TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN" H. B. MASSER. PUBLISHERS AND

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H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Nor

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SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

THIS Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and has given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its construction, that it cannot get out of order. It contains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to get out of repair. It will do twice as much washing, with less than half the wear and tear of any of the late inventions, and what is of greater in pertance it costs but little over half as much as other washing machines.

thumberland, Union, L. coming, Columbia, Luzerne and Ciinton counties. Price of single ma-H. B. MASSER. The following certificate is from a few of those

who have these machines in use. Surbury, Aug. 24, 1844. We, the subscribers, certify that we have now ing Machine," and do not hesitate saying that it is a most excellent invention. That, in Washing, it will save more than one half the usual labor .-That it does not require more than one third the usual quantity of so p and water; and that there is no rubbing, and consequently. Little or no wearing or tearing .- That it knocks off no buttons, and that the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, frills, &c., may be washed in a very short time without the least injury, and in fact without any apparent wear and teac, whatever. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to our friends and to the

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HERR'S HOTEL, (formerly Tremont House, No. 116 Chesnut street,) Philadelphia, September 21st. 1844.

I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine in my house upwards of eight months, and do not besitate to ray that I deem it one of the mo t useful and valuable labor-saving machines ever invented. I formerly kept two women continually occupied in washing, who now do as much in two days as they then did in one week. There is no wear or tear in washing, and it requires not more than one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have had a number of other mechines in my fam ly, but this is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and so little liable to get out of repor, that I would not do without one if they should cost ten times the teen or twenty years of age, as we should judge. price they are sold for. DANIEL HERR.

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. W. SWAIN'S

Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory, No. 37 North Third street, iwo doors below the

CITY HOTEL est new sivle of Pinked Edged Para-ols of the best workmanship and materials, at prices that will make it an object to Country Merchants and otherto call and examine his stick is fore purchasing elsewhere. Fe . 22, 1845 - 1y

SPANISH HIDES

TANNERS' OIL. 5000 Dry La Plata Hides-first quality. 3500 Dry La Guira. 1000 Dry Saited La Guira, do 2000 Dry Salt d Br zil Hides, do 35 Bales Green Salted Patna Kips. 20 Bales Dry Parns Kips. 120 Barrels Tanners On 'anners' and Curriers' Tools,

For sale to Country Tanners at the lowest prices and upon the best terms. N. B. The highest market prices paid for all kinds of leather.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS. No. 21, South Third St. Phil delphia. September 14, 1844 .- 1y.

LOUR. ALCOHOLDES VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

DYSPEPSIA. PETHIS Medicine s offered to the public generally, from a full conviction that it is superior any other medicine now in use, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility or Bodily Weskness, &c.

Its effects have been tested in a private practice siculated, at the selfcitude of many who have reeived the most signal benefit from the use of it.

The following is one among a number of tertifiates received in relation to the success of this me

LANCASTER Co. March 18.

DR. GRORGE W. ALLEN. Dear Sir :- It is with great pleasure that I inorm you of the success attending your Dyepoptic Medicine, while employed in my pactice. ast experience, I firmly believe that in eight cases ut of ten, the Dyspeptic, by the use of your mediathway of life: not only in dyspeptic cases, but a all cases of constipation, and diseases depending n a dibilitated state of the nervous system, togeher with a torpid state of the bowels, will your Exir be found of inestimable value. Numerous intances wherein the usefulness of the medicine has een realised, may be forwarded, if required. I ne to the suffering part of mankind Yours, with great respect

ROBERT AGNEW, M. D. For sale at the store of H. B. Masser, agent or the proprietor, Sunbury, Pa. October 26th, 1844,-1y

PLAX SEED. The highest price will be H. B. MASSER. Aug. 31, 1844.

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 .- Jappansos.

By Masser & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, July 12, 1845.

Vol. 5--No. 42--Whole No. 250.

"FEARFUL RETRIBUTION .- Our neighborhood was startled yesterday morning by the report of Camp street, nearly opposite our office. A mo-The subscriber has the exclusive right for Nor- in its complexion than the transaction we are a- that any amout of bail could be made up for her bout the relate.

the story as we find it in the Picayone.

About 10 o'clock, a girl, named Henrietta Blanchard, stood in the front door of Mr. Kendig's store, and beckoned to some one to come to her. Mr. Kendig, imagining that she desired in use, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Wash- to see him on business, stepped up to her. He was told that it was not him she wanted, but a Mr. John Parker Pettiway, who is a negro trader. Mr. Pettiway herenpon approached her, She asked him to walk out with her, when he turned to Mr. Kendig and desired that gentleman to step out and hear what she had to say. Mr. K. refused to accompany them into the street, but said if they would go into the back room he had no objection to being present at the public, as a most useful and labor saving machine. interview. He then took Pettiway by the arm, and they were walking together to the rear of the building when a pistol was discharged, and Pettiway exclaimed that he was shot. Pettiway reeled, but was supported by Mr. K. and borne into an ante room, where he remained until his wound was examined by a physician. The ball struck him in the back, to the left of the spine, just below the ribs, and passed out in front, making a dangerous, though it is not thought a mortal, wound.

As soon as she fired her pistol, Henrietta threw it down and turned deliberately to walk out. Mr. Kendig requested some one to detain her. She then remarked that she did not wish to clude the officers of the law; that she intended to give herself up to the Recorder. She is a fine-looking, well-formed woman, about eigh-She has blue eyes, light brown hair, rather above the ordinary stature, and was dressed in a neat, comely and plain style. Her mien was as dignified as the agitation belonging to such a scene would allow, while at the same time she seemed to be laboring under a deep excitement which bore many of the characteristics of a wi-A LWAYS on band, a large stock of UM-BRELLAS and PARASOLS, including the one that she had killed Pettiway. She replied that he had done worse to her. She said that she was a poor, defenceless woman, who had been brought nearly to the grave by him, had been wronged beyond endurance and abandoned in her despair. To some one who asked her why she did this strange thing, she replied, 'He knows.' She then added, in a voice somewhat shaken and tremulous, 'This is a fearful tragedy, but he deserved it.' A short while efterwards she seemed to be oppressed, and asked for water. A gentleman who handed her a glass, thinking she might have drunk laudanum or something of the kind, so violent was her agitation, asked her if she had been taking anything else that morning. She looked him earnestly in the face for a moment, and repeated the words taken anything else !' and then with more sternness added, 'No, sir, -nothing but revenge! When the officer was about taking her to the lock-up house in Baronne stree, she remarked, with much firmness and resignation, strings at length. they can but kill me, and I have suffered more than that already."

There was nothing in the manner of this unfortunate woman that indicated an abandoned character. We hear that she is a dress maker, of near eight years, and it is now more extensively and resides with her sister in Royal street, who is married to a respectable citizen. We hear, moreover, many reports of seduction and desertion. It is said, also, that recently she took the offspring of guilty love to the house of Pettiway, where she was turned away with reproaches, and her child cast out as the fruit of an illicit connection with some other person. However this may be, she appeared to us like one who had been wrought up to a deed of fearful ine, may entirely rid himself of this thorn in the import by a sense of injuries unrequited and irreparable. The horror occasioned by a scene so bloody was qualified by a sympathy for the principal actor in it, who seemed bereft of every emotion but that of revenge for wrongs that were too grievous to be borne, and incapable of ish you great success, and recommend the medi- exertion except in resenting injuries for which, it must be confessed, human laws furnish but a

the blood of Pettiway could not have washed breaking up, the charming Southerner passed out the stain that soils her reputation forever; by me, hanging on her father's arm-more lovethere is for her but one atonement—one refuge. ! If from a close look. My love and ambition Imbruing her hands in the blood of her seducer. | were alike fired.

A Fearful Story of Wrong, and Revenge, ; if he be such, cannot make clean her garments New Orleans has been the scene of a fearful and sanctify the errors of life to her good. But man want a cab !' said Jimmey Haggerty. act of revenge, which a young and beautiful we- may it not be admissable to pardon something man of that city was driven to by wrongs and to the frenzy that seizes upon mortal means to outrages inflicted upon her by one to whom she accomplish ends that have no remedy in human looked for affection and protection. In all such aid, as it is surely natural to be merciful to such cases the sympathies of the public are always as have been robbed of all claim to the consiwith the injured party, however reprehensible deration of society, except that which pity exthe means resorted to for retribution. We give acts for the forlorn and bruised daughter of

Since writing the above, we learn that Pettiway was still alive, although in much pain, last a pistel, fired in Mr Kendig's aution store, on evening, and that there was some reason to believe he would finally recover. The girl is conment after the discharge, men were seen run- fined in a room at the watch-house in Baronne ning to and fro, as though some frightful deed street. Should Pettiway be pronounced out of had been committed. The immediate occasion danger she will probably be allowed to get out of the stir and confusion is soon told, though be- on bail at once. Much sympathy is manifested youd the act there is a history, we fear darker for her in all quarters, and we have understood immediately."

Introduction to an Heiress. BY HOREY BOGUS, ESQ.

'Bob,' said an uncle, rushing into my room,

Really !' said I, knocking the ashes from

my third and last cigar. 'Yes, ruined, irredeemably so-my speculations, bets, and all have blown up together, and

here I am at sixty, fairly done up-diddled-Devilish pity !- what must we do! I'm as badly off as you, and lost all my expectations, which were the capital on which I traded in so-

My uncle looked grave for the first time. -His philosophy being Epicurian, according to the practice of the nineteenth century, he lived in the present moment, enjoying life at the races, the clubs, and dabbling now and then (adding, so to speak red pepper to brandy,) in those successors of lotteries-fancy stocks. He had hitherto flourished on them, and I on him. as his heir and favorite.

After making this startling announcement a silence of some moments ensued, during which time I finished smoking, and my uncle broke torth-Bob, you are thirty-one years old !'

'Worse than that, thirty-three.' 'And you have a glimmering of gray hairs.' 'Too true, uncle,'

'You must get married. It's full time to give up your vagabond life."

'Fine talk, uncle, but 'Your wife; marry an Leiress.'

'That's just what I have been, with all my seeming indifference to marriage, ready to do. But an heiress is like a ghost or griffin-spoken or written of, but never seen."

'Try, try, my boy! Our affairs are desperate. The whole pandemonium of tradesmen will become yet more importunate, when they learn the full extent of my lossess, which will be before many weeks; your character will come down with my purse, so go to work without a moment's delay."

'Well, ancle, I'll try.'

That evening, I dressed, and went to a concert at the theatre; Ole Bull was extracting rapture from catgut, and just as he was finishing his port, I essayed to change my position in order to get a nearer view of a new beauty. a divinity outright, in the boxes, when whom should I espy but my tailor, to whom I owed an old bill of precisely six hundred and thirty dollars. I could not dodge him. Fas est ob hoste doceri, which being liverally interpreted, means it is wise to ask the opinion of your tailor i so going up to him and extending my hand, I exclaimed, 'This Norwegian monster is really

'Quite so,' said Mr. Mortimer Shears, and thereupon was discussed the trembling fiddle-

Pray, Mr. Shears, said I, can volt tell me the name of that lady,' and pointing at the same time to the unknown beauty.

Perfectly. It is Miss --- , of Carolina .-The old gentleman with her is her father .-They live in Walnut street, and I had occasion. to visit him on professional business last week."

'I thought as much, Mr. Shears. I could not be mistaken in your coat,' said I, eyeing thro' my glass the garment of the Carolina gen-

Mr. Shears blushed deeply and bowed thanks, and hinted at the great wealth of the strange

Here was game. How to get acquainted, to become fairly intimate in the house of the rich fair one, was a question. A humdrum introduction-!rigid, ordinary visit, these would not suit my necessities. A bold thought struck me : I will carry it out. I will get in the house, not for minutes, but for days and nights. I will appear in the most interesting position to a sympathetic woman. I will storm the fortress. I will retrive my fortune. So I murmured

'Cab, surer !-cab, surer !-does the gentles!

'Yes, my good fellow. Do you see that lady and gentleman getting in a coach before us !" 'Yes, to be sure.'

Well, drive after them, and and just as they are setting themselves down at their door, I wish to be set down too, but not quite so gently

'The gentleman wishes to be upset, I sees through it all, but there will be damages to the

'Yes, I'll give you ten dellare."

'How can you, when you're senseless on the hard brick pavement !'

·Well, take it now. Drive quickly, or you will miss your work."

In a few moments the carriage we were following stopped at a splend d mansion. The bdy and her father alighted, and just as they were on the steps, my cab man's horse become suddenly restive; the wheel ran against a convenient lamp post, and the cab was thrown against the coach, and in attempting to get out

that my fall was no trifle. The skin on my forehead was cut, and the blood, which the excitement of the evening had driven, in extra quantity to that region, flowed with decent profusion. A shrick of terror in the sweetest imaginable tone came from the lady, as she was and integrity. standing on the steps of the house, and she turned round on hearing the noise of the mishap. I became, as in duty bound, eenseless, but contrived to understand that the fair one was very much agitated, and that her father, instantly assembling the servants, had me borne into the house, not forgetting to curse my driver who was all contrition. I was conveyed to a chamber and laid gently on a velvet couch. Very spon a doctor appeared, propounced the case seeing the swoon continued, a critical one, and thereupon my charmer decided to give me her best attention ; her humanity being strongly appealed to by my dangerons situation.

Ged of love ! (I mean the ancient gentle man who were no clothes, but a bow and a quiver.) What electrical shocks of passion and delight, thrilled through every fibre of my frame, as the dear soft hand of my beloved one, wiped off the gore, and gently bathed my wounds. What ecstacy of joy as conscious ness was returning. How I was flattered where she remarked to her father, on my classic profile, and compared my look to the wounded

I slept by fits and starts that night. After I had made some kind of a toilet, the next morning by the aid of my host's servants, I was ready to receive the visit of my beautiful nurse She came, all sympathy. Her congratulationwere so gentle, at my escape from mortal danger, her trusts so carnest and soft-toned, that would gradually get better : her tender of hospitality so complete, and her light morning dress so becoming that she looked infinitely more levely than before ; and I inwardly blessed her, the cabman, and the stars which gave

As the physician had given strict orders to keep my chamber quiet, and her attendance in my chamber was evidently so cheering to my spirits, I was fortunately freed from the visits of her father, and I had the dear delight of seeing her alone. Several days passed in this still attentive, kind, and soft-spoken and sym-

Being so much rectuited, I expressed a wish my claims on the hespitality of my friends could no longer be extended to meet my emergency This being known, the father of my beloved most perfect claim to the highest civil honors. entered the chamber. He apologised for not visiong me, and explained the peremptory nature of the physician's order to let no one enterthe least shadow of danger.

pressed a fear that I could never repay the unremitting and invaluable attention of his daugh-

'My wife, you mean.'

At this announcement, I felt like a man reviving in a family vault, where he had been put prematurely by mistake ! I awoke to death indeed. What a terrible mistake of mine and

Type-Serriso .- The Hamilton, Ohio, Intelligencer says, that James Mehaffey, the forcquitting a few minutes after six, P. M. Intelligencer challenges any printer in the U. nion to "try a hand with him.

Oration on the Death of Jackson.

The following are extracts from the oration of Mr. Bancroft, at Washington, on the death of

His vigor of character constituted him first aman as he was, his name was famil arly s oken round every hearth-stone in Tennessee. Men loved to discuss his qualities. All discerned his power; and when the vehemence and impetuosity of his nature were observed upon, there were not wanting those who saw, beneath the indement.

His hospitable roof sheltered the emigrant and the pioneer; and, as they made their way to and the valleys with his praise

Connecting himself, for a season, with a man of business, Jackson soon discovered the misconther than endure the vassalage of debt, he in-I was thrown with my head figuinst the curb stantly parted with the rich domain which his stone. In truth, Jummy had managed so well, early enterprize had acquired-with his own mansion-with the fields which he himself had first tamed to the ploughshare-with the forest whose trees were as familiar to him as his in a rude log-cabin, in the pride of independence

When the continuance of wrong compelled the nation to resort is arms, Jackson, led by the instinctive knowledge of his own greatness, yet with a modesty that would have honored the most sensitive delicacy of nature, confessed his willingness to be employed on the Canada frontier; and yet it is a fact, that he aspired to the command to which Winchester was appointed. We may ask, what would have been the result, if the command of the northwestern army had, at the opening of the war, been entrusted to a man who, in action, was ever so fortunate, that his vehement will seemed to have made destiny camulate to his designs !

Who can narrate the terrible events of the double battles of Emuckfaw, of the plorious victory of Tohopeka, where the anger of the genetal against the faltering was more appalling than the war-whoen and the rifle of the savage! Who can rightly conceive the field of Enotochopes, where the general, as he attempted to draw his sword to cut down a flying colonel who was leading a regiment from the field, broke again the arm which was newly knit together, and, quietly replacing it in the sling, with his troops, and himself led them back to victory?

Who shall recount the counsels of prudence. the kindling words of eloquence, that gushed from his lips to cheer his soldiers, his skirmishes and battles, till that eventful morning when the day at Bunkers's Hill had its fulfilment in the glatious battle at New Orleans, and American independence stood before the world in the his reply to them, "show me an express clause majesty of victorions power.

himself he did a greater. Had not Jackson been hands." "You will ruin us all," cried a firm renowned for the vehement impetuosity of his passions, for the defiance of other's authority. and the unbending vigor of his self-will ! Behold the saviour of Louisians, all garlanded with victory, viewing around to a the city he had preserved, the maidens and children whom his herosm had protected, stand in the presence of a sweet reverie. I began to get better. How petty judge, who gratifies his wounded vanity could I help myself! The young lady was by an atuse of his judicial power. Every breast and to place our laws on the currency in harmon in the crowded addience heaves with indigens. By with the principles of our government. He pathetic. I thought I had made an impression | time. He the passionate; the impetuous he came to the presidency of the United States re-At the end of the 5th day I was sore I had, viet whose power was to be humbled, whose honor solved to deliver the government from the Bank determined to speak, if occasion offered, with questioned, whose laurels tarnished, alone stood of the United States, and residre the regulation other language than the grateful glauce of an sublimely serone; and when the craven judge of exchanges to the rightful depository of that trembled, and faltered, and dated not proceed, power-the commerce of the country. He leaf himself, the atraigned one, bade him take couro leave the bouse the next day, feeling that age, and stood by the law even in the moment when the law was made the instrument of insult and wrong on himself-at the moment of his

Peace came with its delights : once more the country tushed forward in the development of its powers; once more the arts of industry heamy room unnecessarily, as long as there was led the wounds that war had inflicted ; and, from commerce and agriculture and manufac-I murmored my gratitude to him, and ex- tures, wealth gushed abundantly under the free activity of unrestrained enterprise.

But the paraious of the southern Indians were not arrayed by the peace with Great Britain; and foreign emissarles were still among them. to inflame and direct their malignity. Juckson was called forth by his country to restrain the profetty of the treacherous and unsparing Seminoles. It was in the train of the events of this war that he placed the American eagle on St. Mark's and above the ancient towers of St. Augustine. His deeds in that war, of themselves, form a monument to human power, to the celermen in that office, recently get eighteen theu- ity of his genius, to the creative fertility of his If what we hear of her past history be true, confidentially to myself. The concert was sand three hundred and four emain one day- resources, his intuitive sagacity. As Spain, in commencing a little before 5 o'clock, A. M., and his judgment, had committed aggression, he verse with his foresis, to cultivate his farm, to The would have emancipated her islands; of the guther around him hospitably has friends! When Havans, he caused the reconnoissance to be made ; and with an army of five thousand men. American people. His fervid thoughte, frank y

PIRCES OF ADVERTISING.

square 1 tesertion. . . . Every subsequent insertion, . Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; hell column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9 one squate, \$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-

Sixteen lines make a square.

he stood ready to guaranty her redemption from colonial thraldrom.

But when peace was restored, and his office was accomplished, his physical strength sunk under the pestilential influence of the climate, mong all with whom he associated. A private and, fast yielding to disease, he was borne in a litter across the swamps of Florida towards life home. It was Jackson's character that he never solicited sid from any one; but he never forgot those who rendered him service in the hour of need. At a time when all around believed him near his end, his wife hastened to his side; and, blazing fires of his genius, the solidity of his by her tenderness and nursing care, her patient assiduity, and the soothing influence of devoted love, withheld him from the grave.

He would have remained quietly at his home, their new homes, they filled the mountain sides in repose, but that he was privately informed, his good name was to be attained by some intended congressional proceedings; he came, therefore, into the presence of the people's reduct of his associate. It marked his character, presentatives at Washington, only to vindicate that he insisted, himself, on paying himself eve- his name; and, when that was achieved, he was ry obligation that had been contracted; and, ra- once more communing with his own thoughts among the groves of the Hermitage.

The unity of his mind and his consistency were without a parallel. With natural dialectics, he developed the political doctrines that suited every emergency, with a precision and a harmony that no theorist could hope to count. triends-and chose rather to dwell, for a time, On every subject in politics-I speak but a fact -he was thoroughly and profoundly and immovably radical; and would sit for hours, and in a continued flow of remark make the application of his principles to every question that could as rise in legislation, or in the interpretation of the constitution.

The laborers may bend over his grave with affectionate sorrow; for never, in the fide of time, did a statesman exist more heartily resolved to protect them in their rights, and to advance their happiness. For their benefit, be ween posed partial legislation ; for their benefit, he resisted all artificial method of controlling tabor. and subjecting it to capital. It was for their benefit that he loved freedom in all its formsfreedom of the individual in personal independence, freedom of the States as separate sovereignties. He never would listen to counsels which tended to the centralization of power. The true American system presupposes the diffusion of freedom-organized life in all the parts of the American body politic, as there is organ ized life in every part of the human system Jackson was deaf to every counsel which s to subject general labor to a central will. His vincication of the just principles of the constitution derived its sublimity from his deep conviccommanding voice arrested the flight of the tion that this strict construction is required by the lasting welfare of the great laboring classed of the United States.

To this end, Jackson revived the tribunicial power of the veto, and exerted it against the decisive action of both branches of Congress, against the votes, the wishes, the entreaties of personal and political friends. "Show me," was in the constitution authorizing Congress to take These were great deeds for the nation : for the business of State legislatures out of their partisan friend, "you will ruin your party and vour own prospects." "Providence," answered Jackson, "will take care of me;" and he

> From his bome in Tennessee, Jackson came to the Presidency resolved to lift American legislation out of the forms of English legislations designed to declare his views on this subject in his inaugural address, but was sersuaded to relinquish that purpose, on the ground that it belonged rather to the legislative message. When the period for addressing Congress drew nearit was still orged, that to altack the bank would forfeit his popularity and secure his future defeat. "It is not," he answered, bit is not for myself that I care." It was arred that hister was unnecessary, as the bank had still six now x pended years of chartered existence. "I may die," he replied, "before another Congress comes together, and I could not rest quietly in my grave, if I failed to do what I hold so esscafad to the liberty of my country." And his first annual message announced to the constry that the bank was neither constitutional for expedient. In this he was in advance of the frienda sbout him, in advance of his party. This is not time for the analysis of measures or the discussion of questions of political recogony; on that present occasion, we have to contemplate the character of the man.

Behold the warrior and statesman, bis worls well done, retired to the Hermitage, to hold conwas like HIM! He was still the load-star of the