

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.

H. B. MASSER, Editor. Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. 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.

UMBRELLAS, CANES, REST FENNER & CO.

Manufacturers of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, and SUN SHADES, No. 143 Market Street, Philadelphia.

INVITE the attention of Merchants, Manufacturers, &c., to their very extensive, elegant, new stock, prepared with great care, and offered at the lowest possible prices for cash.

The principle on which this concern is established, is to consult the mutual interest of their customers and themselves, by manufacturing a good article, selling it at the lowest price for cash, and realizing their own remuneration, in the amount of sales and quick returns.

Having extensive facilities for manufacture, they are prepared to supply orders to any extent, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers.

A large assortment of the New Style Curtain Parasols. Philadelphia, June 1, 1844.—1y

HERR'S HOTEL, FORMERLY TREMONT HOUSE.

No. 116 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. THE SUBSCRIBER, recently of Reading, Pa., would inform the public...

Charge for boarding \$1 per day. DANIEL HERR, Philadelphia, May 25, 1844.—1y

To Country Merchants.

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats. G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR, at the S. E. corner of Market and Fifth Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

OFFER for sale an extensive assortment of the above articles, all of which they sell at unusually low prices, and particularly invite the attention of buyers visiting the city...

Notice.

THOSE persons having demands against the Commonwealth for Labor performed, or materials furnished for the repairs of the North Branch Canal...

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. B. MASSER. RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and its vicinity, that he has removed his office to the white building in Market Square...

DAVID EVANS' Patent Fire and Thief Proof Iron Chests...

EVANS & WATSON, No. 76 South Third St., opposite the Exchange, PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER and Keeper for the Water and Provision Chests, and Patent Fire and Thief Proof Iron Chests...

FORESTVILLE BRASS EIGHT DAY CLOCKS.

THE subscriber has just received, for sale, a few of the above celebrated Eight Day Clocks, which will be sold at very reduced prices...

STONE WARE for sale. 225 Stone Jugs, from 1 quart to 3 gallons, 50 Stone Jars, from 2 to 6 gallons.

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 & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Oct. 17, 1844.

Vol. 5--No. 4--Whole No. 212.



YOUNG HICKORY.

Air—"Bonnets o' Blue."

The glorious old hickory tree, The stately old hickory tree, Is sinking away from age and decay...

But near to that noble old tree, In the country of West Tennessee, We've a thrifty young hickory to stand in his place.

And there's not a dead spot in the tree, Hurrah for the Hickory tree, The tallest in West Tennessee.

It's spreading its limbs to the east and the west, To the lakes and the Mexican sea. Hurrah, &c.

It's good to be equal in laws, In the blood-purchased rights of the free; It's good to support the republican cause, Around the young hickory tree.

Hurrah for the Hickory tree, The noble young hickory tree, So thrifty and tall, you shall see in the fall, It will spread to the lakes and the sea.

Hurrah, &c.

Mr. Polk on the Tariff. In a letter to John K. Kane, Esq. of Philadelphia, dated the 10th of last month, speaking of the Tariff, Col. Polk says:

"In my judgment, it is the duty of the Government to extend as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue and other means within its power, FAIR AND JUST PROTECTION TO ALL THE GREAT INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE UNION...

Henry Clay's Opinion of the Tariff Question. The following extract is from the speech of Mr. Clay, in the Senate of the United States on the 21st January, 1842, in reply to Woodbury...

EXTRACT FROM MR. CLAY'S SPEECH. "Carry out then, said he, the spirit of the Compromise Act. Look to Revenue alone for support of Government. Do not raise the question of Protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest."

Principles we Fight for. Jefferson lays down the following principles: "The People—the only source of legitimate power."

"The absolute and lasting severance of Church and State. "The Union—a confederacy, a compact, neither a consolidation, nor a centralization. "The Constitution of the Union—a special grant of powers, limited and definite."

IMPROVEMENT.—It is said that there are now five hundred houses going up in St. Louis. THEATRICALS IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is stated that Mr. Macready has received for his professional services, in this country, over his expenses, \$35,000, a part of which has been invested in Ohio six per cents.

The Value of the Newspaper.

Somebody—a very sensible somebody—speaks as follows:—"A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make a progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year, says Mr. Weeks, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement."

Neal's Saturday Gazette says:—"The difference between people who read the newspapers and people who do not, is striking. It may almost be seen in their faces, and it is at least made evident in two minutes of conversation. We have indeed been always of opinion, that newspapers of the proper character should be regularly placed in the hands of children, as soon as they are able to read."

A Chapter About American Ice. As we are henceforth to have this cooling luxury regularly supplied to us, and its great superiority, both in clearness and thickness, over the home article (owing to the precarious nature of our winters and other causes) is acknowledged by all who have tried it, a short notice of its uses, the manner of keeping it, and of cutting and securing it in America, may prove interesting to our readers.

The ice that is intended to be cut must be kept clear of snow, as soon as it is sufficiently thick to bear the weight of the men and horses to be employed, which it will do at six inches; and the snow is kept scraped from it until it is thick enough to cut. A piece of ice is cleared of two acres in extent, which, at a foot thick, will give about 2000 tons, by keeping the snow off, it freezes thicker, as the frost is freely allowed to penetrate. When the time of cutting arrives, the commencement upon one of these pieces, by getting a straight line through the centre, each way. A small hand plough is pushed along the line, until the groove is about a quarter of an inch in width, and three inches deep, when they commence with "the marker"—an implement drawn by two horses—which makes two new grooves parallel with the first, 21 inches, the gauge remaining in the first groove. It is then shifted to the outside groove and makes two more. The same operation goes on in parallel rectangular lines, until the ice is all marked out into squares of 21 inches. In the meanwhile the plough is following in these grooves, drawn by a single horse, a man leading it; and he cuts up the ice to a depth of six inches. The outer blocks are then sawn out, and iron bars are used in splitting them.

Platforms, or low tables, are placed near the opening made in the ice, with an iron slide reaching from them into the water; and a man stands on each side with an ice hook, very much like a boat hook, but made of steel with fine sharp points. With these the ice is hooked with a jerk that throws it on the platform on the sides which are of the same height. On a cold day every thing becomes covered with ice, and the blocks are each sent spinning along, although they weigh two cwt., as if they weighed only a pound. The slides are large lattice-work platforms to allow the ice to drain, and three tons can thus be easily run in one of them by one horse. It is then carried to the ice-houses, discharged upon a platform in front of the doors, and hoisted into the building by a horse. Forty men and twelve horses will cut and stow away 400 tons a day. If the weather be favorable, 100 men are sometimes employed at once; and in three weeks the ice crop, about 200,000 tons, is secured. Some winters it is very difficult to secure it, as a rain or a thaw will come that will destroy the labor of weeks and render the ice unfit for market; and then it may snow and rain upon that, before those employed have time to clear it off; and if the latter freezes, the result is snow-ice, which is of no value, and has to be planed off. The operation of planing proceeds in nearly the same manner as that of cutting. A plane gauged to run in the grooves made by "the marker" and which will shave the ice to the depth of three inches at one cut, is drawn by a horse, until the whole piece is regularly planed over. The chips are then scraped off. If the ice is not then clear, the work is continued until the pure ice is reached, and a few nights of hard frost will make it as thick below—inches for inches—for what has been taken off above. The ice is transported on railways. Each ice house has a branch railway from the main line; and is conveyed in properly constructed box wagons to Boston—a distance of (as the locality may be) 10 to 18 miles. The tools, machinery, &c., employed, and the building the houses, and constructing and keeping up the railways, &c., are very expensive; yet the facilities are such, through good management, that ice can be furnished at a very trifling cost per pound; and the failure of the ice crop in America would be a great calamity. It would appear that for the procuring, preserving and use of this new article of import—though but water in its natural state in the frigid zones—a variety of mechanical and scientific operations are brought into play. The gauging, squaring, and (sometimes) the planing appear to belong to the joiner, aided by the mathematician; the plunging to the agriculturist; the transport over land to the civil engineer; the impit to our navigators; the preservation to our philosophers; and the use and economy to our medical men and our housewives.—Liverpool Standard.

SCANDAL.

BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE.

"Speak not evil one of another."—Bible. If the precept of the apostle could be enforced what a revolution there would be in this talking world! Many, who are now valuable as geese, would then be mute as fish.

There is a certain class of persons who never have any subject of conversation, unless connected with personalities. We regret to say that women more often than men are accused of this gossiping propensity, though we do not believe it originates from any innate perversity of moral feeling in the female character; it is only the result of their defective training, and their limited opportunities of acquiring information. Still ignorance does not extenuate the evil of slander; it only shows how it may be corrected, namely, by giving our daughters such an education, as will make other subjects, besides personalities, agreeable to them.

"I called," said a gentleman, "the other day, on a very fashionable lady, and was entertained during my visit, by a variety of piquant anecdotes and satirical remarks respecting her particular friends. She had a beautiful set of teeth, and as she laughed in her glee over the mingled reputations, which she had strewn like plucked flowers around her, I was thinking of the doctrine of transmigration, and imagining what animal her soul would be compelled to inhabit, in order to expiate her sin of evil speaking,—and I fixed on the hyena,—yes, the laughing hyena; and before I left her, that truly beautiful woman had quite a hyenaish look. By the way, there was much justice in that poetical doctrine of the transmigration of souls. It taught two excellent lessons to men—humanity and humility."

The remarks of this gentleman brought to our recollection similar conversations; and we could not but own that there were in society those who would be changed into crying hyenas, if they had their deserts. Have you never heard people lament over the follies of their friends, and dwell in the most pathetic manner on the faults and misfortunes of their acquaintances! And have you not felt, as you watched the expression of the countenance, and listened to the intonations of the voice, that these "shocking things" did not greatly afflict the regulator? But there are few, we trust, who thus give themselves up to the malicious pleasure of evil speaking; it is usually the result of thoughtlessness; or, the desire of saying something to amuse or astonish.

"Oh I am sorry to believe this story about Miss A.," said the lively Mrs. B.—"she is a lovely girl; but there are spots on the sun. Every body regrets it!" "Indeed! I never heard a syllable of the matter," replied Mrs. C.—"I think it must be a mistake. I have been intimate with the family a long time, and understand Miss A.'s disposition. I am sure she was never guilty of such conduct."

"No—there can be no mistake. I had it from good authority. I regret to believe it—but I must. The young lady has a very bad temper. It is a pity—a thousand pities. So fascinating as she is, too! I am sorry. Do you think Edward D.—ever heard of it?" "I hope not," said Mrs. C.—"Hope not! Why, if it be true he ought to know it. He is very attentive to her; many think it an engagement; though I never believed it had gone so far. But you are his friend, and I presume will inform him of it."

"I shall do no such thing, Mrs. B.—I have made a vow never to retail scandal."

"Scandal! you call this!" exclaimed the lady, reddening to the forehead.

"Certainly,—I call every evil report scandal which is not issued under the authority of a responsible name. Now if you will give me the name of your informant, and become answerable yourself for the truth of this story, I will inform Mrs. A.—and Edward D.—of the matter. But to tell it merely as a story which every body knows and nobody will punish for, is what as a Christian I cannot do."

"Oh, you are making the affair quite too serious," replied the gay Mrs. B.—"It was only in a laughable way that it was mentioned to me; just to enliven conversation in a little confidential circle. It has troubled me," and the lady spoke with feeling, we doubt not with truth also, "because my fault of temper in a young lady, and such a lovely one, is so deeply regretted. But then these things will be said to keep up conversation. I really wish we had more rational subjects of social entertainment; but ladies you know are not in the habit of introducing rational or improving topics of conversation. We are afraid of appearing stiff and being called blues; and so we rattle on with whatever nonsense first occurs. And a little scandal, as you may call it, or harmless pleasantry on our absent friends and acquaintances, serves wonderfully to amuse. It is so easy to be witty at the expense of others, and secure, to be at all lively and pungent, must be personal."

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion, . . . . . \$0 50 1 do 2 do . . . . . 0 75 1 do 3 do . . . . . 1 00 Every subsequent insertion, . . . . . 0 25

Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$35; 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 accordingly.

Sixteen lines make a square.

Advice to Maidens.

That classical song which commences with "O, take your time, Miss Lucy," has proved very disastrous to young ladies who have been controlled by it. Every thing is done in a hurry in this world, therefore get married as quickly as possible. Husbands are like birds, if you don't bring them down at once they are off. Love is an idea; beef is a reality. The idea you can get along without; the beef you must have. Do not then allow any refined sentimentalism to interfere with what judicious and calculating parents call an advantageous settlement.

Young girls will have twinges of the heart-strings, we know, but these are like other complaints incidental to youth, they go away suddenly without any bad effects. Dyspepsia often produces melancholy, which is attributed to disappointed affection, but bran bread and apple sauce will speedily remove this complaint.

Some girls have imaginations so tender that they believe themselves in love with every man who says a civil word to them. These unfortunate creatures should take the shower bath every morning, and take frequent exercises on horse-back.

Romance should be confined to circulating libraries and boarding schools; it is well enough in these places, but out of them it is sadly out of the way. It is very apt to take bread and butter out of one's mouth, and it is a curious fact in "physics," that though love causes the heart to swell, it never fills an empty stomach.

If a man falls in love with you, instead of ascertaining the color of his eyes, find out the length of his purse; instead of asking his age, get a list of his effects. If these make a golly appearance, never mind his looks but conclude the bargain at once. You will learn to love him when you feel the necessity of such a passion. In the mean time endure him.

There used to be many Alonzos and Melissas in the world, and there was much misery in consequence. Now-a-days, people are more sensible. They have an eye to the real; they are matter of fact, and see more substantial comfort in a well furnished home than a dozen sonnets, more beauty in a beautifully supplied table than a score of love letters. All this betrays a good deal of sound sense, which maidens would do well to profit by.

The following instance of the ruling passion amid danger is perhaps unsurpassed. A gentleman, newly married, being in a small pleasure boat with his wife, a storm arising, the trail bark was tossed at the mercy of the wind and waves. The wife clung, shrieking to her husband, exclaiming, "we are lost!" "Nay, my dear," rejoined her husband, who was an irreclaimable punster, "nay, my dear, how can we be lost when we're one!" (won)

COURTSHIP.—A rich and handsome young widow lately asked a gallant officer on half pay at what fire house he would advise her to insure her house. "In either the Union or the Hand-in-Hand Office," replied he, significantly. "Is the fire office near?" she asked. "Very near, madam; I cover it with my hand," placing his hand on his breast. The widow was not insensible to his wit or merit, and speedily rewarded him at Hymen's Union-office.

A SOULLESS MAN.—A stump orator, wishing to describe his opponent as a soulless man said: "I have heard some persons hold to the opinion that just at the precise instant after our human being dies, another is born; and that the soul enters and animates the new-born name. Now I have made particular and extensive inquiries concerning my opponent, and I find that for some hours previous to his nativity, nobody died! Follow-citizens, you may draw the inference."

An editor out west gives vent to his indignation as follows: "he who steals my purse, steals my trash; but he who steals my umbrella—loses him."

A boarding school miss, being unwell thought it was not genteel to say she was ill, so she complained of being William-sore. Thus are the days of refinement.

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