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

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

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontinued till att arrearages are paid.

No subscriptions received for a less period than SIX MONTHS. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.



THE LORD'S PRAYER.

We lay before our readers this Subbath morning, the Lord's Prayer, beautifully paraphrased into an acrostic, by Thomas Sturtevant, Jr., a soldier in the 26th Regiment of the United States Infantry, and prisoner of war in the province of Upper Canada.—Exchange paper.

Our Lord and King, who reigns't enthroned on

Father of light! mysterious Deity! Who art the great I Am, the last, the first, Art righteous, boly, merciful and just, In realms of glory, scenes where angels sing: Heaven is the dwelling place of God our King; Hallowed thy name, which doth all names trans-

Be thou adored, our great Almighty Friend; Thy glory shines beyond creation's space, Named in the book of justice and of grace; Thy kingdom-towers beyond the starry skies; Kingdom Satanie falls, but thine shall rise; Came let thine empire, O thou Holy One; Thy great and everlasting will be done! 117/1 God make known his will, his power dis-

Be it the work of mortals to obey.

Done is the great, the wonderous work of love, On Calvary's cross he died, but reigns above; Earth bears the record in thy holy word. As heaven adores thy love, let earth, O Lord; H shines transcendent in th'eternal skies. Is praised in heaven-for man the Saviour dies, In songs immortal angels land his name, Heaven shouts with joy, and saints his love pro-

Gire us, O Lord, our food, nor cease to give Us of that food on which our souls may live! This be our boon to-day, and days to come, Day without end in our eternal home : Our needy souls supply from day to day, Daily assist and aid us when we pray. Bread though we ask, yet Lord, thy blessing lend, And make us grateful when thy gifts descend. Forgive our sins, which in destruction place Is the vile rebels of a rebel race; Our follies, fruits, and trespasses forgive, Debts which we ne'er can pay, or thou receive ; As we, O Lord, our neighbor's faults o'erlook, We beg thoud'st blot ours from thy memory's

Forgive our enemies, extend thy grace Our souls to save, e'en Adam's guilty race; Debturs to thee in gratitude and love. And in that duty paid by saints above, Lead us from sin, and in thy mercy raise Us from the tempter and his hellish ways. Not in our own but in His name who bled, Isto thine ear we pour our every need. Temptation's fatal charms help us to shun. But may we conquer through the only Son!

Deliver us from all which can annoy Us in this world, and may our souls destroy. From all calamities which men betide, Evil and death. O turn our feet aside : For we are mortal worms, and cleave to clay, Thine 'tis a rule, and mortals to obey. Is not thy mercy, Lord, forever free? The whole creation knows no God but thee. Kingdom and empire in thy presence fall; The King eternal reigns the King of all. Power is with thee-to thee be glory given, And be thy name adored by earth and heaven; The praise of saints and angels is thy own; Glory to thee, the everlasting One, Forever be thy triume name adored; Amen! Hosanna! blessed be the Lord!

REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION .- We take from the Newburg (N. Y.) Telegraph the following account of an interesting operation performed in that village by Dr. Blackman, a coung physician who has attained a high repstation for sk ll in the surgical art.

The patient, a daughter of Mr. Purdy, of Bloomingdale, Sallivan county, during an atack of malignant fever last fall, lost by mortiication, a large portion of her cheek, together with a part of the upper jaw bone. In addition, er jaws were firmly closed, so that she could not eat and speak without difficulty.

The first operation was the formation of a :ew corner on the left side of her mouth, as his corner, with a considerable portion of the opper lip had been destroyed. Two weeks essful, a piece of flesh was cut from the houlder, corresponding exactly to the part of he cheek which had been lost, and transplaned to the face. The patient bore the operaion, which lasted nearly an hour, with great ortifude. The deformity has thus been enirely removed from her face, and by the use of n instrument constructed on the principle of he lever screw, the contraction of the mouth ias already been so overcome that she can easiy masticate solid food.

emanded the hand of a young lady, and only erceived his error when he got her father's

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 .- JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, July 20, 1844.

Vol. 4 -- No. 43 -- Whole No. 199.

THE FLIRT.

'You are certainly a great flirt, my dear Lucv,' said Emily, as they strolled up and down the lawn before the front of the house.

'And you are quite a prude, Emily, was the reply. 'Now what you call flirting I call innocent amusement, and no more.'

'Now, Lucy, listen to me-you really love William Sinclair, and you know he loves you; why should you wish to give him uneasiness? and that too for young men that you do not in

'Oh, no, it is not for their sakes, it is merely for my own amusement, and to break him off from that jealous disposition of his, that makes him more like an old moralist than a young man. I like to tease him a little, and you tle kindness whenever I like."

'Well, well, Lucy, I find it is of no use to talk to you, for you will have your own way; take care, however, that you do not go too far, and remember that such young men as William are

not to be met with every day." Emily and Lucy Meltord lived in a neighborhood that had long been remarked for its sociability and friendly gaiety; -every family seemed anxious to promote the general amusement, and among other things, it had been a long established custom that a ball was given at each house during the winter, and each family endeavored to make theirs the most agreeable. The young people looked forward with delight to the approach of the season for these testivities, and none more eagerly than the two fair sisters, particularly the youngest. Who, indeed, had more reason to look forward with pleasure to every gay scene than Lucy Melford? The young, the beautiful, the lighthearted Lucy; she to whom admiration was certain as her appearance-to whom the prospects of a ball brought glee unmixed, and made her young heart dance in its own unclouded gaiety. Added to the general excitement of such a scene, she now had an additional stimulus-for William Sinclair, the finest young man in the place, one too universally admired, was declared her lover, to the envy of all other girls. This would be the first time she had been with him in public, for he had not been long in the neighborhood, and she longed to shew him the admiration she was sure of exciting. Her sister's remonstrations only seemed to add to her determination, for she wished to shew Emily that she could vex William Sinclair, and make him icalous, and then make him fonder of her than

and happiness when the mind sees nothing but ly feels that it is happy itself, and concludes that all around are the same. This was the evening before the first ball for the season, it was earlier too than they commenced in general, for it was yet but Autumn. The beautiful hydrangeas were in full bloom, with their luxuriant flowers-the sky was of that deep calm blue peculiar only to Autumn, and if the trees had lost the fresh green of their summer verdure, it was more than compensated by the rich mellow tints of yellow and brown that everywhere met the eve; scarcely a breeze agitated the crisp leaves that lay in the winding paths as they sauntered slowly along; the blackbird too, that constant companion of our Autumnal landscape, was twittering among the low shrubs that surround them. Lucy Melford felt the beauty of the scene that surrounded her, her young heart beat high with happiness and oy-secure in the affections of the man she preferred to all others, and anticipating triumph from her own little plans for to-morrow evening what had she to do with care or trouble! Her light step was more elastic from the lightness of her spirits, and when the deepning shades of plainly that he was displeased," evening compelled the two fair companions to retire, her last words, as she entered the house, were, 'Well, never mind, Emily, you shall she how I will manage William."

The happy evening at last came, the young, the gay, the beautiful, were assembled, and thoughtless guiety; but who was there more beautiful than Lucy, with her shining ringlets now shading her face, now tossed back as she smiled and chattered gaily with her numerous fter this operation, which was completely suc. admirers! She bad been engaged for the first set by William Sinclair on the day preceeding, so she could only promise to dance with the others after. William was of a sedate, thoughtful turn of mind; he had none of that amusing fluency of conversation that is so generally admired in company by girls, although they may I am leaving this country for India this day, and not esteem those by whom they suffer themselves to be amused-he was sensible, well-informed, and generous. He saw his fair partner | that loves you better you cannot. Adieu. surrounded by others, who completely took up her attention, and he retired till the first quadrille commenced; but even while standing by In a state of mental absence, a young man his side Lucy could not refrain from turning tion was needless, for the letter was sufficient continually to walk to Charles Verdon, who to explain all. Emily strove to give her com-

glance towards another form ! and why was from India sought for, in the vain hope that his take of it. Lucy was piqued at what she thought indifference, so she determined to show rest of the evening. William, at last, could to point to the paper, and there Emily read. not he!p remarking the change in her manner know I can always make him amends by a lit. towards him, particularly when in offering to conduct her to the supper table she turned from him and gave her hand to Charles, who was at fectionate sister strive to soothe her. the other side. William began to consider what could be her motive-was it owing to a preference for him ! he had heard, indeed, that Charles had been an admirer of hers, and if she him. prefered him, why had she accepted another? or was her present conduct merely the effect of a general spirit of coquetry, to which he had were brilliantly lighted, the lively violins gave fondly thought his Lucy, with all her gaiety, animation to the gladsome and quick-changing superior ! He considered his own conduct- group ; fair forms were there and waving tresshad he done anything that could possibly give es and cheeks that dimpled with pleasure. Aher offence ! He could think of nothing .- part from the rest, in a recessed window, sat While these thoughts were passing in his mind | two figures, seeming not to join in the gaiety he became absent and unmindful of what was that surrounded them, either in mind or person sodifferent from his usual quiet, well-bred man- girl, with a fixed melancholy in her countener, soon became apparent to the two sisters, | nance, her eyes were sunk, her cheek pale, save but they regarded it with very different feelings, a little streak of hectic color; her lips were al-Lucy read in it a confirmation of her power, but most white, and under her eyes was a tinge of Emily took the first opportunity to request her violet that told of other words than this; she sister to give up the foolish part she was play- sat without seeming to notice what was passing, ing ; Lucy only laughed, and said: 'Never although sometimes her eye glanced around mind, it will do him good.' She felt so the with a vacant look. roughly convinced of her power over him that Lucy was but seventeen, that season of hope request of the gentlemen, she sat down-she torever. The chill wind of an Antumn night pleasure before it, and new to the world, with | ly song, not indeed one exactly adapted for the | ing foliage as the two sisters returned to their all its cares and all its disappointments, it on- drawing room, but it seemed so appropos that home, and before the spring had again clothed

> But I can love another too. She thought it would exactly suit her present purpose, and William and Charles were both standing behind her chair. In the present state of his feelings, William could only think she sang it on purpose to insult him; he looked at her, she was smiling as gaily as ever; he looked at Charles, and he thought he perceived in his countenance an air of triumph and exultation; he saw that as Lucy repeated the last lines he cast a glance at him as if to see how he took it ; he could not repress his feelings, and he walked to another part of the room .-Lucy rese from the piano, and her first look was for William, but he was not to be seen. Was he gone home without even taking leave of her! he certainly was, and Lucy soon losing all pleasure in her trifling when he was no longer there, asked her sister to leave the house.

> 'How could you sing the foolish song, Lucy!' said Emily, as they went home. 'William certainly thought you alluded to Charles, and I saw

'Oh, you will see what good friends we will be to-morrow; I will make him laugh at the

Next morning Lucy sat in the parlor waiting impatiently for the expected visit; how did her heart palpitate when she heard a rap-it | New Philosophical Journal. was certainly William ! no it was only her father. The time for visits was now nearly over for the day, still he came not; at last she heard a single rap, and a servant gave in a note for Miss L. Melford; eagerly did she open it, it

now find my mistake; happily for both of us, I have made the discovery before it was too late. I sincerely hope that you may meet with one more calculated to make you happy, though one

W. SINCLAIR.' The letter dropped from her hand, she gave I make my bread." a deep sigh, and Emily ran to her. Explanasome and fashionable; he was, moreover, a with what appeared to be her own fault. For yesterday

beau of hers, or at least, had been one till her some time Lucy tried to persuade herself that acquaintance commenced with William. After he would return, but months passed on, and did the first set he was her partner, and on him she not bring him ; she would have written to him lavished her sweetest smiles, but why was that but she knew not where to direct to-every laughing eye so often turned with a quick newspaper was eagerly seized, and the news that beautiful under lip pouted with displeasure name might appear; alas! too soon did she find if she saw, or thought she saw, an appearance it. In six months after his departure, she was of indifference ! At first she was unsuccessful sitting with Emily in the drawing-room-Emily for William thought her gay, and was pleased was at her work, Lucy, as usual turning over with her happiness, though his own more grave | the morning papers; all at once Emily heard a disposition did not allow him altogether to par- scream that startled her, she flew towards her sister, but not in time to save her from falling, she raised her in her arms, her recovery was the most marked preference to Charles for the | more speedy than happy-her first action was

> 'Died of vellow fever, William Sinclair.' From that moment Lucy was never seen to smile; in vain did her kind parents and her af-

'Oh, Emily, to think that it is my own fault, my own folly, madness, rather-he that was so kind, so tender, what a return have I made

A year had passed a long tedious year, it was again the first ball of the season. The rooms ing on around him. His evident uneasiness the one a fair and delicate, scarcely animate

Could this be Lucy Melford ? once the life the thought never occurred to her that his dis- of the ball-room, the gay, unthinking, happy pleasure might continue after her own conduct Lucy, to whom life had appeared a fairy scene, gave him no cause for it-to-morrow, she would and the world a paradise ;-where were now make up all with him, but for the remainder of her fond hopes, her visions of bliss ? Emily, in the evening he fully deserved to be uneasy, answer to some question put to her by a lady for his immoveable indifference in the begin-concerning her sister, said, she had caught cold, ning of it. Lucy forgot that the evening before | and that she had never got over it. Cold ? yes, she had given this jealous disposition of his as the cold, the chilling cold of despair, preying a reason for testing him. After supper, and of her young heart, and freezing its current. when the fair performers were completely tired Her friends had persuaded her to go to this ball with dancing, one of the gentlemen proposed in the hope that the pleasure she once took in a song-the piano was opened. Lucy was no such scenes might in some measure be reproficient, but proficiency in these cases is sel- neved, and she yielded to their solicitations radomattended to ; it was sufficient that Lucy ther to avoid their importunity than from any was the belie of the room, so at the unanimous | thought of pleasure, for pleasure to her was lost hesitated for a moment, she began a little live- was stripping from the trees their last lingershe could not resist it : every verse ended with them with verdure, Lucy Mellord slept in the tomb of her agg, sons, and the old elm trees of the churchyard waved their boughs over the fairest form that once graced the ball room.

The African Guano Island.

The island from which the guano is taken is about three miles from shore, on the southeast coast of Africa. It is a barren rock, about a mile in circumference; has no soil, or the least sign of vegetation. The guano lies to the depth of about twenty feet, and without any variation in quality. The continent is very sandy, and in high winds (hurricanes, for instance,) will cover a ship's deck nearly one hundred miles from land. The birds on the island are a kind of penguin, and cannot fly to any distance, if at all, their wings being a kind of fin. It is believed that the captain of the vessel who brought the guano was the first human being who set foot on the island, which is very difficult to approach, there being no harbor and a heavy surf. On walking on it he could scarcely set his foot without treading on the birds, and they took no notice whatever of him, except pecking at his teet, he being barefoot; and, on a gun being fired, they merely fluttered a good deal and made much noise. There is no tresh water, it is believed for some hundred miles along the coast and no rain .- Edinburg

An English gentleman, travelling in the county of Killkenny, came to a tord, and hired a ther more agitated than was agreeable to him, 'My dear Lucy:-I once thought that I was the passage. "Never," replied the boatman, fortunate enough to possess your affections, I "my brother was drowned here last week, but we found him next day."

zing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr. ----,

stood next to her. Charles was lively, hand- fort, and she was too affectionate to upbraid her other words that he is wiser to-day than he was is asserting its mastery and achieving its con- little rascal, do you say you dinn a get enough o'

Chronology of some Important Inventions, &c.

Maps, Globes and Dials, were first invented by Anaximander, in the sixth century before Christ. They were first brought into England by Bartholomew Columbus, in 1489.

Comedy and Tragedy were first exhibited at Athens, 562 B. C.

Plays were first acted at Rome, 239 B. C. The first public Library was founded at A-

The first public Library was founded at Rome, 167 B. C. The first public Library was founded at A-

lexandria, 281 A. D. Paper was invented in China, 170 B. C.

Insurance on ships and merchandise, first made A. D. 43.

Saddles came into use in the fourth century

Stirrups were not made till about the century

Europe, 551 A. D. Penns first made of quills, A. D. 635.

Stone buildings and glass introduced into England, A. D. 674.

Pleadings in courts of judicature, introduced The figures of Arithmetic brought into Eu-

tope by the Saracens, A. D 991.

the close of the tenth century, Paper made of Linen in 1300.

The degree of Doctor first conferred in Europe, at Bologus, in 1130; in England 1209.

The first regular Bank was established at Venice in 1157. The Bank of Genoa was established in 1407. That of Amsterdam in 1609. That of England 1694.

and, 1520.

Linen first made in England, 1253. Spectacles invented, 1280.

Musical notes as now used, invented 1330. Gunpowder invented at Cologne by Schwartz,

Cannon first used at the seige of Algeziras,

Muskets in use, 1370.

Pistols in use, 1544.

England 1581; in Germany, 1641.

land from America in 1520. Tobacco introduced into France by Nicot.

First couch made in England 1564.

Clocks first made in England, 1598. Potatoes introduced into Ireland and Eng-

Hervey, 1619.

Coffee introduced into England, 1641. Tea introduced "

of Worcester, 1655. Fire engines first invented, 1663, Turnoikes first made in England, 1663.

Bayonetts invented at Bayonne, (whence their name) 1670. Wirst brought into use at the battle of Turin, 1693.

Stereotype printing invented, 1725.

Air Balloons and Aerostation invented in France, 1782.

The cotton gin invented in Georgia, 1794.

Life boats invented in England, 1802. The first steamboat on the Hudson, 1807. The streets of London first lit with gas, 1814.

The above items show how slowly the conboat to take him across. The water being ra. dition of man has changed from age to age. During the first thirteen centuries of the Christian he asked the boatman if any one was ever lost in Era, there was hardly any improvement of witty divine, in which he again acknowledges manhind, in their social, political, or intellectual systems. The liberation of the public mind they were eaten by a large party of friends, A nobleman one easy visited a lawyer at his tion of fire-arms, has produced the rapid progress office, in which, at the same time, was a bla- which it has made during the last few centuries, in noble inventions and discoveries, running your office is as hot as an oven." "So it should through the whole circle of art, science, and be, my lord," replied the lawyer, "as it is here literature. With the "wings of the morning," limt, "Jock, come to your parrich, (perridge,) it has gone to the uttermost part of the earth; A man should never be ushamed to own he bave, and sought out the protound depts below; liberately towards the scene of action, "and has been in the wrong, which is but saying in and in every place, and over all subjects, mind fears-they'll wade through it." "Od' you

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-

Sixteen lines make a square.

Revolutionary Reminiscences:

THE FATTAFUL Doc .- "Died, at Victory, Cayuga county, N. York, June 24, 1844, Mrs. Mary Gregg, aged 82 years, 11 months and 23 days. The decased was a member of the Presbyterian Church for more than sixty years, and always adorned her profession by a life devoted to the commands of the Saviour. She was deprived of her natural sight for the last fifteen years of her life, which was a great affliction; yet it seemed to make her more devoted, and her spiritual sight grow brighter, until she fell asleep in Jesus, without a struggle or a groan."

Mary Gregg was the widow of Captain James

Gregg, of the Revolution, of whom I will give The Calender was reformed by Julius Casar, a short account taken from her own words. Being a professional man in the city of Albany, and having impaired his health by close attention to study, his physician advised him to join the army, in order to regain his health. He Horse shoes made of iron, were first used A. accordingly took a Captain's commission, and with a heart full of patriotism and love of his country, he served with honor to himself and usefulness to his country. In 1778, while at Manufacture of silk brought from India into Fort Stanwick, on the Mohawk river, he was shot, tomshawked and scalped, all of which he survived, again resumed his sword and fought for liberty until peace was proclaimed. A short account of his being scalped was published in the American Preceptor, under the title of "The Faithful Dog." The circumstances were as follows: Leaving the Fort one morning with his servant, (whose name was Madison,) they Paper made of cotton rags invented towards followed the Indian trail for some three course ters of a mile, for the purpose of shooting pigeons; and after securing the desired game, they started on their return. In an instant the report of a rifle and the fall of the servant announced an enemy. Casting his eye to the left, Greeg saw the savage start from behind a tree, with his unloaded rifle in one hand and an uplifted temshawk in the other, bounding towards him with the againty and flerceness of a tiger, Astronomy and Geometry brought into Eng- Knowing that, if taken alive he would be tortured, he prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible. Having his shot-gun in his hand he waited until the Indian was near enough to The art of weaving introduced into England, have the shot take offect. When in the act of raising the piece to his face, the keen eye of the Indian anticipated him; the latter threw his tomahawk and struck the silver plate on Grego's cap, where it entered and laid open the left side of his head in a shocking manner. At the same instant that the tomahawk struck his head, a ball from another Indian's rifle passed through the centre of his body, forward of his Printing invented at Mentz, by Guttenberg, kidneys, and took off the top of the left hip bone. He fell to the ground but was perfectly sensible Post-office established in France, 1364; in king his scalp from his head; after which, through loss of blood, he fainted, and after some Turkeys and cholocate introduced into Eng. three hours, was revived by his dog liking his head. He then perceived he had the use of his hands, and crawled some three rods to his servant, found him entirely dead, and, again fainting he lay with his head on his servant about three hours longer, his dog still licking his wounds till he revived. He then sent his dog tor help. About balf a mile from there the dog The circulation of the Blood discovered by found three men fishing, and, with his pitcuis moans and entreaties, entired them to his mas-The first newspaper published at Venice, ter's relief as soon as possible. The men form-1630. First in France, 1631. First in Eng- ed a litter of sticks, lifted the Captain on it, and carried him to the Fort; thence he was taken to the Hospital at Albany, where, after long suffering from his wounds, which were distressing. The steam engine invented by the Marquis he so far recovered in one year that he resumed his sword and took e-mining of his conquest, and did not again lev down his arms until peace. was secured .- N. Y. Tribune.

ANECDOTE OF SIDNEY SMITH .- Soon after the "Republican Letters appeared in England, Capt. M of one of the American packets, New style of calender introduced into Eng- then just at Laverpool, had a barrel of fine large and sound American apples selected out and sent to Sidney Smith. He accompanied the present with a letter, in which he desired the The first mail carried in England by stage eminent prebend to accept the barrel of applies as his part of the repudiation fee, in accordance with the suggestion teaching Americans in England, contained in one of the reverend pentleman's letters. Smith acknowledged the present in the most cordial terms, closing with "Instead of proving apples of discord, I shall regard them as apples of concord?"

We have seen a subsequent letter from the the receipt of the apples, stating further, that from its depressing tendencies, by the invention | with great satisfaction, after he had stated that of printing, the reformation, and the introduc- they were grown in a solvent state. It is not true that Sidney Smith arrived in the Great Western | - N. Y. Express.

"Jock," and a farmer's wife to the herd calthe flee are drowning themselves in the notic. it has grasped the highest truths of the sky n. 'Nue tears," replied Jock, moving very demilk?" "On my plenty for the parritch."