TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN" H. B. MASSER. PROPRISTORS. H. B. MASSER, Editor.

Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. Masser's Store.] THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontinued till ALL arrearages are paid.

No subscriptions received for a less period than

SIX MOSTES. All communications or letters on

business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

CHEAP WATCHES ! JEWELRY.

"Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96 North SECOND street, corner of Quarry. GOLD Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 carat cases, \$45 00 Silver Lever Watches, full

jewelled, Silver Lever Watches, se-Superior Quartier Watches,

Imitation Quartier Watches, not warranted, Gold Spectacles, Fine Silver Speciacles, Gold Bracelets with topas stones, Ladies' Gold Pencils, 16 carats, 2 00 Gold Finger Rings 321 ets to \$8; Watch Glas-

ses, plain, 124 cts; patent, 184; Lunet, 25. Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted ther articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, O. CONRAD.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepiner and Quartiers, lower than the above prices. Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1846.-1v

Boot & Shoe ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL DRUCKEMILLER, At his Old Establishment, in Market Street, Sunbury,

(OPPOSITE THE RED LION HOTEL,) ETURNS his thanks for past favors, end regenerally, that he continues to manufacture to or-

der, in the meatest and latest style, . CRIEAP BOOTS AND SHOES, warranted of the best material, and made by the most experienced workers. He also keeps on hand a general assortment of fashionable Boots for gentlemen, together with a large stock of fashionshie gentlemen's, boys', ladies' and children's Shoes, all of which have been made under his own imme-Clare inspection, and are of the best material and workmanship, which he will sell low for cash.

In addition to the above, he has just received from Philadelphia a large and extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, &c. of all descriptions, which he also offers for cash, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. He respectfully invites his old custo-mers, and others, to call and examine for them-

Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Sunbury, August 15th, 1846 .-

R-BRECHE LUNG PIANOS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent, for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CEL-EBRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD PI-ANOS, at this place. These Pianos have a plain, massive and brautiful exterior finish, and, for depth and sweetness of tone, and elegance of workman-ship, are not surpassed by any in the United States. The following is a recommendation from CARL DIRTS, a celebrated performer, and himself a man-

A CARD.

HAVING had the pleasure of trying the excellent Pisno Portes manfactured by Mr. Meyer, and exhibited at the last exhibition of the Franklin Into declare that these instruments are quite equal' and in some respects even superior, to all the Piano Forten I saw at the capitals of Europe, and

during a sojourn of two years at Paris. Pianos will be sold at the manufacturer's lowest Philadelphia prices, if not something lower. Persons are requested to call and examine for themselves, at the residence of the subscriber. Sunbury, May 17, 1845. H. B. MASSER.

Counterfeiters' DEATH BLOW

The public will please observe that no Brandreth Pills are genuine, unless the box has three labels upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom) each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand-writing, thus-B. BRANDRETH, M. D.-These isbels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of over \$2,000 .- Therefore it will be seen that the only thing necessary to procure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these Remember the top, the side, and the bottom

The following respective persons are duly authorized, and hold CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY

For the sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universa Pilla.

Northumberland county : Milton-Markey & Chambeilin. Sunbury-H. B. Masser. M'Ewensville-Ireland & Meixell. Northumberland-Wm

Forsyth. Georgetown—J. & J. Walts. Union County: New Berlin—Bogar & Wintet. Selinegrove—George Gundrum, Middle-burg—Isaac Smith. Beavertown—David Hubler. Adameburg—Wm. J. May. Mifflinsborg—Mensch Ray. Harteton—Daniel Long. Freeburg— U. & F. C. Moyer. Lewisburg—Walts & Green. Columbia county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds & Co. Berwick—Shuman & Rittenhouse. Cattawissa—C. G. Brobts. Bloomsburg—John R. Moyer. Jessey Town—Levi Binel. Washington Robt. McCay. Limestone—Balliet & McNinch. Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certhree of Agency, containing a representation of Dr BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pill

Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 5th affect. B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

June 24th 1843. George J. Weaven

ROPE MAKER & SHIP CHANDLER. No. 13 North Water Street, Philadelphia.

No. 13 North Water Street, Philadelphia.

A5 constantly of hand, a general assortment of Cordage, Seine Teines, &c., viz:

Tar'd Repes, Pishing Ropes, White Ropes, Maril la Ropes, Tow Lines for Canel Bosts. Also, a complete senortment of Seine Twines, &c. such as Hemp Shad and Herring Twine, Best Patent Gill Nut Twine, Cotton Shad and Herring Twine, Shoe Thresda, &c. &c. Also, Bed Cards, Plough Lines, Halters, Traces. Cotton and Linen Cerpet Chains, &c., all of which he will dispose of on reasonable

Philadelphia, November 18, 1842,-1y. Molesses, only 124 cents per quart; also, a superis no article of yellow Molasses for baking, only 134 cents per quart—for sale at the store of Page 13, 1846.

HENRY MASSER.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Rapublica, from which there is no appeal but to love, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism .- Jayranees.

By Masser & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pe. Saturday, June 5, 184%

Vol. 7--No. BY--Whole No. 849

LATE FROM MEX.CO. [Correspondence of the N. O. Picavune.]

Vena Cauz. May 13th, 1847. GENTLEMEN-A band of about 200 Mexicans has been prowling about the mounted riflemen's

camp, four miles from this place, two nights in succession, and last night the men were aroused wice by the approach of Mexicans.

Early this morning our gallant Capt. Walker started out to give them battle, and had a nice little skirmish, killing four of the enemy by the time my informant, an officer of the Rifles, left, and he represents Walker a long way ahead of the scene of the first brush, following them up.

I guess the enemy will find that they have got hold of the wrong chap before Capt. W. has done

This morning early a dragoon came in from Santa Fe, where he had been left with seven others to guard the stores belonging to Government, and he states that a body of about 200 Mexicans attacked them last night, killing all his companions and taking possession of the stores, and he only saved himself by running.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. O. Pic. JALAPA, Mexico, May 11,--6 o'clock, P. M.

Since the diligencia went out at noon to day for Vera Crus, another diligencia has come in from the city of Mexico full of passengers, and bringing news of not a little importance. Among the passengers was Mr. Kennedy, who, after being badly treated here about the 1st of April, was driven to the city of Mexico.

They say that at the capital there was me Government, no order, to responsibility-all was anarchy. Anaya was still President pro tem, but had neither influence nor authority. A new President is to be elected on the 15th of the present month, . - the tenth Chief Magistrate this distracted country has had within the last eighteen months. I cannot stop to count them all up, but such is the fact.

The ladrones-guerillas I suppose they should be called now-are busy at work upon the roads repecially between Puebla and the city of Mexico. The same passengers were robbed the other day no less than seven times in one stage, and the inference is that the last must have had rather poor picking if the first were very searching in their operations. The diligencia in which Mr. Kennedy came down was robbed twice on the road.

It is stated that the propositions made by England some months since, to offer her intervention in settling the difficulties between Mexico and the United States, have recently been taken up by the Mexican Congress, and after a warm discussion, in which one of the members tempt of the monarchists upon the sacted liberties of the Mexican Republic, the motion even to consider them was lost by a vote of 44 to 33. From this it would seem that the present Congress is determined to shut every door against ton, which, ardently desiring to terminate its all proposals of an honorable peace.

Senta Anna has sent a letter to Congress from Orizaba. He states that he now has seven thousand men, and that his force is rapidly increasing; and moreover that all are burning to encounter the Americans again. He wants money to carry on his operations, but Congress has not seen fit to vote him a copper-one reason probably, being that it has not a copper to

The States north of Mexico-Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Quetetaro, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis and others-talk openly of separating from Mexico, and letting her take care of herself. Not a dollar in the way of supplies are they sending on lot the telist of the General Government in its emergency.

They were still doing a little in the way of fortifying the city of Mexico, but a Spaniard informs me that all the obstructions they have erected so far, could be kicked over with the foot. The city had been placed under martial law, and the direct excesses were anticipated. The citizens had all been called upon to take up arms in the common defence, but unfortunately nine tenths of them had no arms to take Nor were there any cannon at the capital other than a few small and indifferent pieces.

There is certainly a party, and an influential one, in Mexico, which begins to talk of peace ; and where four weeks since they did not dare breathe their centiments, they how come out openly and avow themselves. Still the measure is far from popular. The peece party is have all disgraced themselves, and all the demagogues among the lawyers. If the priests could be made certain that they would continue to hold their rich benefices secure, they would probably be all in favor of peace.

On the approach of the Americans it is ea that Congress, with all the archives of the republic, will move to the city of Morelia.

Majore Borland and Gaines, C. M. Clay, and all the officers taken in the north were at liberty in the city of Mexico, as was also middip-man Rodgers. They are all said to be well and respectfully treated now, although the latter was inflamously abused on the way up to Mexi-co from Perote.

north of Origuba, at fast accounts. The force with him is not stated, but is undoubtedly small He is an old friend of Santa Anna, and is probably working at present for his master.

One thing I must say, and that is that there undoubtedly would be a very large peace party in Mexico were it not for the overweening pride of the majority of the inhabitants. It is hard to be thrashed into a peace, that's certain.

Yours, &c., P. S -11 o'clock, night. - Just as my express man was starting, I was fortunate enough to get hold of the following hurried translation of a proclamation, which has been printed in Spanish, and addressed by Gen. Scott to the Mex-

[The following is the proclamation mentioned by Mr. Kendall. In justice to Gen. Scott, it must be borne in mind that the original has undergone two translations-first into the Spanish and then back into English. It will readily occur to all, that a liberal allowance for the style of the proclamation must be made on this

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, JALAPA, May 11, 1847. (

The General in Chief of the United States of America to the Mexican Nation :

Mexicans! The recent events of the war, and the measures adopted in consequence by your Government, make it my duty to address you-to show you truths of which you are ignorant, because they have been criminally concealed from you. I do not ask you to trust my words, (though he who has never falsefied them has a right to confidence,) but to judge of these truths by facts within the view and knowledge of you all.

Whatever may have been the origin of this war which my country saw itself forced to undertake by irremediable causes, which I learn are unknown to the greater part of the Mexican nation, we regard it as a necessity; such is it always to both beligerents, and reason and justice, if not forgotton, on both sides, are in dispute, each believing them its own. You have proof of this truth as well as ourselves, for in Mexico, as in the United States, there have existed and do exist, two opposite parties, desiring -the one peace, the other war. But governments have secred duties, from which they cannot depart and often these duties impose, for national reasons, a silence and a reserve sometimes displeasing to the majority of those who from views purely personal or individual, make any regard, expecting the nation to place in ded to excite to hostility. No! public sentiit the confidence merited by a magistracy of

Reasons of high policy and of continental American interest precipated events in spite of the circumspection of the Cabinet of Washingdifferences with Mexico, spared no rescurces compatible with bonor and dignity, to strive at so desirable an end; and when it was indulging the most flattering hopes of accomplishing its sim by frank explanations and restonings, addressed to the judgment and prudence of the virtuous and patriotic Government of Gen. D. J. Herrers, the misfortune least looked for dispelled this pleasant hope, and at the same time blocked up every avenue which could lead to an honorable settlement between two hations.

The new Government discarded the national interests, as well as there of Continental America, and elected in preference foreign influ-United States hold it a duty to preserve and protect. Buty, honor and dignity itself impose upon us the necessity of not losing a reason of which the monarchical party was taking Violent advantage, for not a moment was to be lost, and we acted with the prompiness and decision necessary in a case so urgent, to avoid thereby a our relations more difficult and involved.

Again, in the course of civil war, the Government of Paredee was overthrown. We could not but hope this would prove a fortunate event, and whatever other administration might represent the Government, it would be less deluded as well as more patriotic and prudent, if it looked to the common good, weighing probabilities. its own strength and resources, and respecially the general opinion as to the inevitable results composed of the more honest and intelligent of a national war. We were deceived, as perproperty holders, the merchants and perhaps the haps you. Mexicans, were also deceived in clergy-to these are opposed the military, who judging of the true intentions of Gen. Santa Anna, whom you recalled, and whom our Government permitted to return.

From this condition of things the Mexicas nation has seen what have been the feetile-results is mented by all, and by us sincerely, for we appreciate, as is due the valor and noble determination of the unfortunates who go to battle ill-led, worse governed and almost invariably outraged by deceit or perfidy.

We have witnessed-and we cannot be taxed with partiality for lamenting-with autonishment that the herois deportment of the garrison of Vera Cruz, in its valiant delence, was aspersed by the general who had just been de-

Gen. Conside was at Ban Andres, a place | feated and put to shameful flight by a force for inferior to that which he commanded at Buena Vista ; that this general, rewarding the insurgents and promoters of civil wat in Mexico, heaped outrages on those who had singularly distinguished themselves by a resistance beyond what could be expected, and of smisble deci-

> Finally, the bloody event of Cerro Gordo has shown the Mexican nation what it may reason ably expect if it longer continues blind to the true situation in which it has been placed by some generals, whom it has most distinguished and in whom it has most confided.

> The hardest heart would be moved to grie in contemplating the battle-fields of Mexico a moment after the last struggle. Those gener als whom the nation has, without service rendered, paid for so many years, with some honorable exceptions, have in the day of need betrayed it by their bad example or unskilfulness. On that field, amongst the dead and dying, are seen no proofs of military honor, for they are reduced to the sad fate of the soldier-the same on every occasion, from Palo Alto to Certo Gordo-the dead to remain unburied and the woonded abandoned to the clemency and charity of the conqueror. Soldiers who go to fight, expecting such a recompense, deserve to be classed amongst the best in the world, since they are stimulated by no hope of ephemeral glory, of regret, of remembrance or even of a grave.

Again, Mexicans of honorable pride contemplate the lot of peaceful and laborious citizens in all classes of your society. The possessions of the church menaced and held out as an incitement to revolution and anarchy; the fortune of the rich proprietors pointed out for plunder to the ill disposed; the merchant and the artisan, the laborer and the manufacturer, burdened with contributions, excises, monopolies, taxes upon consumption, surrounded with restrictions and charged with odious internal customs; the man of letters and the statesman, the man of liberal knowledge who dares to speak, persecu ted without trial by some faction or by the rulers who abuse their power; criminals unpun ished and set at liberty, as were those of Perote - is this, then, Mexicans, the liberty which you | rulloch calculates that one-third of that consum-

I will not believe that the Mexicans of the

present day are wanting in courage to confess errors which do not dishonor them, and to adopt a system of true liberty, of peace and union with their brethern and neighbors of the North; from views purely personal or individual, make neither will I believe that they are ignorant of bry, tea. Tobacco may, as Arthur Cayley in opposition. To this a government cannot pay the falsity of the calumnies of the press, intenment is not to be created or animated by false abouted your women, nor seized your property. as they would have you believe. We say this with pride, and we confirm it by your own bishops and by the clergy of Tampico, Turpan. Matamoras, Monterey, Vera Cruz and Jalapa. and by all the authorities, civil and religious. and the inhabitants of every town that we have overthied. We adore the same God, and a large portion of our army, as well se of the population of the United States, are Catholics, like your selves. We punish crime wherever we find it

and reward merit and virtue. The army of the United States respects, an will always respect, private property of every description and the property of the Mexican church. We to him who does not where we

Mexicana! the past cannot now be remedied, ences the most fatal to the future of Mexican but the future may be provided for. Repeatedliberty and of the republican system, which the ly have I shown you that the government and people of the United States desire peace, desire your sincere friend-hip. Abandon, then, rancorous prejudices, crase to be the sport of individual ambition, and conduct yourselves like a great Ametican nation; leave off at once colo nial liabits, and learn to be truly free, truly republican, and you will become prosperous and complication of interests, which might render happy, for you possess all the elements to be so, | ced a great sensation in Europe. The contra-Remember you are Americans, and that your happiness is not to come from Europe,

I desire, in conclusion, to deciare, and with equal trankness that, it necessary, an army of 100,000 could promptly be brought, and that the United States would not terminate their differences with Mexico (if compelled to do so by force of arms) in any manner uncertain, precatious, or less dishonaring to your relives. I should insult the intelligent of this country if I had favor of Mexico, and against the United States. any doubt of their acquaintance with this truth

The order to form guerrilla parties to titack us, I assure you, can produce nothing but evil to your country, and no evil to our army, which will know how to protect itself and how to proceed against them; and if, so far from concilisting, you succeed in irritating, you will impose upon us the hard necessity of retaliation, and then you cannot blame us for the consequences which will tall upon yourselves.

I am marching with my army upon Puebla and Mexico-I do not concest it : from those copitele I shall again address you. I desire peace, friendship and union—it is for you to seExtent of the Tobacce frade.

Chamber's Edenburg Journal, after giving a description of the enormous tabacco warehouse at the port of Liverpool, shows, by the following statement, that John Bull, in his folly, does considerable at puffing. It will be seen, too, that Uncle Sam furnishes & greater part of the

"Nearly all the tobacco stored here is from the

United States of America, but principally from the State of Virginia. It is all in an unmanufactured state, consisting of the light brown leaves rolled together and compressed. The warehouse contains the largest quantity towards the beginning of winter, or just after time has been and sent across the Atlantic. On the day of my visit, it was calculated that about twenty thousand casks were in the warehouse; and if we suppose each of them to contain, on an average, twelve hundred weight, we have an agregate of twenty-six millions eight hundred and eighty thousand pounds of tobacco, realizing a revenue to government of nearly four million pounds aterling. Although this, however, must have been the accumulated stock, the yearly quantity entered for home consumption in 1842, was 22,209,-360 pounds; increased to this amount from 8,-000 000 pounds imported in 1798. The duty rereived in the former year was £3.580.164. The ideas called up by such a mass of tobacco are perfectly staggering. If the material ministered to the necessities of man, the sight of so many millions of pounds would be quite cheering. But to think that the tobacco, piled in such quantities here, is all to vanish in smoke through the medium of the mouths of enlightened Britons. quite overpowers the imagination, and completeof a nation like the British, which is now doing such wonderful work for all time, gravely, and as a matter of course, pulling out in smoke, or inhailing in dust every year, more than twenty two million pounds' weight of tobacco, and finding ways and means to pay between three and four million pounds sterling for the privilege to to so, is really, to say the least of it, very humbling to the pride of the nineteenth century. And vet this is not all. I have merely indicated the quantity on which duty is paid; but Mr. Maced in Great Britain is supplied by the smuggler; which will give, as the grand annual total, about thirty three millions and a half pounds weight! This is only about a sixteenth part less than the quantity we require every year for home consumption of the more innocent and amiable lux

"Poison that cures; a vapor that affords. Content more solid than the smile of lords; o the weary : to the hung The last kind refuge of the wine and good."

THE COST OF GLORY -From an account of the Battle of Cerro Gordo, in the Jalapa Star, we extract the following :

"Capt. Roberts' company [A] went into action with 41 officers and men. His position was most exposed, being within the range of grape, canister and round shot of all the works and the musketry of the principal height; of the 41, 24 were left dead and wounded on the field. Every officer except himself was struck and First Lieut. Ewell was killed. Not an instance, however, of scattering or hesitation was known among his men, and through showers of every kind of shot they had moved on and kept position with the coolness and precisint of men on drill. Probably in the history of Arms not one instance is recorded where men were kept in order under destruction and carnage to terrible. Those left unburt were unable to carry off the wounded."

A letter from the editor of the New York Herald, now in Paris, thus speaks of the opinions held on that side of the Atlantic in reference to the Mexican war :

The news of the fighting between Gen. Tay. lor and Santa Anna, before Baltillo, has produdictory nature of the accounts, at first, and the want of official details, had thrown the journals of London and Paris into great exultation at the prometes of a reverse of the American armsbut we have just received Gen. Taylor's admirable despatches, and all is right. There is no great eynighthy for Mexico, either among the governments or the journals of Europe, but there is an eagerness to interpret everying in

It is truly astonishing how these feelings barst out beyond all control, at every opportunity. The government journals of England are not more overjoyed at what they call the reverses of the American arms, than the organs of the French ministry, in Paris.

The Pann Faurty.-The following notice appears in the obitnery of the London Morning Chronicle of the 80th ult. :

"On the 29th inst., at the house of her son-in law, the Earl of Ranforley, No. 40 Berkley squere, the Hon. Sornia MARGERET STUART. grand-daughter of the celebrated William Penn, founder and proprietor of Pennsylvania, and lect whether you prefer wer: under any cir-cumstances, be assured I shall not fail my word. Wishing Scory.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

equate 1 insertion, . . .

Advertisements less without directions as to the iength of time tiey are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accord

ingly.

France and England.

Bennett of the New York Herald, writing from Europe, gives an amusing picture of the moral effect of our wonderful "progress" upon the people of the old world :

"The Mexican war and the subscriptions for the Irish, strike with roust force, and leave European mind in a state of amagement. Many are beginning to perceive that new and start. ling elements are at work in the United States, and every arriva! is watched for with the preliminary exclamation-"I wonder what the Americans will do next?" The troth is that the United States are beginning to exercise a given for the autumn leaves to be gathered, dried | mighty influence in Europe. From the height the Republic has now reached, no one can tell the limits of her power, progress, or preponderance. One of the leading London journals rays, half in a joke, half in earnest-if the Americans go on at this rate, feeding one hemisphere and fighting the other the time will come when Louis Phillippe will be a prefect in Paris under the authority of a Mr. President Polk. and a Sir Robert Peel will be happy to become the collector of the port of London or Liverpool, under the like authority. The capacity, the versatility, the growing power of the American Republic, for every thing-for war, commerce, navigation, agriculture, art, manufacturesseem to beget a general astonishment and an undisgnisable dread in all those connected with the present governments in France and England. A new arrangement and the modification of the powers of Europe teem to be on the eve of developement. In fact, the United States, as a tetion, is rapidly entering into the ly baffles the grasp of common sense. The idea European system, and is actually disturbing their old visions of the balance of power.

"Buch are the natural effects of bringing tha two continents within a brief contact, by the establishment of steam; but in a few months there will be a steam communication three times a week, and then !- What then ! what

INDIANS AT WAR .- The Indians of the west, in imitation of civilized nations, have gone to war. A gentleman from Council Bluffs, reports at St. Louis the occurrence of a fight between the Ottos and Sioux Indians. Five of the Ottos had been on a hunt, and were overtaken by a small party of the Sious' and four of them scalped. One of the party, a equaw, threw herself in the river, and succeeded in making her escape to the Ottos' encampment. A party of the Ottos-a small band of the Omahaws joins ing them-immediately went in pursuit of the Sioux, and soon got on their trail, and pursued refuge. They immediately fired it, and as they made their appearance, shot them down and scalped them. They scalped eight of the Sioux, semall party having left before the Ottos and Omahawa came up.

THE NOTORIOUS ROBBER "THUNDERBORT" Drachteneb - The relebrated English tobber. Thunderbolt, who has for a number of years past successfully cluded all search, died a few days since at Brattleboro', Vt., where he had resided a number of years, and enjoyed much celebrity as a physician, entirely unsuspected, but much respected. The Barre Patriot gives the following account of the discovery of who he really was :-

"During his last illness he refused to be bitdressed, and when near his end, hired two men to bury him in his clothe just as he died, a contract which was not fulfilled on their part, in consequence of the neighbors, who were desiroce of giving his remains a more decent and beatting burial. On removing his clothes, previous to his being laid out, the cause of this eccentric desire of his was manifest-the withered leg and cork beel, the shot marks, and the scar which witnessed a previous attempt at suicide-precisely as laid down in Lightfoot's description of him-marked him as the Thunderbolt who had gained such notoriety in England and this country, as one of the most daring and successful highwaymen that ever graced the annals of crime. On his person were also found a dirk and pistol, and among his effects, arms of all descriptions, together with watches, diamonds, jewelry, &c. &c., to an enormous value, packed away in sawdust. He always went dressed in three suits of cloths, to make his figure more portly, and to prevent rocognition, and his withered leg was found wound with clothe, to make it appear the size of the

Who does not recollect the force which Shakes peare throws into the expression of Richard the Third, when he shouts with the energy of his kingly command:

"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" But all this pales before the stern request of Senta Anno at Sierra Gordo, in his haste to

mount and charge to chapparal: "A mule ! a mule ! come cut me out a mule !"

HEARKEN, O MAN!-Whenever ,I hear a married man say that he can't save money, I am sure that his wife is a fool, wears feathers and drasees her girls after the fashion .- Ben.