TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN" H. B. MASSER, JOSEPH EISELY. PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

H. B. MASSER, Editor. Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Mas-ser's Store.]

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June 28th, 1845 .-- 19

NEW CARPETINGS. THE sub-cribers have received, and are now opening a splendid assertment of the following

Saxony, Wilton and Velvet Carpetings Brussels and Imperial 3 ply do Extra superfine and fine Ingrains do English shaded & Damask Venetian do ING. American twilled and tig'd do English Druggetts and Woolen Floor Cloths Stair and Passage Bockings Embossed Piano and Table Covers London Cheville and Tufied Rugs Door Matts of every fescription.
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A large and extensive essertment of Floor Oil (Noths, from one to eight yards wide, cut to fit eve ry description of rooms or passages.

Also, low priced Ingrain Carpetings from 314 to

523 cents per yard, together with a large and extensive assortment of goods usually kept by carpet

The above goods will be sold wholesale or retail t fine lowest market prices. Country merchants nd others are particularly invited to call and exanine our stock before making their selections, CLARKSON, RICH & MULLIGAN,

Successors to Joseph Blackwood, No. 111 Chesnut corner of Franklio Place. Philadelphia, Feb. 22-l, 1845.—

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Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory. to. 37 North Third street, 1500 doors below the CITY HOTEL,

Philadelphia. LWAYS on hand, a large stock of UM-BRELLAS and PARASOLS, including the est new style of Pinked Edged Parasols of the est workmanship and materials, at prices that will rake it an object to Country Merchan's and others call and examine his stock before purchasing sewhere. Feb. 22, 1845.—1y

SHUGERT'S PATENT

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

The subscriber has the exclusive right for Norumberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Lurme and Clinton counties. Price of single ma-H. B. MASSER. The following certificate is from a few of those he have there muchines in use.

Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844. We, the subscribers, certify that we have now use, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washg Machine," and do not he sitate saying that it is most excellent invention. That, in Washing, will save more than one half the usual labor,hat it does not require more than one third the uni quantity of soap and water ; and that there no robbing, and consequently, little or no wearat the finest clothes, such as collars, luces, tucks, lis, &c., may be washed in a very short time thout the least injury, and in fact without any parent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore eerfully recommend it to our friends and to the blic, as a most useful and labor saving machine. CHARLES W. HEGINS,

A. JORDAN, CHS. WEAVER, CHS PLEASANTS, GIDEON MARKLE, Hon, GEO, C. WELKER, BENJ. HENDRICKS,

GIDEON LEISENRING. un's Horat, (formerly Tremont House, No.

have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine my house upwards of eight months, and do not itate to say that I deem it one of the most useand valuable labor-saving machines ever inven-. I formerly kept two women continually oc-cied in washing, who now do as much in two as they then did in one week. There is no at or tear in washing, and it requires not more n one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and ittle liable to get out of repair, that I would not without one if they should cost ten times the sthey are sold for. DANIEL HERR, e they are sold for. RLAX SEED .- The highest price will be given for Flax Seed, at the sto HENRY MASSER.

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 .- Jarranson.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, June 27, 1846.

Vol. 6 -- No. 40 -- Whole No. 300.

From the New York Herald. DREADFUL FIRE AT QUEBEC. Destruction of the Theatre Royal. GREAT LOSS OF LAPR.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Montreal Herald of the 15th instant, delivered at an early hour this morning, and containing the following account from the Quebec Mecury of an appalling calamity in that city:

AWPUL CALAMITY-FEARPUL LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE -It has again pleased the Almighty to afflict our already chastened city. Last Night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, St. Lewis street, (formerly the Riding School,) at the close of Mr. Harralson's exhibition of his Chemical Dioramas. From the information we have been able to glean, a camphine lamp was overset, from some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped

The house had been densely crowded, but some had fortunately left before the accident. A rush was at once made to the staircase

leading from the boxes, by those who in the excitement of the moment, forgot the other pasrage of egress. In an incredibly short space of time the

whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame-the newly erected platform covering the pit, and communicating, at each end with the stage and boxes, favored the progress of the flames. The writer of this article was one of the

earliest on the spot, and present at the closing moments of the hapless beings who perished from their over exertions to escape.

The staircase communication with the boxes was a steep one, and we are of opinion it had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it. At least such was our opinion at the

One foot was interposed between the hapless crowd and eternity? and on that space we, with five or six others, stood, the fierce flames playing around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate. As far buck as we could see there was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies and outstretched arms. Noise there was none -but few moans escaped the doomed.

At the extreme end in view there were faces calm and resigned; persons who, from the funoral veil of smoke which gradually enshrouded them appeared calmly to drop into eternal sleep. By our side was one brother striving to extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue; the agonizing expression of the faces before us can

never be efficed from our memory. The flames at the time were above and a round us -- but human aid was of no avail. In mention, the mass of human beings who had but a short intervail previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of calcined bones!

Up to this hour forty six bodies have been recovered from the ruins ? Most of them have the two dread conflagrations of last Summer.

Sad wailing pervades the city. Scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter or the hanging crape do not betoken a sudden bereavement. Futhers, sisters, chillren, of both sexes, include in the deepest lamentation. We has fallen upon many for those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.

INDIAN REBRUM BRIDGE FOR THE UNE OF THE ARMY .- An order has been given for the construction of an Indian Rubber Bridge for the use of the Army in Mexico. A similar bridge was invented some time ago, used during the Creek war in Alabama some ten years ago.

The following is a description of it? "It consisted of large bags, or pontons some thing like cotton bags in shape, made of India rubber cloth, which being filled with air and attached literally together, formed a bridge of fourteen feet in width, and of any length, according to the number of bags taid; upon these were laid light timber to support boards placed laterally, which forming a smooth level stirface, admitted the passage of wagons, horses, &c. A detachment of six hundred men; with all their arms and accoutrements, including the field officers, mounted upon horses, marched on it at once, and often remaining a quarter of an hour in going through the evolutions to test its strength; they counter marched, with as much facility as if on terra firms. Field pieces with their complement of matrossess, and their caissons filled with ammunition, and loaded wagons, were also driven over it with the same ease. It was said, that a troop of horse arriving at a river where this bridge was, and seeing it stretched across the stream, crossed upon it under the impression that it was a common bridge The great advantage of this bridge is its portableness all the pontons and cordage for a bridge | delphia Ledger. of three hundred and fifty feet being capable of transportation in a single wagon; whereas, the former ponton equipages consisted of cumbrous and bulky pontons of wood, sheet-iron and copper.

From the N. O. Picayune of the 10th inst. MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

We have been gratified by an interview with Mr. Dimond, our former Consul at Vera Cruz. who sailed from that city in the United States steamship Mississippi, on the 30th uit. Mr. Dimend informs us that Santa Anna's arrival was daily expected by many persons in Vera Cruz, and that the country was ripe for his reception. A plan of a new revolution had been published, based upon the Constitution of 1827, upon which it was supposed the Federal and the Santa Anna parties would unite. The Federalists were unable to make head against the Government by themselves, but when joined by Santa Anna's adherents, the success of the two combined could scarcely be doubted. In this plan the Texas question was slurred over, nothing being said about it. Mr. Dimond thought it quite probable that Santa Anna and Almonte would arrive at Vera Cruz by the next steamship from Havana; this, however, was doubted by some well informed parties.

The period for the general elections had passed, and it was not thought that a sufficient number of Congressmen were elected to form a quorum. Parades is waiting for the meeting of Congress, to get permission to leave the seat of Government at the head of 10 000 men-avowedly for the Rio Grande-but the better opinion seemed to be that this force was designed for his own protection.

The death of the Archbishop was a heavy slow to the monarchical party. Upon his deathbed the ambitous prelate regretted that his life could not be spared to assist in consumating the schemes of that faction. With him the hopes of the monarchists have died.

The Departments are pronouncing against Paredes in every direction. His heavy demands upon the churches and the States have rendered him more unpopular than before. It is not thought he can maintain his power for any considerable length of time.

Recruiting for the army was going on at Vera Cruz; but only a few men; and those of the lowest sort, were found willing to enlist. In the City of Mexico, Government expresses arrived frequently from the army; but as nothing of their contents were allowed to transpire of late, the impression was that the Mexicans had met with disaster.

In regard to the large English equadron upon the Pacific, Mr. Dimond is of opinion that these vessels had been sent out with reference to the Oregon question. He does not think it probable that they have any instructions respecting the war with Mexico, or the seizure of Californis in consequence of the war. Touching this matter however, there is room for doubt. The five minutes from the time of which we make British fleet off Western Mexico was quite large, and if the other fleet in the Pacific join it, as was expected by some, it would be a very formidable force.

Mr. Dimond previous to leaving drew up and forwarded to the Mexican Government a remonstrance against the order requiring our hern recognized?- a greater loss of life than in citizens to leave within eight days or withdraw into the interior. The sixteenth article of the trenty between the United States and Mexico. provides that, in case of wan the citizens of each country living on the seaboard shall be entitled to six months, and those residing in the interior to 12 months' notice to feave the coun-

> Serrosen Sureint -- About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th ult., a quantity of femule apparel, consisting of a blue-black sifk dress. flannel skirt, white rotton stockings, morocco stippers, a straw bonnet and a bible, containing a note signed by Ellen Woodworth, directed to the coroner, and dated 3 o'clock, Wednesday morning, was found near Spruce street whart. In it she stated she had been robbed, and her character calumniated, by a man whose name we suppress for the present, and had in consequence been rendered so unhappy that she had determined to seek a refuge from her troubles in self-de: struction. The note also contained a statement that she had borrowed five hundred dollars from a gentleman who would come forward on hearing of the circumstances. She desired the coroner to have her body, when found, interred in the Methodist burial ground, at Salem, New Jersey, at which place she formerly resided. Our readers will resplice that we recorded, a few days past, an attempt to commit spicide by a female. on Pine street wharf, which was foiled by two boys leaping into the river, and succeeding in bringing her out, much against her inclinations, as she struggled to free herself from their grasp. This person and the author of the note is beliecircumstances which led to the attempt with those given in the note, and from the place of hativity being the same. Persons are engaged in searching for the body, but so far they have been unsuccessful. A few days will probably determine the reality or falsity of our fears .- Phila-

THERE IS A MAN in New Orleans, says the Delta, so much opposed to war, that he wont drink gunpowder tea : nor will he go to church because it has canons.

The War with Mexico.

MEDIATION OF ENGLAND,-By the ennexed statement from the London Morning Herald of the 3d instant, it would seem that the Caledonia steamer, just arrived at Boston, has brought instructions to Mr. Pakenham, authorizing him to proffer the mediation of England for the adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico.

Loxnon, June 3, (evening.)-The statement made in the London Morning Berald, that ministers have determined to offer the mediation of the British Government to arrange the differen- had been attacked. A portion of the Prophet's ces between the United States and Mexico, is party was supposed to be in the neighborhood. the most important news of the morning and has excited much interest.

The intention to tender this mediation was communicated to the diplomatic representatives of the two States yesterday, and the necessary powers will be forwarded to Mr. Pakenham, our minister at Washington, by the Caledonia steamer, which will sail from Liverpool to morrow morning. Measures will also be taken to the proposition made to the government of Mexico with the least possible delay. It is almost unnecessary to say that the universal hope is, that the mediation should prove successful; for, independant of the desire for a speedy settlement on the common ground of humanity, there is a great apprehension felt that if hostilities were protracted, the mar time States of Europe would run great risk of being involved in the quarrel .- Standard.

Letters from the most reliable sources in England give credit to this article. We know that Mr. Pakenham has been in expectation of instructions to make a proffer of mediation, and that he has given this as a reason for not les ving Washington, even for a few days. We may add here that all the rumors of English interference by force in our war with Mexico, are groundless. The British minister has declared to our Government the determination of the British ministry to this effect,

-Sague La Grande, on the island of Cuba, was the only place where total darkness was produced by the eclipse of the Sun on the 25th ult. A letter from that place to the N. Y. Sun. communicates the observations of Dr. Styles:

The eclipse commenced at 9h, 42m, 30s. A. M. sky clear, Fahrenheit's thermometer at 70 deg. As the time of total darkness approached, all animated nature gave signs of approaching night, man only excepted. He of course repaired to the most favorable points of observation; but the gala gay amusements which usually accompany a general turn out here, were wanting on this occasion. The hilarity and mirth of our gay Done and Senores gave place to indications of chastised feelings and emotions of awe this sublime evidence of Almighty Powand in many cases they might be seen on their knees, worshipping our great Creator. Nor were they alone in this .- Few could so far torget their dependence on God in the thick darkness which surrounded us at mid-day, as to refuse to worship and adore Him.

The darkness came upon us gradually, and seventeen minutes past eleven, the sun was totally obscured! There stood the moon, covering the whole face of the sun, and presenting the appearance of a great black ball in the heavens, with rays of light diverging from behind tion upon the earth, resembling that cast by the to rise above the pressure of adverse vircummoon when half full. This lasted only fifty seconds, and at half past twelve the eclipse ended. There was no perceptible change in the thermometer. A few stientific gentlemen from London and Paris, sent out by their respective governments, came here to take observations, and have been highly pleased with the result, the day being altogether tavorable, be saved. While the block house was burning Provisions were becoming scarce, and an adstatement to the scientific world.

Beginning of eclipse Dh 42m, 30s. A. M. " darkness 17 00 End " 11 19 19 " celipse 59 00 P. M. Duration of darkness 0 50 eclipse

Pahtenheit's thermoneter at commencemen Ddeg, without any preceptible change during to rise for some hours.

SINGULAR MALFORMATION -A Heart outside ved to be the same, from the similarity of the any pericardium; thus even without this natural availing, and Capt. Taylor gallantly maintained protection it is protruded from the external sur- his position against a large superior force. face of the chest, which at that point bears a mark resembling a ciratrix, as if the flesh had been opened, the heart pulled out, and the wound suffered to grow up again. Each pulsation, of course, can be distinctly observed, and the whole natural action of this delicate organ is made vihuman nature is an absolute and indisputable fact, however unlikely it is to meet with credibility on the part of the public.

tien. Taylor in the Last War-The New York Telegraph rescues from oblivion the following incident in which Gen-

Taylor was engaged during the last war ! On the 3d of September, 1812, soon after the beating of retreat at Fort Harrison, in the then territory of Indiana, of which post Captain Taylor was in command, fitter guns were heard to fire at a short distance, in a direction which left no doubt that two young men who had Capt. Taylor having not more than fifteen or sively, sixteen men fit for service, prudently waited till morning, when he sent but a small party with a Corporal to learn the facts, cautioning Capt. Thornton.

The bodies of the young men were found dreadfully mutilated, cold and stiff, and were brought in and buried.

A communication of a threatening character Prophet's party, which satisfied Captain Tayfor that he was to be attacked; he accordingly made his preparations. He pesonally examined the men's arms to ascertain their condition, distributed sixteen rounds per man, and though just recovered from a severe attack of fever, saw for himself every disposition made that the emergency required. A non-commissioned officer was ordered to walk sround the interior of the fort during the night, to give the nlarm, if the sentinels should not; and though it was well understood that the post could not very well be detended by its small and enfecbled garrison, Capt. Taylor resolved not to surrender it while he lived.

At about 11 o'clock at night the Captain was called from his quarters by his orderly, and informed that the Indians had succeeded in firing the lower blockhouse. This building contain-TOTAL DARKNESS-A SUBLIME SPECTACLE, ed, in the lower section, the property of the army contractor, and was used also as an alarm post, in which a corporal and ten men were stationed. The fiting commenced at the same time, and was actively kept up on both sides. Captain Taylor immediately ordered the fire buckets to be made ready, water drawn from the well, and the lire extinguished, as at this moment it had not extended very far.

In the Captain's despatch to Gen. Harrison, he says, from debility, apprehension or other causes, his men did not obey his orders with alacrity, and very soon the fire reached the storemorn and communicated to a quantity of w key; the flames seconded to the roof, and the men gave up all for lost. The heavy fire of rifles, and musketry, the velling of hundreds of savages, and above all the streams and wailings er .- The slaves abandoned their occupations, of nine or ten women and children in the fort, were enough to have confused the bravest soldiers. It was perceived, also, that if the blockhouse were burned down, the barracks next to it, which made part of the fortification, would be destroyed. So completely had the men in the firt become disheartened, that out of fifteen or sixteen who were able to fight, two of the best and stantest soldiers jumped the picket and ran away. This was a moment which tested the superior qualities of Capt. Taylor's mind. Any man may get on smoothly, when he has no difficulties to meet, but it is only the truly it. The rays gave out a pale autora like reflect great who know how to overcome them, and

The Commander took his measures with promptness. He ordered a party of men to mount the barrack roof, throw off that part of it on fire next to the block-house, and then keep the gable thoroughly wet. He pointed counts from the "Camp of Israel," represent out to his men, that the buildings would thus their condition as anything but comfortable. They had all the necessary instruments with down, a temporary breast-work was erected, them, and will, no doubt, publish an interesting protecting the entrance over the ruine, which was but about twenty feet wide. This able arrangement being made, the destruction of the blockhouse was of no consequence in the final defence if attacked.

These skillful directions gave the soldiers new life, they went to work with desparate energy, and by daylight, under a heavy fire, continuing for eight hours, the fort was in fact safer than the eclipse, after which, however, it continued before. When morning came, Capt. Taylor returned the enemy's shots with so much spirit and effect, that they drew off, and never of the Chest.-The Bultimore Sun vontains the made their appearance again while HE was following account of the birth of a living whild, there. The whole of the Miamis were present with its heart outside of the chest. The heart at this siege, and had counted on certain success is entirely outside of the body, and destitute of But their cunning and their courage were un-

It seems as it all his victories were to be won with the odds against him. The communication which the gallant young officer made to Gen. Harrison on the occasion was written sible to the immediate investigation of the eye. and is a carrative worthy of being read. Cant. This remarkable phenomenon in the history of Taylor, on the recommendation of his General subsequent career, has shown himself a prudent, modest, intelligent and brave man.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

Every subsequent insertion, . Yearly Advertisements : one column, \$25; 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 or less make a square.

Correspodence of the Public Ledger. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1846.

I learn to-day that the Secretary of the Treasury has given directions to the Collectors of the several ports of the United States, to grant clearances to American vessels for Matamoras, thus throwing open that port, and the Northern provinces of Mexico, to the productions and manufactures of the United States, free of duty. Egone out a few hundred yards to make hay, ven should the blockade be raised, foreign vessels would be compelled to pay duties, and thus this trade is secured to American vessels exclu-

Many papers, I perceive, are expressing the opinion, that the Government ought to have exclusive possession of the Magnetic Telegraph. them against an ambuscade, as he recently aid It is, perhaps, not generally known, however, that by one of the conditions in the articles of a. greement and association constituting the Magnetic Telegraph Company, the granters of the patent right reserve to themselves and their assigns the power to dispose of the entire excluwas then sent in with a white flag, from the sive privelege secured for Morse's patent for the whole United States, to the government of the United States, in a general bargain or arrangement, under any law or resolution which shall be passed by the 20th Congress for that purpose, but in that event they shall pay over to the holders of the stock which may have been issued to these subscribers, who shall have paid in the first forty-five thousand dollars, or any part thereof, of the capital stock of that company, twice the amount paid in; and if the stock representing such payments shall be at the time bonn fide above par in the stock market, or the amount paid to them shall be the market value of such stock. This is a fundamental condition of the original articles of association, and by it, it will be perceived, the right of the grantees to convey any line established, or to be established to the government, will expire with the present Congress,

Nauvoo .- The Hancock Bogle announces the restoration of tranquility to that "neighborhond. Maj. Warren's troops left for Quincy last week, to be mustered into the U. S. service. New settlers are fast arriving at Nauvon. and the city of the Mormons will soon be filled with an industrious and christian population, The Mormons are anxious to sell the temple immediately, and the Eagle expresses the opinion that a sale of it will be concluded in a few days. There are a number theires in the neighborhood, who continue their depredations. in the absence of an efficient police. The ne w settlers have held a meeting for the purpose of organizing sn adequate police, and for starting schools. The Eagle says :

The limited number of Mormons left in this county continue their preparations for departure. One hundred and forty-six teams have crossed the river at this place since the date of last week's report by the troops, and a large number have been ferried over at Fort Madison.

Many are leaving in steamboats, and as far as we can judge by observation, the number of Mormons who depart by this conveyance about equals that of the new settlers who arrive.

We perceive that most of those who now cross the river with their teams, push directly forward for their destination. With two or three exceptions, the camps on

the Iowa side have disappeared, and we understand that the road to the Des Moines river is literally thronged with wagons and cattle.

At the rate they now move, it will take them near a year to reach the Pacific.

If the Mormons do not starve upon the wayside before they reach Mexico, they will come off better than we anticipate. The last acditional supply could not be procured. A small portion of their whole number only have as yet crossed the Missouri river.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM IN ILLISOIS .- On the 3d inst. great damage was done in the vicinity of Belleville, Illinois, by a hail storm. The driver of a stage near Gov. Kinney's was knocked off, and the horses ran away. Hogs, sheep and lowls were killed, and the crops were all utterly destroyed. The stones were larger than a good sized fist ! So says the papers.

There is a well known custom prevailing in our criminal courts, of assigning counsel to such prisoners as have no one to defend him. On one occasion, the court finding a man accused of theft, and without connect, said to a wag of a lawyer who was present, 'Mr. ---, please withdraw with the prisoner, confer with him, and then give him such counsel as may be best for his interest.' The lawyer and his client withdrew; and in fifteen or twenty minutes the lawyer returned into court, alone. 'Where is the prisoner? asked the court. 'He has gone. in the most unpretending and modest manner, your honor, said the hopeful legal 'limb.' 'Your honor told me to give him the best advice ! could for his interest; and as he said he wawas promoted to a majority, and in his whole guilty, I thought the best counsel I could offer him was to 'cut and run,' which he took at