

**TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."**  
 HENRY B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND  
 JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.  
**H. B. MASSER, Editor.**  
 [OFFICE IN MARKET STREET, NEAR DEER.]  
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From Graham's Magazine for March.  
**The Crooked Street.**  
 BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Let me move slowly through the street,  
 Filled with an ever-shifting train,  
 Amid the sound of steps that beat,  
 The murmuring walks like autumn rain.  
 How fast the shifting figures come!  
 The mild, the fierce, the stony face;  
 Some bright with thoughtful smiles, and some  
 Where secret tears have left their trace.  
 They pass—to toil, to strife, to rest;  
 To halls in which the feast is spread;  
 To chambers where the funeral goes  
 In silence sits beside the dead.  
 And some to happy homes repair,  
 Where children pressing cheek to cheek,  
 With mute caresses shall declare  
 The tenderness they cannot speak.  
 And some, who walk in calmness here,  
 Shall shudder as they reach the door  
 Where one who made their dwelling dear—  
 Its flower, its light—is seen no more.  
 Youth, with pale cheek and slender frame,  
 And dreams of greatness in thine eye?  
 Hast thou to build an early name,  
 Or early in the task to die?  
 Keen son of trade, with eager brow?  
 Who is now fluttering in the snare?  
 The golden fortune—how they glow?  
 Or melt the glittering spires in air?  
 Who of this crowd, to-night, shall tread  
 The thorns that lie along the way?  
 Who sorrow o'er his misery and fate?  
 Who writhes in throes of mortal pain?  
 Some, famine-struck, shall shrink how long  
 The cold and how they glow the light?  
 And as he who flounders on the pier,  
 Shall hide in dole of ash and ice to-night,  
 Eek, where his tasks or pleasures eke,  
 They pass, and lead each other not,  
 There is who heeds—who hinders them all  
 In his large love and his boundless thought.  
 These struggling sides of life that seem  
 In wayward, aimless course to tend,  
 Are eddies of the mighty stream  
 That rolls to its predestined end.

From the Sunday Mercury.  
**Song of the Newsboy.**  
 GROUND OUT BY MACHINERY.

Though my jacket is tattered and trousers are torn,  
 I'm a jolly young devil as ever was born;  
 I seek not for fame, and I care not for riches,  
 And I walk in Broadway with a hole in my breeches.  
 O, take your time, Miss Lucy,  
 Just take your time, my dear,  
 O, take—  
 Here's the Sun, Herald, Tribune, Aurora and  
 Morning Chronicle!  
 The rain is fast falling, the wind rushes cold,  
 And all of these remain yet to be sold!  
 So I'll warm up by dining and eating queer capers,  
 For I'm blowed if there's fun in being stuck upon  
 "Hey-jum-along, jum-along jee," papers.  
 Hey-jum-along, jum-along jee."  
 Here's the Brother Jonathan, New World, Boston  
 Nation, and Yankee Nation, the largest paper  
 in all creation!  
 O, the steam ship's a coming—she's down in the bay!  
 My papers ain't sold, and the devil's to pay!  
 Extra Herald and Sun 'll be out in a trice, now,  
 So there's nothing to do but to down with my price  
 O, what did you come from!  
 Knock a nigger down!  
 Evening Tatler, sir!—got the horrible murder!  
 —two for a cent. All the morning papers—cent a  
 piece.  
 The extras are out—let me walk through the crowd,  
 Give me mine, and I'm off like a gun—and as loud.  
 My eyes, what a jolting and jostling and pushing!  
 What crowding and jinning and running and rushing.  
 "Such a gittin up stairs I never did see,  
 Such a gittin—"  
 Who stole my papers? He did!—Alligator took  
 'em, for I seen him. I say I didn't—Wildcat's got  
 'em. Now they have it! Hit him again! Fatch  
 him another, right across the countenance. He can't  
 come to time—only with a backlet!—hurr, hurr!  
 hurr! hurr! Here's the extra Herald—got a  
 full account of the great fight!  
 Now my pocket's are full and my spirits are light,  
 I'm blab but I'm off to the Ch'town to-night!  
 The pig's but a sixpence—the once 'twas a shilling,  
 When Kirby the great did the lefty and killing.  
 "Wheel about and turn about,  
 And do ju' so.  
 Every time I wheel about  
 I jump—"  
 Here's the Brother Jonathan, double sheet,  
 Contains the news n vel all complete!  
 Though my jacket is tattered and trousers are torn,  
 I'm a jolly young devil as ever was born;  
 If the old and the wealthy are gay, they don't show  
 it.  
 So now while I'm young I'm determined to go it  
 with 'em, we'll dance all night  
 Till broad daylight,  
 And go home with the girls in the morning!  
 SPOONS, O. G.

**PHILOSOPHY OF HEAT.**—"Well my little fellow, (said a certain principal to a juvenile philosopher, whose mamma had been tazing the learned knight to test the astonishing abilities of her boy,) what are the properties of heat?" "The chief property of heat is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them." "Very good, indeed; can you give me a familiar example?" "Yes, sir; in summer, when it is hot, the day is long while, in winter, when it is cold, it becomes very short." The learned knight stopped his examination, and was lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have eluded his own observation.  
*English paper.*

# 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.—LAWRENCE.  
 By Masser & Eiseley. Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Feb. 25, 1843. Vol. 3--No. 22--Whole No. 126.

**PRICES OF ADVERTISING.**  
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 Sixteen lines make a square.

**From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.**  
**DEATH OF COMMODORE HULL.**

The fears which we expressed last week, that Commodore Isaac Hull was in a dangerous situation, have been fully realized. That veteran officer died yesterday morning, at his residence, in Portico Row, meeting death as the natural and expected close of a long and useful life.

The name of Hull is identified with the honor and glory of his nation. His skill saved the Constitution early in the last war, when chased by a British fleet; and shortly afterwards, he commenced that series of naval victories which gave character to the nation abroad. Those who recollect the gloom that hung upon the public mind, from defeats and disasters on the frontiers, will bear in mind the reviving influence of the victory of the Constitution over the Guerriere, achieved by Commodore Hull, and comprehend how much of gratitude is due to him for his brilliant success.

Commodore Hull was the third on the list of Post Captains—Commodore Barron and Commodore Stewart were before him. His commission bears date 23d April, 1806, one day after Commodore Stewart's.

Commodore Hull was, we believe, a native of Connecticut, where he married, and where he spent much of his time when not on public duty. He must have been about sixty-eight years of age, though his personal appearance would have led to the belief that he was much younger.

After the above was written, a friend handed us the following:  
 Commodore Hull expired this morning at his residence, Portico Square, within a few days of completing the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Before entering the Navy, he made two voyages to England, one to Ireland, one to Rotterdam, two to Lisbon, two to Cadiz, and ten voyages to the West Indies. He commenced his nautical career when twelve years of age, (fifty-six years ago,) and went on board a prize taken by his father from the British during the Revolution, when the enemy had possession of New York.

On the 9th of March, 1798, he entered the Constitution, under Commodore Talbot, in May, 1800, in the quasi French war, he cut out a French letter of marque from Porte Platte, (St. Domingo,) with a small sloop. This gallant act was achieved at noon day, and without loss of a man.

In 1840 he commanded the brig Argus, and rendered service in the Tripolitan War, in the storming of Tripoli, and the reduction of Derne. In 1812 he commanded the Constitution, and by his energy and skill as a seaman, he escaped from a British squadron under Commodore Brouk. That escape has been faithfully described by Mr. Cooper, in his Naval History. Not long after this affair, he met the British frigate Guerriere, and, to the surprise of the whole world, conquered her. That fight was of more importance to the people of this country, than all the subsequent naval victories, because it demonstrated that the notion of Britain being invincible on the seas was incorrect.—And as the Commodore once said to the writer: "The people did not know that I went to sea without orders." The Government was afraid to trust our ships of war out of our own ports, until Hull, in spite of the panic, showed that an American frigate was equal to a frigate of any other nation.

few guns as they bore, but her object was not to commence the action seriously, until quite close.

At 6 o'clock, the enemy bore up and ran off, under his three topsails and jib, with the wind on his quarter.—As this was an indication of a readiness to receive his antagonist, in a fair yard-arm and yard arm fight, the Constitution immediately set her main top-gallant sail and foresail to get alongside. At a little after 6, the bows of the American frigate began to double on the quarter of the English ship, when she opened with her forward guns, drawing slowly ahead, with her greater way, both vessels keeping up a close and heavy fire, as their guns bore. In about ten minutes, or just as the ships were fairly side by side, the mizzen-mast of the Englishman was shot way, when the American passed slowly ahead, keeping up a tremendous fire, and luffed short round on her bows, to prevent being raked. In executing this manœuvre, the ship shot into the wind, got sternway, and fell foul of her antagonist.

While in this situation, the cabin of the Constitution took fire from the close explosion of the forward guns of the enemy, who obtained a small, but momentary advantage from his position. The good conduct of Mr. Hoffman, who commanded in the cabin, soon repaired this accident, and a gun of the enemy's that had threatened further injury, was disabled.

"As the vessel touched, both parties prepared to board. The English turned all hands up from below, and mustered forward, with that object, while Mr. Morris, the first lieutenant, with his own hands endeavored to lash the ships together. Mr. Alwyn the master and Mr. Bush, the lieutenant of marines, were upon the taffrail of the Constitution, to be ready to spring. Both sides now suffered the closeness of the musketry; the English much the most however.

Mr. Morris was shot through the body, the bullet fortunately missing the vital, Mr. Alwyn was wounded in the shoulder, and Mr. Bush fell dead by a bullet through the head. It being found impossible for either party to board, in the face of such a fire, and with the heavy sea that was on, the sails were filled, and just as the Constitution shot ahead, the foremast of the enemy fell, carrying down with it his mainmast, and leaving him wallowing in the trough of the sea, a helpless wreck.

"The Constitution now hauled aboard her tacks, ran off a short distance, secured her masts, and rove new rigging. At seven she wore round, and taking a favorable position for raking, a jact that had been kept flying on the stump of the mizzen-mast of the enemy was lowered. Mr. George Campbell Read, the third lieutenant, was sent on board the prize, and the boat soon returned with the report that the captured vessel was the Guerriere 38, Captain Dacres, one of the ships that had so lately chased the Constitution off N. York.

"The Constitution kept wearing to remain near her prize, and at 2 A. M. a strange sail was seen closing, when she cleared for action; but at three the stranger stood off. At daylight the officer in charge hailed to say that the Guerriere had four feet water in her hold, and that there was danger of her sinking. On receiving this information, Captain Hull sent all his boats to remove the prisoners. Fortunately the weather was moderate, and by noon this duty was nearly ended.—At 3 P. M. the prize crew was recalled, having set the wreck on fire, and in a quarter of an hour she blew up. Finding himself filled with wounded prisoners, Captain Hull now returned to Boston, where he arrived on the 30th of the same month.

"It is not easy, at this distant day, to convey to the reader the full force of the moral impression created in America by this victory of one frigate over another.—So deep had been the effect produced on the public mind by the constant accounts of the successes of the English over their enemies at sea, that the opinions already mentioned of their invincibility on that element generally prevailed; and it had been publicly predicted that, before the contest had continued six months, American ships of war would lie alongside of American frigates with comparative impunity.

"Perhaps the only portion of even the American population that expected different results was that which composed the little body of officers on whom the trial would fall, and they looked forward to the struggle with a resolute resolution, rather than with a very confident hope. But the termination of the combat just related far exceeded the expectations of even the most sanguine. After making all proper allowance for the difference of force, which certainly existed in favor of the Constitution, as well as for the excuses that the defeated party freely offered to the world, men on both sides of the Atlantic, who were competent to form intelligent opinions on such subjects, saw the promise of many future successes in this.

The style in which the Constitution had been handled, the deliberate and yet earnest manner in which she had been raked in so short

a time by her fire, the readiness and gallantry with which she had cleared for the action, so soon after destroying one British frigate, in which was manifested a disposition to meet and resist, united to produce a deep conviction of self-reliance, coolness and skill, that was infinitely more weight than the transient advantage which might result from any accidental triumph.

"In this combat the Constitution suffered a good deal in her rigging and sails, but very little in her hull. Her loss was seven killed and seven wounded. As soon as she had rove new rigging, applied the necessary stoppers, and bent a few sails, as has been seen, she was ready to engage another frigate."

"Since that time he has commanded in the Pacific and Mediterranean, and at shore stations in the United States.

He has been a captain in the Navy of the United States thirty seven years; but had he served England in the same circumstances he has served his own country, he would have been a peer of the realm, or at least an admiral.

His mind was clear to the last. He was cheerful and resigned, because, as he declared, not very many hours since, "I have never knowingly wronged a human being—and to the best of my ability, I have always obeyed my God, and served my country."

Few servants of the Republic have rendered more faithful or better service; let his course serve as an example to those who follow his track. R.

**LETTER OF MR. LOWRY.**  
 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
 Harrisburg, 21st Jan. 1843.

*To the Editors of the Keystone.*

GENUINENESS.—The extraordinary action of the Senate of Pennsylvania, in denying me an opportunity of being heard in my own defence, under circumstances, equally favorable to myself, and the individual who has impugned my official conduct, leaves me no alternate but to fortify myself before an impartial public through the medium of the press. I will not call in question the motives of that body in appointing a committee with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the truth of part of a report made by myself to the House of Representatives, during the last session of the Legislature, in regard to the means made use of by the Banks, in 1840, to procure favorable legislation. But the fact of the Senate precluding me from the ordinary course of meeting an accusation, directed at my character by a member of that body, upon the flimsy pretext of vindicating his own, is an act of gross injustice, against which I feel bound to protest. The subject matter to be enquired into, by the committee referred to, is the truth of a part of a report, made by myself to the Legislature touching the influence brought to bear upon the members of both Houses and officers of the Government, to effect a continuance of the suspension that the Banks of Pennsylvania were in, three years since. As to that report, I will advert to it more particularly hereafter. The committee from which it was made was a joint one, composed of members of both Houses. If then any member of it felt himself aggrieved by any portion of either the report made by majority or minority, why not ask for a committee of investigation constituted similar to the one with which the offensive matter originated? The answer to this is easily given by those familiar with the circumstances under which the recent committee was raised, and the person who applied for it. Failing as that person did in a base attempt to blacken a character of a man who could never be the enemy of a creature, thrown into public life by one of those extraordinary freaks of fortune, that put speculation and conjecture at defiance. Failed in a conspiracy to destroy a public officer who never injured or sought to injure him; who perhaps may have regarded him with the loathing we feel for a fangless reptile, but who was content to let him live his hour of sunshine without molestation, he turns upon the person who had an opportunity of seeing his design, and felt it to be his duty to expose it, and attempt to crush him for his interference. That the Senate of Pennsylvania would deliberate and knowingly lend itself to the gratification of the malignant feelings of any of its members, I cannot believe, but that they have unintentionally become instrumental in furthering the revenge of one who has a legal right to call himself a member of their body is undeniable. When the committee of inquiry was appointed in the Senate, I immediately addressed the subjoined protest against the ex-parte proceedings, to the Speaker of that body:

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
 Harrisburg, 16th Jan 1843.  
 THE HON. BENJ. CLAYMAN, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania.  
 Sir:—The dignified body over which you have the honor to preside has adopted a resolution offered by a Senator from the county of Philadelphia, E. A. Penniman, constituting a committee, with power to send for such per-

sons and papers, to investigate the truth of part of a report, which I, as a member of a joint committee, made at the last session of the Legislature, appointed jointly to inquire and report whether any corrupt means had at any time been used by the Banks, or their agents, to procure legislation for their benefit." If in that report the Senate believe I did injustice to any branch of the Government, a joint investigation should be had. I protest against the Senate appointing an exclusive committee to investigate facts reported to both branches of the Legislature by a member of the other branch. I protest against the Senate, at the expense of an exhausted Treasury, appointing a committee which might have the appearance of an intention to write-wash the character of a member of the Senate, and that, too, at the expense of a member of the co-ordinate branch, for an act done in discharge of official duty to both. As this is a matter that, in no contingency, can effect the character of any department of Government, I respectfully ask your body, not to make itself a party to back up an attack I can view in no other light than personal, between a member of your body and a member of the House of Representatives. I shrink not from the most rigid investigation, fairly constituted and properly carried out, but would respectfully suggest to your consideration whether, in justice to the commonwealth, it should not be carried on at the expense of the Senator for whose special benefit, and to sustain whose character, this ex-parte inquiry is got up. I have the honor sir,

To remain, yours, &c.  
 M. B. LOWRY.

If the body to whom this communication was addressed, found portions of it objectionable, on account of any intemperate language towards one of its members, a liberal construction of the feelings excited in my breast by the unfair manner in which my official acts were to be investigated, might have induced them to show a little more magnanimity towards a member of the other branch of the Legislature.

I regard the action of the Senate under all the circumstances as an impeachment of my conduct. Anxious as I am that every thing which took place before the Committee of Investigation last winter, may be made known, and the part that I took in it rigidly scrutinized; still I did not feel indifferent as to the jury which was to try me. I do not wish to be understood as expressing any distrust in the gentlemen that have been appointed to this office; my object is simply to protest against a committee of the Senate setting in judgment upon the acts of a member of the House of Representatives, without that body having any representation in the tribunal. Such a proceeding is not only extraordinary—it is an anomaly—it is unfair—it is unjust, and will receive as it merits, the condemnation of every intelligent and candid man. My purpose is not to forestall public opinion—my rights as a citizen and a member of the Legislature have been invaded, and it is against this that I protest in the name of my constituents and myself. In regard to the truth of my report I here re-endorse every statement therein made: that a majority of the committee ruthlessly trampled under foot every principle of justice and rule of evidence, every testimony was to be elicited that was thought would implicate the Executive. The sole object of at least one of the Committee was to blast the reputation of Governor Porter whether the proof would authorize it or not. That scenes were enacted on the reception of evidence before that inquisition, which if witnessed by the People of Pennsylvania, would have overwhelmed those that participated in them with indignation, and that the "Virgin" Senator from the county of Philadelphia was the master spirit of this mockery of law and justice, I unhesitatingly allege. In the minority report which I submitted to the Legislature concurring with the majority fully as to their unqualified exculpation of the Executive and every member of that Legislature of which Mr. Penniman was one; but I endeavored to expose the foul means that had been resorted to in order to connect the Governor with corruption. I made no charge of bribery against the Senator from the county; that part of my report which he takes exclusively to himself, was made in consequence of testimony given by George Read, who in answer to a question of a sweeping hearsay character said that he had heard that Mr. Penniman (a member of 1840) had been offered \$5,000, but demanded \$10,000 for his vote. I did not demand that it should be taken down on the minutes. It was a delicate subject, and for me to have urged its reception would have been inconsistent with my whole course as well as against my judgment of the propriety of receiving such testimony. It was not taken down by the Secretary of the Committee, but young gentlemen, editors of the Keystone know I need not look farther than your own persons for the truth of what in this communication I allege George Read said; and if you

both cannot bear testimony to this fact, (one of you as stenographer who so noted it at the time,) then send back the correspondence; you may not denounce it as a libel not only on yourselves, but a libel on an innocent man. If published it goes forth to the world with the freshness of your recollection of a matter about which you cannot be mistaken, and is endorsed by the one end counter endorsed by the other for its truth.

If the same witness or any other had this spoken of Gov. Porter, it would have been received by the Committee as a flood of light; and in strong letters been recorded on the pages of the testimony, and handed down to be read by unborn generations, as one of the proofs of the guilt of corruption on the part of the Governor of Pennsylvania in the fortieth year of the nineteenth century. By this I did not intend to attack suspicion to the integrity of the Senator, although his conduct during this investigation gave me no very exalted idea of his probity. If he considers the references made to Mr. Read's testimony as one seriously affecting his character, I would certainly advise him to follow it up. The last lingering traces of purity should be guarded with jealous care in order to keep us within the pale of society. As to my whole conduct throughout this affair from its commencement: last winter to its recent revival in the Senate, on long and sober reflection, there is not a part of it which I would wish to alter. If there is an act of my life to which I can look back with pride and satisfaction, it is the stand I took against a plot said to have originated in our Legislative Halls, and I believe with men professedly of the same political party with the Executive, which had for its object his destruction, unscrupulous as to the means by which it was to be accomplished. It failed—not from my efforts to defeat it. His party alone stood in triumph against the malignity and injustice with which he was assailed.

As the professed object of Mr. Penniman in having the Committee appointed, is to investigate that portion of my Report which refers to him in connexion with Read's testimony, I would remark that I did not say the Senators eyes had been dazzled by the glitter of a bribe, and that he stood doubtful, hesitating, halting between the gilded bait thrown out, and what a grasping cupidity might have demanded. I intended nothing of the kind, and his whole course towards me has been undignified. After I made my report I soon heard that the Senator from the county was to inflict on me personal harm, unless I disclaimed any allusion to him. I supposed it to be an idle rumor set on foot without authority, but the subjoined correspondence satisfied me of his threats, and subsequent events of his bravery.

SENATE CHAMBER,  
 Monday afternoon, 5th o'clock,  
 July 15th, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—My attention has been drawn to a sentence in your report from the minority of "the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed to investigate and report, whether any corrupt means have been at any time employed by the Banks, &c." as published in the extra Keystone July 14th, in the following words:—"The utmost latitude has been extended to them in their examination, and in all cases, except where reports related to a member of the Committee, hearsay testimony was freely received in evidence." I desire to enquire, whether, I am the member referred to? The favor of an immediate answer is respectfully requested. And oblige  
 Yours, &c.  
 E. A. PENNIMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
 Monday afternoon, 5th o'clock,  
 July 15, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—Yours, dated 15 minutes since, was just handed to me. You request me to state, whether you are the individual alluded to in my report of the minority of the committee, appointed to investigate whether any corrupt means were used by the banks or their agents, to procure corrupt legislation, &c.  
 The article you call my attention to is in the following words:—"The utmost latitude has been extended to them in their examination and in all cases, except where reports related to a member of the committee, hearsay testimony was freely received." In these remarks I intended to refer to the committee generally, and you in particular.  
 Yours, &c.,  
 M. B. LOWRY.

The Senator from the county had undoubtedly taken much pains to have it come to my ears that he was "game," and believed that I resided so far in the interior that time was only measured by a noon mark, and by his laconic epistle, sent by the Sergeant-at-Arms and dated with such five and a quarter o'clock precision, I would understand it mahogany stools for two and coffee for one, unless I would fall down and deny what Geo. Read wrote to me. Here I might rest this case, but I go further—