

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"

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

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A Spirited Lament.

The Columbian, a New York Magazine, has the following translation from a Mexican poet of Vera Cruz. The verses have much poetical merit: "RIO BRAVO." A MEXICAN LAMENT.

Rio Bravo! Rio Bravo! Saw men ever such a sight, Since the field of Roncevalles, Sealed the fate of many a knight! Dark is Palo Alto's story, Sad Rosaca Palma's route, On those fatal fields so gory Many a gallant life went out. There our best and bravest lances, Shivered 'gainst the Northern steel, Left the valiant hearts that couched them, 'Neath the Northern charger's heel. Rio Bravo! Rio Bravo! Minstrel never knew such a sight, Since the field of Roncevalles Sealed the fate of many a knight. Rio Bravo, fatal river, Saw ye not while red with gore, Torrejaho all headless quiver. A ghastly tunk upon thy shore? Heard ye not the wounded couriers, Shrieking on your trampled banks, As the Northern winged attack? Thundered on our shattered ranks? There Arista, best and bravest, There Raguena, tried and true, On the fatal field thou lovest, Nobly did all men could do. Vainly there those Northern rallies, Castle on Montezuma's shore, "Rio Bravo"—"Roncevalles," Ye are names blend evermore. Weep thou, lorn lady Inez, For thy lover 'mid the slain, Brave La Vega's trenchant falchion Cleft his slayer to the brain. Brave La Vega who all lonely, By a host of foes beset, Yielded up his sabre only, When his equal there he met. Other champions not less noted, Sleep beneath that sullen wave; Rio Bravo, thou hast floated An army to an ocean grave. On they came, those Northern horsemen, On like eagles toward the sun Followed them the Northern bayonet, And the field was lost and won. O! for Orlando's horn to rally His Paladins on that sad shore, "Rio Bravo"—"Roncevalles," Ye are names blend evermore.

A DELAWARE HERO—A correspondent at New Orleans who belongs to the Army, has sent us a letter detailing the exploits of a young Delawarean named Samuel F. Chambers, who it seems was the 'brother in arms' of the writer. Chambers joined the Army at Corpus Christi, and went with Captain Walker's Texas Rangers to the Rio Grande. On the first of May, when Walker made the desperate attempt to cut his way through to Taylor's camp for the purpose of opening the communication, Chambers was one of the few men who went with him. In the encounter with the Mexicans they lost all but fifteen men. Chambers had a horse shot under him. He captured another from a Mexican, which shared the same fate as the first, and was the last man that returned to us. Chambers did not admire the discretion of Captain W., as much as he did his courage, and applied to Captain May for a piece in his company in the expected battles on the 8th and 9th. The application was granted, and C. was the second man that crossed the Mexican battery in the charge. He was found after the battle, lying under his horse by the side of one of the Mexican pieces, with his shoulder dislocated and much bruised, and entirely insensible. He was removed from the field, and has since recovered from his injuries. The writer of the letter says his comrades have given him the name of the 'Hero of Delaware.' Some of those who observed his conduct during the battle, say he fought as if he intended with his single arm to put to flight the whole Mexican army. With his sabre in one hand, he assailed the men in charge of the battery, and with the other he discharged his pistols in their faces. Three bayonet wounds through the body, which he received, showed how desperate the contest was, and how gallantly he stood his ground. The father of this young hero was named Isaac Chambers. He resided in the State of Delaware, and has also lived in Philadelphia. His mother lives at present in Wilmington, it is believed, and the object of the letter is to acquaint the latter of her son's safety. Success to him, and may his gallantry win for him more substantial honors than the admiration of his comrades.—Philadelphia Ledger.

From the Harrisburg Argus. The One Term Principle.

In our last we called attention to the following resolutions unanimously adopted at a large mass meeting of Democrats on every section of the State, held in this place in January, 1843, viz:

'Resolved, That we are happy and pleased to see the patriotic and unyielding stand which the people are taking in favor of short terms of service, where great powers are conferred; and standing upon that broad principle of Democracy in truth relation to office. We therefore, declare ourselves in favor of ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

It is the doctrine of the Democratic party, in Pennsylvania, and is endorsed by the people of the whole Union. This principle is so indivisibly connected with the PRINCIPLE of national affairs, and the prosperity of our free institutions, that it cannot be surrendered without endangering both.

The Democracy of the 'Keystone State' therefore adopt it as a solemn and important duty, a principle of action which cannot be departed from, and rejoice in the hope, that the Democratic party of this nation, by adopting the principle, will set an example in all coming time, which will be as creditable to themselves, as it will be safe and salutary in its practical operation.

We find that the officers of this meeting were composed of the following gentlemen, viz:

- President—William Overfield, of Monroe. Vice Presidents—William E. Well, Esq., of Bradford county; Hon. John S. Gibbons, of Lehigh; George Frederic, Esq., do; Joseph Hill, Esq., of Philadelphia; J. S. Jones, Esq., do; Col. A. M. Clark, do; Michael Levering, Esq., and Maj. Daniel E. George, do; Maj. L. F. Bowman, of Luzerne; Col. John Tway, of Dauphin; Capt. Owen McCabe, do; R. H. Kerr, Esq., of Allegheny; Samuel A. Rogers, of Perry.

Secretaries—Col. W. Barton, of Bradford county; J. H. Steck, of Dauphin; John Alexander, of Harrisburg; Col. W. H. Huddy, of Philadelphia.

Committee on Resolutions—Dr. J. W. Griffiths, of Philadelphia; George Sanderson, Esq., of Bradford; D. N. Kowover, Esq., of Columbia; Maj. James Patton, of Lancaster; Dr. J. M. Green, of Lycoming; Charles Pray, Esq., of Dauphin; Dr. F. C. Miller, of Crawford; John Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia; Col. J. Sidney Jones, of Philadelphia.

Several of these gentlemen are well known to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and having occupied prominent stations in the party. Mr. Gibbons was an active member of the Senate; Mr. Ellwell a leading and influential member of the House of Representatives; Mr. Overfield had represented Monroe for several years in the House, and was one of the Canal Commissioners of the State; and we perceive that Mr. Kerr has just received the Democratic nomination for Assembly in Allegheny county. These gentlemen, and those with whom they acted on that occasion, had the sagacity to perceive that the success of the party depended upon carrying into practice a great republican principle. Their public stations had given them ample opportunities for estimating the evils which result from the practice of re-election to offices where great powers are conferred. They embodied the result of their experience in the resolution which we have quoted; and they had the proud satisfaction of finding the principle which they proclaimed as essentially connected with the purity of national affairs, and the prosperity of our free institutions, practically adopted by the Baltimore Convention in 1844.

We have referred to this resolution a second time, for the purpose of showing that we are not endeavoring to introduce a new principle into the creed of our party, but that we are merely following in the wake of a previously expressed public opinion; and we hazard nothing in saying that, if that opinion had been disregarded in 1844, it would have resulted in the most disastrous consequences to the Democratic party.

We feel convinced that the more this question is examined the greater will be the favor with which it will be received by the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The evils of re-electing men to offices of power and patronage are every where seen and felt. To the correction of these evils and to the adoption of the one term principle, can we alone look for future success, in our party contests. The temptations to abuse a high trust—to divert patronage from its legitimate ends for the power—must be taken away. Offices were created not for the benefit of the incumbents, but for the promotion of the interests of the whole people. That those interests are materially disregarded—that the public burthens are increased—that offices are multiplied—that patronage is unnecessarily and improvidently bestowed—that prospect on is cherished—that the freedom of opinion and action is bridled—and that the administration of the

power included in the trust is corrupted by the practice of re-election, are facts which no sane mind pretends to controvert. It becomes then the duty of every one who desires to maintain the ascendancy of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania to set his face against the present practice, and to assert and maintain the principle, that in all future nominations to offices where great powers are conferred, the incumbents shall not be re-elected.

The Tariff Bill.

The following are the most important provisions, prepared by the New York Tribune, of Mr. McKay's bill just passed by the House.

The bill takes effect on the 1st of December next, on all goods then in bond as well as all that may be afterward imported. The duties to be paid are as follows: Schedule A, 100 per cent.—Brandy and other distilled liquors, Cattle, &c. &c. Schedule B, 30 per cent.—Fruit, preserved figs, raisins, dates, &c. Spices, almonds, &c. Wines of all kinds, imitation do, game, cut glass, cigars, snuff, and all forms of manufactured tobacco, cedar, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, &c. manufactured.

Schedule C, 25 per cent.—Bezes, Bookings, Burgundy Pitch, Buttons and Moulds, Cotton Manufactures generally, do, Goat's hair, &c., Cables, Cordage, Calomel, &c., Borax, Feathers and beds, Flannels, Floor Cloth, Floss Silks, Harecloth, Seating, Jute, Sisal Grass, Matting of flags, &c., Silk manufactures, States of all sorts, Waxed manufactures, do, Wollen Yarn. Schedule D, 20 per cent.—Acids, all kinds, lard, linseed, turpentine, all kinds, blank books, boards and timber, candles, all kinds, cotton caps, gloves, copper rods, spikes, copper in sheets, drugs, generally, fish, generally, flour of wheat, &c., gunpowder, hair, moss, &c., hemp, manufactured, Indian corn or meal, lead, pipes and shot, leather generally, linens of all kinds, mahogany, rosewood, ebony, cedar, mits, drawers, &c., needles, all kinds, oils, animal or fish, oil of hemp &c. oranges, lemons, paints, dry or ground, paper hanging, periodicals, re-printed, pork, pitch, rye, wheat, oats, salt, generally, skins, all kinds, steel, except blank, stereotype plates, tar, types, &c., velvet, of cotton, window glass, wollen listings, wool hats and hoods.

Schedule E, 15 per cent.—Arsenic, bark, generally, diamond, glaziers, wax and tallow, leaf gold or silver, tin, plates or sheets, steel, in bars, cast steel or German zinc, spelter, &c. Silk raw, singles, tram, thrown or organzine.

Schedule F, 10 per cent.—Books, Magazines, Bleaching Powders, Cameos, Massives, Chronometers, Diamonds, Gems, Pearls, &c. not set; Engravings or Plates, Pamphlets, &c. Furs except dressed on the skin; Gums generally; Hemp or Linseed, Indigo Kelp, Lime, Maps and Charts, Music and Paper, Newspapers, &c.; Oils, Palm, Cocoa, Saltpetre refined, Stones, Burr; Stones, Building; Tallow, Marrow, &c.; Watches and Parts.

Schedule G, 5 per cent.—Berries, nuts, &c. for drying unmanufactured; bristles, whale, bells, old brass, do copper, do pig, copper, nails, clay, flints, dye-woods in stick, gunstones, horns, bone, teeth, ivory, manilla, vary nuts, &c.; bastings for shoes, manilla, mohair cloth, silk, twist, &c., for shoe making, potash or nitrate of soda, old powder, rags of all kinds, raw hides and skins, sap, pitch, crude, unmanufactured shell for rum, shealac, tin in pigs or blocks, zinc and spelter, &c.

Schedule H, free of duty.—Animals for breed, bull, dog, gold, silver, coffee and tea, combs and soap, cotton, raw, felt, for sheathing, household effects of immigrants, guano, models of inventions, plating, sodium junk, plaster of Paris, seeds generally, sheathing copper, sheathing metal, trees, bulbs, roots, shrubs, plants, &c. U. S. products exported and returning, wearing apparel in actual use, specimens natural history, mineralogy or botany.

ABOUT BABIES.—A babe in a house, says Tupper, is a well-spring of pleasure, a messenger of peace and love, a resting place for innocence on earth, a link between angels and men.

A babe in a church, says Wm. H. C. says, is a well-spring of annoyance, an object of trouble and anxiety, a resting place for flies and mosquitoes, a link between the screech owl and tom cat.

A Desperate Woman.

Readers of newspapers have doubtless noticed, within the year past, occasional allusions to a woman in the Western country, who complained of terrible wrongs she had suffered at the hands of a man formerly resident in this city, and threatened some dreadful retribution. The last notice of her stated that she had left Lafayette, Indiana, in masculine attire and armed, and had made her way to some town in the interior of Ohio.

Last Saturday morning, while the Great Western was lying at Mackinaw, it was whispered round that one of the passengers, who seemed a trim boy of some sixteen or eighteen years, was in fact a woman. Capt. Walker invited the youth and one of the principal citizens of Mackinaw into his office, and there being questioned, the suspicious passenger declared herself a woman, and gave her reasons for assuming the dress she wore. She said she was married, as she supposed, a few years ago, in this city, to a man whose name our informant was unable to give; that after living with him some years, and having two or three children, her husband told her the marriage was all a sham, that he had another lawful wife, and had contemptuously cast off her and her children.

Under these circumstances, she had sworn to have revenge or justice. She had ascertained that the man who had thus deeply wronged her was living at Mackinaw, and she had come there to obtain a recognition of her rights, or vengeance in default, upon which she exhibited two loaded pistols which she carried about her person. After some further conversation she gave up the pistols, and a messenger was despatched to the husband with an intimation that a passenger on the Western wished to see him. He soon came on board, and the two parties met face to face. The woman upbraided him with all the wrongs he had inflicted upon her, and demanded reparation for herself and children by a legal marriage, at the same time, with all the recklessness of a woman goaded to desperation, threatened his life with the most vehement assertions if he failed to do her justice.

At this point the door opened, and the man, who had covered before her, shot out like lightning and escaped to the shore. She soon followed after, ascertained his place of business, and sought another interview. As she approached, the man, doubting supposing she had come to fulfil her threats, and that he must defend his life, raised a pistol and fired. The ball struck near her feet. She never bled, but drawing a pistol in turn from her vest, took deliberate aim at him, and then lowered the weapon, saying as she turned on her heel, 'no, you poor contemptible wretch, it would disgrace even a woman to slay you.'

The affair, of course, made a great noise on the island, but what was the issue we are unable to state. The boat swung off soon after the events we have detailed, leaving both parties ashore. We have heard many stories about the character and the relations of the parties in this matter, but not enough that we can rely upon to form a decided opinion as to the merits of the case. It may be that the woman is a puddle, but how often does the term abandoned have a strictness of meaning, not intended by those who use it to characterize frailty, and how many, now the second and outcasts of society, desperate in vice and crime, and degraded until they have lost almost all semblance of womanhood, would be happy, virtuous wives and mothers, but for the foul wrong and abandonment of their husbands. There is terrible wrong somewhere in the case we have related, and our judgment, as well as our sympathies, inclines us to believe that the wronged woman is the sufferer.—Buffalo Com. Advertiser, July 7.

SEARCH OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—An experiment was lately made on the Great Western line in England for the purpose of exhibiting the attractive capacity of the broad gauge locomotive. A new engine dragging a passenger train of one hundred tons, performed the distance from London to Bristol (118 miles) in 20 hours, 46 min., stoppages included. The average speed attained on level portions of the line was nearly sixty miles an hour. On rapidly descending gradients a maximum speed of from seventy to seventy-two miles an hour was reached, while again on sharp curves or steep inclines, the rate was diminished to about fifty miles an hour.

ELDER KNAPP VS. TEN PINS.—Elder Knapp lately preached a sermon against Theatres and ten pins. He hurled his thunder especially at the latter. He says that "the devil was rolling ten pins, and the little devils setting them up; that the devil rolled three balls, the first of which was infidelity, the second Universalism, and the third the ball of Damnation. The first ball generally got from one to three pins, the second from five to seven, and the third (Damnation) swept the whole board, and got a ten strike."

A FINE OPEN COUNTENANCE.—"Beyond each charm in proud beauty lies." "Cried Will, "an open countenance I prize." "Sure is it that," cried Pat, "you hold so dear; Then Kate's your girl—her mouth's from ear to ear."

From the Regenerator.

Cold Water for Curing Scalds. Friend Murray: The cold water case mentioned in the first No. of the Regenerator, is a much stronger case than there stated. I came to my knowledge on this wise. In the 12th month of 1843, as I was going to Piqua, I met a wagon with a sick man in it lying on his back. He seemed to be travelling in much pain. I inquired the cause of his suffering, and was told that he was scalded by the bursting of a steam works in a tanyard near Piqua, about four or five days before—that he was an apprentice to Mr. McTurnah, a tanner, and that McTurnah was also scalded with two of his sons. But the old man, who was the most scalded of any jumped immediately into the pool, which was slightly frozen over, and came out entirely well.

This tale appeared so marvellous that I concluded to call at the residence of McTurnah, and make further enquiries. I did so, and was informed by the old man that he, his two sons, and apprentice were standing near the boiler of heating water when it burst. He stood in such a position as to take the strongest current of hot water and steam. This is the only evidence he has that he was scalded as bad as the others, for he jumped immediately into the pool and directed the boys to follow him. On coming out and feeling the pain continue he went in again. The skin peeled off a little from the lower part of his arms and a little from his breast. This was all the marks he had upon him, and it had not hindered him from his work at all. He supposes he was not in the water more than five minutes.

His oldest son came to the brink of the pool, and stepped in about half way up to his knees. He then stopped to unbutton his clothes and see how badly he was hurt. Finding the skin peeling off with his clothes as he took them down, he concluded to go into the house and send for a doctor. It was within three or four days after he was scalded he was able to go about again. But so far as he went into the pool there was no mark of hot water upon him. The youngest son was scalded only upon his legs. He went immediately into the pool as his father directed. The only mark left upon him was a small sore on one of his heels.

The apprentice went into the house and was doctored according to custom. It was two weeks before he could be taken home upon a bed, and four months before he could go about.

I have called several times at McTurnah's, once in company with Samuel Jay and Walter D. Jay, members of the Society of Friends, who live in Miami county. The statement he makes is uniform, and I think may be relied upon.

Thine, &c. AUGUSTUS WARRICK. Mercer county, O., 5th mo 1st, 1846.

Refrat absence of the Revolution.

The Mayor of the City has taken the venerable old mansion, at the lower corner of Broadway, No. 1, as his residence, and has quite recently, so far as external appearance is concerned. This house was occupied by the Colonial Governor of New York, Sir Henry Clinton, and afterwards was the head quarters of General Putnam, where he resided with his family, Aaron Burr being then his aide camp and living there with him; and it was here that the celebrated and romantic intrigue took place between the unscrupulous Burr and that first of his victims, Miss Monciffe, who being taken prisoner as a British Spy, was held in custody at this mansion. A writer in a circulating paper gives these incidents connected with the story:

"Miss Monciffe, the celebrated beauty, was arrested near the fort at West Point, riding on horseback and accompanied by a servant. She was held in custody as a prisoner of war, to be exchanged for a general officer, when ever one should be taken. She was permitted to enjoy the largest liberty, and indulged freely in her favorite occupations of drawing and painting. Every one admired the beautiful productions of her genius, which she desired to send to her father, but they accidentally passed through the hands of Aaron Burr, who established the U. S. officers by detecting, under the paintings, accurate plans of the American fortifications, intended as a guide to the British in their proposed attack on West Point! Burr was up to all sorts of dexterity and intrigue, and this fortunate discovery insured him a passport to the acquaintance of the young Amazon. The heartless Burr seduced her—probably she was a willing victim, as she knew enough of human nature to know that a wretch who would betray a female would betray his country, and she undoubtedly expected to find a traitor in her seducer. But she was disappointed. Burr's property, in this instance at least, held him to his allegiance, and his influence with the American government, as well as her sex, saved her from the ignominious death of young Andre.

"The British and her father, to make her appear a mere child, represented her as being only fourteen years of age at the time of her capture by the Americans—a deception, as she afterwards confessed. She was nearly twenty-two than fourteen."—New York Express.