens of the people, by
equalizing and reducing the pecuniary exactions
necessary to the preservation of the pledged
public faith.

In private life Mr. Shunk has been proverbial
for his household economy. As a public officer
no man has dared (vindictive and malicious as
party spirit makes the human heart) to impugn
his reputation for strict economy, and an honest
discharge of the duties devolving upon him. In
every department of the government in which
he has been employed, he has been distinguis-
hed for the same probity, intelligence, and uni-
form urbanity. For the truth of all we have
stated, we may confidently appeal to every citi-
zen who has had intercourse with him as a pub-
lic officer; and there are few men in the Com-
monwealth who have had intercourse with more
of his citizens. His general knowledge and ac-
quaintance with the details of the affairs of the
State, always enabled him to anticipate what
was wanted, and to furnish required informa-
tion on all subjects in the most satisfactory form.
His talents and his skill added dignity to every
other station he occupied, and have placed
him in a prominent and enviable position as a
general favorite before the people of this Com-
monwealth. The remark may be made with
great truth, that the trusts reposed in him were
such as required skill and industry, and that
he has been literally a working man in office—
and few men have performed so much labor for
a compensation so small.

His political principles have been uniformly
and decidedly Democratic. In early life he
adopted for his guide, and has ever since strictly
adhered to, the political landmarks which
were established by Jefferson, the great Apo-
stle of Freedom. With entire confidence in the
capacity of the people to govern themselves, he
has been uniformly opposed to the creation of
powers in the government independent of their
control, and has been associated with the great
Democratic party in maintaining the integrity
of the Constitution, and the unquestioned and
unquestionable right of those who are to be
governed, to establish, control and regulate the
powers of government, and to mould them ac-
cording to their will.

His decision of character and political firm-
ness were exemplified by the manner in which
he performed his duty as Clerk of the House
of Representatives, during the memorable Buck-
shot War. When treason was abroad—when
for the first time in the history of our Com-
monwealth, the monarchial dogma that the
majority should yield to the will of the minority,
was openly vindicated and attempted to be es-
tablished by violence—when the powers of
legislation were about to be usurped by pretend-
ed representatives, and the Hall of the House
was filled with the minions and agents of these
political desperadoes—when the minority, by a
public mockery, was organizing a House of
Representatives—it was then that the admir-
able coolness, firmness and decision of FRAN-
CIS R. SHUNK were manifested, and the im-
mortal 56 members elected their officers, and
established their rights, under his supervision
—preserved the powers of government from
prostration, and secured the confidence and
warm support of the law and order and peace-
loving people of this Commonwealth. In this
trying period of the Republic, when the Capitol
was surrounded by an armed force, the office
he filled was lost in the higher duties of the pa-
triot, and in protecting the integrity of our in-

stitutions. During this memorable struggle
against usurpation and treason, he occupied a
prominent position, and friends and foes acknowl-
edged the firmness, decision and impartial
judgment which marked his conduct.

We have thus elucidated, by a reference to
the able manner in which Mr. Shunk has dis-
charged his duties as a public officer, his entire
fitness to take charge of the helm of State, and
guide her in safety to the harbor of prosperity.
We will now briefly allude to another incident
of his life which exhibits him as a patriot will-
ing to sacrifice his existence to preserve the
soil of his native land from the foul and savage
desecration of our ancient enemy.

In 1814, when the British invaded our shores
for the purpose of enforcing the iniquitous right
of searching American vessels, and impressing
American Seamen, a requisition was made by
the general government on Gov. Snyder for
troops to defend our cities and towns bordering
on the Chesapeake bay, against the savage and
merciless onsets of the enemy. To this call
Mr. Shunk responded, by immediately volun-
teering his services, and under the command of
RICHARD M. CRAIN, the present Secretary
of the Land Office, marched to the defence
of Baltimore, and served in the division of Gen.
Watson, composed of militia and volunteers
from the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, York,
Lancaster, Berks and Schuylkill. In this ex-
pedition he united with thousands of his fellow-
citizens in the defence of the Fatherland, and
with them proved that as the people are capa-
ble of governing, so they are able to defend
themselves.

Jealous of his own honor as a private citi-
zen, Francis R. Shunk has ever and anon
perseveringly advocated every measure calcu-
lated to preserve unimpaired the honor and integrity
of his native State. The members of the Le-
gislature, and others with whom he was offi-
cially associated, will unite in testifying that
he, at all times, exhibited a lively interest in
suggesting and devising ways and means to
avoid the humiliating, but unavoidable, neces-
sity of delinquency on the part of the State to
meet its pecuniary engagements. As Chief
Magistrate of Pennsylvania, he will carry into
practical execution the strictest economy.
Known to be proverbially honest and honorable
in private life, he will not disappoint the ex-
pectations and hopes of a generous and confi-
ding people, when he shall be clothed with power
and authority, by changing his nature and
converting his administration into a medium of
extravagance and oppression. His well known
industrious business habits will, if possible, be
warmed into more active existence when he
assumes the reins of government, and pre-
clude the hope with those in whom he may
confide, that any department of the government
will escape his personal inspection and super-
vision. He understands so thoroughly the
machinery of our government, that no public
officer can prove recreant to his trust, without
subjecting himself to moral, political, and
official degradation.

Firm in his purpose—ardent in the pursuit
of information on every subject connected with
the interest and happiness of his fellow-citizens
—undeviating in his integrity—undeviating in
the opinions he forms after mature reflection—
devoted to the Constitution and laws—FRAN-
CIS R. SHUNK'S administration will be a
theme for patriots to congratulate themselves
upon, and constitute a bright example to those
who may succeed him in the chair of State.

PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER ON THE BENCH.—A
Burr (King's county) correspondent of the
Tipperary Vindicator, writes as follows:—"A rich
scene occurred on the bench of the petty ses-
sions court, shortly after Sir W. Esmond's re-
tirement. Mr. Philip Drought, a deservedly popu-
lar magistrate, playfully applied a rod which he
had in his hand to the back of Sir Edward
Snyde, who was sitting in front of him, when
the baronet, suddenly turning round, and throw-
ing himself into a pugilistic attitude, popped in
his right and left, bidding Mr. Drought in a
style that would have done credit to 'Deaf
Barke,' or the 'Tipton Slasher.' Queer things
have sometimes been acted even on the bench,
but such an exhibition as a 'trial' or 'sparring
match' has seldom come off in a court of jus-
tice.—*English paper.*"

If this scene had occurred somewhere out in
the Western wilds, where society must neces-
sarily be rude and uncultivated, there would be
some excuse for it in that fact, though our
English defamers would have copied it as an
instance of democratic violence and republican
rudeness. Happening as it did, in their own
neighborhood, it is spoken of as a pleasant in-
cident, enlivening the dull proceedings of the
court room.

A writer in one of the magazines tells a fun-
ny story of a pious lady, professor in Philadel-
phia, who had two panes in her parlor—one for
the playing of sacred tunes, the other for the or-
dinary music of the day.

Murder.

**SINGULAR TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE
MURDERERS.**—A few days since, we copied a
paragraph from the Van Buren (Ark) Whig,
noticing the hanging of four men in Texas, for
the murder of Indians. Col. W. S. Reeves, of
Arkansas, has furnished the Van Buren Intel-
ligencer with the following particulars of the
affair, as embraced in the confession of L. Ray,
one of the miscreants:

"Andy Jones, White and Read, came to my
house, and proposed to go and kill a party of
Indians who were encamped about two miles
and a half above my house, on South Sulphur. At
first I objected, but they insisted—we went, and
I prevailed on them to return. Upon our return,
we heard of Mitchell; and Jones observed, that
if it was the same Mitchell that he knew, he
was of the 'right sort.' Jones went to Mitchell's
to get some corn; on his route back he met with
Mitchell, and they came to my house and com-
menced talking about killing the Indians. Again
I endeavored to persuade them not to kill them,
but to no effect. They started and I went with
them. When we arrived at the camp, which
consisted of three men and two boys, of the De-
laware tribe, Jones shot one of the men, Read
shot another. Both were killed instantly.

"Mitchell snapped at one, and bent his gun by
a blow upon the Indian's head, who ran off;
they told me to pursue him, which I did, and ran
about eight yards, and then shot him. When
Mitchell came up, he asked me which way he
went. I told him to wait until I loaded my gun
and I would show him—we pursued him some
distance. On our return we came by where a
little Indian boy lay dead; I asked Mitchell who
killed him; he said he caught him and Read
stabbed him with his knife. One Indian man
(wounded) made his escape, also a boy, unin-
jured. The property taken from the Indians
was twelve horses, four guns, three brass ket-
tles, some saddles, and about forty deer skins,
all of which were equally divided between us,
five in number. At this time, Jones, White,
Read and Mitchell have in their possession a ne-
gro man, whom they say they took up in the
prairies. The last conversation I heard them
have they were talking of running the negro off
and selling him.

"Jones and White had conditionally sold their
part to Mitchell and Read. Read observed that
he had done almost every thing that a man
could do, but as to running negroes, he said he
did not know whether he was a secure hand or
not. Mitchell observed that he had dealt in
the article some, and the only way was to sell
him, and ask him to meet you in some remote
place, and make clean work of him, meaning to
kill him. Read told me that Jones and White
had killed a man in the State of Arkansas by
the name of Moss; he said some men by the
name of Piery hired them to kill him, who gave
them a nice mare, a rifle gun, and promised
some money. White and Jones waylaid the
corridor until Moss came to work. Jones fired
first, according to agreement, and killed him.
They got the mare and carried her to Miss-
souri, and placed her in the hands of John
Whitesides, who, with Elias Rice, ran her off.

Col. R. says that the trial was conducted in
the following manner:

"The company on the ground consisted of about
two hundred and fifty persons, who selected
four of the oldest settlers in the country to
choose a jury of twelve, which was selected
from different parts; and of the most respecta-
ble men in the country. The prisoners were
asked if they had any objection to be tried be-
fore this tribunal, to which they had none. The
jury was absent a short time and returned a
verdict against Jones, White and Mitchell, and
sentenced them to be hung, but was divided in
opinion respecting Ray, who made the confes-
sion. The verdict was submitted to the com-
pany, who formed themselves in a hollow square,
when a vote was taken. The vote was unani-
mously to hang Jones, White and Mitchell. In
the case of Ray, a few were for sparing him,
because he confessed, but a large majority
voted to hang him; and the next day they were
all executed."

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—John Ross,
the celebrated Cherokee Chief, was married in the
President's parlor of Hartwell's Hotel, in this
city, on Monday night, to Miss Mary B. Slaughter,
of Wilmington, Del. He is about 55, and she
is only 18 years of age; she is said to be a very
beautiful girl and highly accomplished, and
belongs to the Society of Friends, or did. Her
father was formerly a highly respectable mer-
chant of this city. She was given away by her
brother and attended by her sister and a niece
of John Ross as bridesmaids. He had collected
several of his daughters and nephews from
boarding school, &c., in New Jersey, to be pre-
sent at the wedding, and after the ceremony a
family party of twenty of the Rosses (all half
bred Indians) sat down to a most sumptuous ban-
quet. Ross is considered to be worth half a mil-
lion of dollars.—*Phil. Ledger.*

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square 1 insertion, . . . \$0 50
1 do 2 do . . . 0 75
1 do 3 do . . . 1 00
Every subsequent insertion, . . . 0 25
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$20; half
column, \$18; three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9;
one square, \$5. Half-yearly: one column, \$18;
half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares,
\$5; one square, \$3 50.
Advertisements left without directions as to the
length of time they are to be published, will be
continued until ordered out, and charged accord-
ingly.
Sixteen lines make a square.

Lord Eldon's Fulfillment of a Promise.

In the year 1783, when Mr. Scott, afterwards
Lord Eldon, first became a candidate for
the borough of Woobly, he was received
and lodged in the house of Mr. Bridge, the vicar,
who, having a daughter then a young
child, took a peculiar promise from him, that if
he should become a chancellor, and the girl's
husband should be a clergyman, the chances for
would give that clergyman a living.—Now
comes the sequel partly related by Lord Eldon
himself to his niece (Mrs. Foster.)

"Years rolled on—I came into office; when
one morning I was told a young lady wished
to speak to me; and I said that young ladies
must be attended to, so they must show her up.
And up came a very pretty young lady, and
she curtseyed and simpered, and said she thought
I could not recollect her. I answered I certainly
did not; but perhaps she could recall herself
to my memory; so she asked me if I remem-
bered the clergyman at Woobly, and his
little girl to whom I had made a promise.

"Oh yes!" I said, "I do, and I suppose you
are the little girl!"
She curtseyed and said, "Yes."

"And I suppose you are married to a clergy-
man?"

"No," she said, and she blushed, "I am only
going to be married to one, if you my lord will
give him a living."
"Well, I told her to come back in a few days;
and I made inquiries to ascertain from the bishop
of the diocese that the gentleman she was
going to be married to was a respectable cler-
gyman of the Church of England; and then I
looked at my list, and found I actually had a
living vacant that I could give him. So when
the young lady came back I told her she might
return home and get married as fast as she liked,
for her intended husband should be pre-
sented to a living, and I would send the papers as
soon as they could be made out.

"O no!" she exclaimed, and again she sim-
pered, and blushed, and curtseyed; "pray, my
lord, let me take them back myself."
"I was a good deal amused; so I actually had
the papers made out, and I signed them, and
she took them back herself the following day."
—*Life of Lord Eldon.*

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.—There was
a sad accident at the Falls on the Canadian side
last Saturday, which resulted in the death of
Miss MARTHA K. REGO, a young lady belong-
ing to Lancaster, Mass. She was in company
with a party of friends and relatives, and while
walking near the brink of the precipice, near
the Museum, she remarked, "I will pluck that
straw." She attempted it, and stooping forward
to do so, lost her balance, and crying out "save
me," she was instantly lost to sight. When
taken up she was alive, but insensible. Able
medical aid, which was promptly rendered, was
unavailing; she died in about three hours.
The body was brought to Buffalo the same
evening, and has been taken for burial to De-
troit, where her sister, Mrs. G. W. Howe, re-
sides.

A letter to the editors of the N. Y. Com-
mercial Advertiser, speaking of this fearful oc-
currence, says—

She must have broken the fall by striking
against some bushes on the way down, or the
body would have been greatly mangled on the
rocks on which she was found. One of her
ankles was dislocated, and her face is some-
what bruised, and also one of her hands.

The ladies who have seen her inform me
that she appears to be about eighteen years of
age, and one of the most beautiful girls they
ever looked upon. I understand that she had
a very superior mind, and was highly edu-
cated.

Literary Curiosity.

The following letter was addressed by Wil-
liam Shakespeare to Anne Hathaway, after-
ward his wife, inclosing a lock of his hair plac-
ed:

Dearest Anne—As thou hast alwayes found me
to mye words most true, soe thou shalt see
I have strictly kepte mye promise. I pray
you striue this mye lock with thy balmy
kisses for the more indeed shall kysses themselves
bowe and praye to thee. I done assure the
rude hande hath knottd it, thy Willey's hand
hath done the work; neyther the gylldedde
bubble that envyonnes the heede of Majestye,
noe, norre honours most weightie would give
me half the joye as dydde thysse mye little worke
for thee. The feelings thate dydde neareste
approache unto it was thatte which cometh
nyghteste unto Gode, meeke and gentle charitee;
fore thate vertue, O Anne, doe I love, doe
I cherishe thee into mye heart, forre thou art
as a tall cedarre stretchynge forth its branches
and succoring the small plantes from nyppynge
winetters, or the bysterous wyndes. Fare-
well: to-morrow bye times I will see thee;
till thenne, adewe, sweete love.

Thyne evere Wm. SHAKESPEARE.
Anne Hathaway,
Sept. the Nyth, 1569.