



H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Morality, Foreign and Domestic News, Science and the Arts, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c.

NEW SERIES VOL. 9, NO. 27.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1849.

OLD SERIES VOL. 10, NO. 1.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN. THE AMERICAN is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance...

SELECT POETRY.

AN INTERCEPTED DESPATCH OF THE FRENCH MINISTER. Freely translated from the original for the Evening Bulletin.

LEGATION FRANCAISE, Washington, Sept. 29, 1849. A. M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President de la Republique Francaise.

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser par ce courrier, Monsieur le Ministre, un exemplaire de la Revue de la Republique Francaise...

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Business office located at the Courthouse in Sunbury, Pa.

P. & A. BROTHERS, Lower & Barrons, Solems & Bonbrass, Retailers of all kinds of Goods...

GEORGE J. WEAVER, [EDWIN H. FITZLER] George J. Weaver & Co. ROPE MANUFACTURERS & SHIP CHANDLERS.

SPERRY & COOPER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the sale of Fish and Provisions.

COOPER & CAMERON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, PORTSMOUTH, Schuylkill County, Pa.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, SUCCESSOR TO JAMES M. BOLTON, DEED. COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT.

SAMUEL HART & CO. Importers of French, English and German Fancy and Stable Stationery.

STRAW BONNET & HAT MANUFACTORY. No. 20 North Second Street, opposite the Madison House.

REMOVAL. DR. J. B. MASSER has removed his office to the office formerly occupied by H. B. Masser...

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PATENT. MUNN & CO. publishers of the "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" have favoured us with a Pamphlet containing the Patent Laws of the United States...

BOARDING. THE subscriber will continue to receive and accommodate a few transient or permanent boarders at her residence in Sunbury.

ANN C. MORRIS. March 18, 1849.

assembled; whereby a great concourse and tumult was made and continued to the great terror and disturbance of his Majesty's loyal people...

Meat.—The Lord judge between me and thee in this matter. Then he was put into the bail-dock, and the Recorder directed the jury, which, while he was doing, Penn and Mead cried out from the bail-dock, that it was illegal to direct the jury in the absence of the prisoner...

Meat.—You men of the jury, I stand here to answer an indictment, which is a bundle of stuff, full of lies and falsehood; they charge me that I met Vidimus illite et humilimus. Time was indeed, when I had freedom to use a carnal weapon, and then I thought I feared no man, but now I fear the living God, and dare not make use thereof to hurt any man...

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without fatigue; to fight in it with ease, and use every piece of it to the best advantage. I am against your extending your practice, therefore, to too many courts, in the beginning. I would not wish you to plunge into an extensive practice at once. It will break up your reading, and prevent you from preparing properly for that higher theatre which you ought always to keep in your mind's eye.

Let me use the privilege of my age and experience to give you a few hints, which, now that you are beginning the practice, you may not find useless: 1. Adopt a system of life, as to business and exercise; and never deviate from it, except so far as you may be occasionally forced by imperious and uncontrollable circumstances.

2. Live in your office, i. e. be always seen in it except at the hours of eating or exercising. 3. Answer all letters as soon as they are received; you know not how many heartaches it may save you. Then fold neatly, endorse neatly, and file away neatly, alphabetically, and by the year, all the letters so received. Let your letters on business be short, and keep copies of them.

4. Put every law paper in its place as soon as received, and let no scrap of paper be seen lying, for a moment, on your writing chair or tables. This will strike the eye of every man of business who enters. 5. Keep regular accounts of every cent of income and expenditure, and file your receipts neatly, alphabetically, and by the month, or at least, by the year.

6. Be patient with your foolish clients, and hear all their tedious circumlocution and repetitions with calm and kind attention: cross examine and sift them, till you know all the strength and weakness of their cause, and take notes of it at once whenever you can do so. 7. File your bills in Chancery at the moment of ordering the suit, and while your client is yet with you to correct your statement of his case; also prepare every declaration the moment the suit is ordered, and have it ready to file.

8. Cultivate a simple style of speaking, so as to be able to inject the strongest thought into the weakest capacity. You will never be a good jury lawyer without this faculty. 9. Never attempt to be grand and magnificent before common tribunals—and the most you will address are common. The neglect of this principle of common sense has ruined—with all men of sense.

10. Keep your Latin and Greek, and science to yourself, and to that very small circle which they may suit. The mean and envious world will never forgive you your knowledge; if you make it too public. It will require the most unceasing urbanity and habitual gentleness of manners, almost to humility, to make your superior attainments tolerable to your associates.

11. Endurable with warmth and kindness into the interesting concerns of others—whether you care much for them or not; not with the condescension of a superior, but with the tenderness and simplicity of an equal. It is this benevolent trait which makes—and more than anything else, has smoothed my own path of life, and strewed it with flowers.

12. Be never flurried in speaking, but learn to assume the exterior of composure and self-collectedness, whatever riot and confusion may be within; speak slowly, firmly, distinctly, and mark your periods with proper pauses, and a steady significant look—"Trick!" True,—but a good trick, and a sensible trick. You talk of complimenting your adversaries. Take care of your manner of doing this. Let it be humble and sincere, and not as if you thought it was in your power to give them importance by your flattery.

13. You must not suppose because I give you precepts on particular subjects, that I have observed you deficient in these respects; on the contrary, it is only by way of prevention; and, whether my precepts are necessary to you or not, you are too well assured of my affection, to take them otherwise than in good part. Farewell—my letters shall not all be lectures. Yours affectionately, WM. WIRT.

JOHN ADAMS TO WM. WIRT. Quincy, January 23, 1818. Sir: I thank you for your kind letter of the 12th of this month. As I esteem the character of Mr. Henry an honor to our country, and your volume a masterly delineation of it, I gave orders to purchase it as soon as I heard of it, but was told it was

not to be had in Boston. I have seen it only, by great favor, on loan. A copy by the author would be esteemed worth many purchases. It may be sent me by the mail. From a personal acquaintance, perhaps I might say, a friendship with Mr. Henry, and from all I have heard or read of him for more than forty years, I have always considered him a gentleman of deep reflection, keen sagacity, clear foresight, daring enterprise, inflexible integrity and unshaken integrity; with an ardent zeal for the liberties, the honor and felicity of his country and species. All this you (justly, as I believe) represent him to have been. There are, however, some remarks to be made upon your work, which, if I had eyes and hands, I would, in the spirit of friendship attempt. But my hands, eyes and life are but for a moment.

When Congress had finished their business, as they thought, in the autumn of 1774, I had, with Mr. Henry, before we took leave of each other, some familiar conversation, in which I expressed a full conviction that all our resolves, declarations of rights, enumerations of wrongs, petitions and remonstrances and addresses, associations and non-importation agreements, though they might be expected by the people of America, and necessary to cement their union, would be but water in the desert. He thought they might be of some use among the people of England, but would be totally lost upon the government. I had just received a hasty letter, written to me by Major Joseph Hawley, of Northampton, containing "a few broken hints," as he called them, of what was proper to be done, and concluding with these words—"After all we must fight."

"This letter I read to Mr. Henry, who listened to it with great attention, and as soon as I pronounced the words—"after all we must fight"—he erected his head, and, with an energy and vehemence that I can never forget, broke out with—"By God—I am of that man's mind!" I put the letter into his hand, and when he had read it, he returned it to me, with an equally solemn avowal, that he agreed entirely in opinion with the writer. "I considered this to be a sacred oath upon a very great occasion. I could have sworn it as religiously as he did. It was no contradiction to what you say in some part of your book,—that he never took the name of God in vain.

As I know the sentiments with which Mr. Henry left Congress in 1774, and know the chapter and verse from which he had borrowed the sublime phrase "we must fight," I was not at all surprised at your history in the 122d page, in the note, and some of the preceding and following pages. Mr. Henry only pursued in March, 1775, the vows and vows of November, 1774. The other delegates from Virginia returned to their State in full confidence that all our grievances would be redressed.—The last words which R. H. Lee said to me, when we parted, were—"We shall, infallibly, carry all our points. You will be completely relieved. All the offensive acts will be repealed. The army and fleet will be recalled, and Britain will give up her foolish project."

Washington, only, was in doubt. He never spoke in public. In private, he advocated a non-exportation as well as a non-importation agreement. With both, he thought, we should prevail: without either, he thought it doubtful. Henry was clear in one opinion; Lee in an opposite opinion; and Washington doubted between them. Oratory will always command admiration. But it deserves no great veneration. It consists in grace of attitude and motion, intonations of the voice and expressions of the countenance. Could Demosthenes comprehend these three things in his action?

To speak of American orators, ancient or modern would lead me too far, and indeed, out of my depth. I must conclude, with fresh assurances of the high esteem of your humble servant, JOHN ADAMS.

The heroic Ben and the immortal Kosuth have arrived safely at Adrianople, on their way to England. They will be warmly welcomed here. They intend to settle in the United States.

(From the N. A. Slavery Standard) KOSUTH. A race of nobles may die out. A royal line may leave no heir. Wise Nature sets no guards about Her pewter plate and wooden ware. But they fail not, the kindlier breed, Who starry diadems attain; To dungeons, axe, and stake succeed Heirs of the old heroic strain.

The zeal of Nature never cools, Nor is she thwarted of her ends; When gapped and dilled her cheaper tools, Then she a saint and prophet spouts. Land of the Magyars! though it be, The tyrant may relink his chain, Already thine the victory, As the just future measures gain.

"Thou hast succeeded, thou hast won, The deadly travail's amplex worth! A nation's duty thou hast done, Giving a lease to our earth. And he, let come what will of woe, Has saved the land he sought to save; No Cossack hordes, no traitor's blow, Can quench the voice shall haunt his grave.

"Kosuth am: O! Future, thou, That clear'st the just and blots the vile, O'er this small dust in reverence bow, Remembering what I was created.

RUSSIAN VENGEANCE. Behind the chapel was a rack; and on both sides of the rack were several rows of gallows some miles in length, and instruments of torture ready for the unfortunate victims.—The punishments were in accordance with the degree of culpability and station in society of the rebels. In the first row of gallows the most guilty were executed; after being subject to the rack they were quartered alive. The leaders had their hands and legs cut off, and afterward impaled on long spikes, and left to their horrible fate.—Their groans were heard for miles, and their bodies feasted the eyes of the panic stricken population. In the second row of gallows they were only quartered, and their sufferings were at least shorter. In the third row the parties were simply beheaded. In the fourth row they were merely hanged. In the fifth they ran the guantlet and the knot. All the ecclesiastics were burned. There were separate gallows for woman, married and maiden. Even children of thirteen years were subjected to the great cruelty.—Married couples were occasionally hanged on the same gallows, as well as whole families. During the space of three months, 13,000 human beings were executed in presence of Dolgorouki Stepan Rosin's nephew and particular friend was quartered. Among the female prisoners was a handsome man, who after her funeral garments had a male attire. She commanded a corps of 7,000 men, gave more than one proof of extraordinary courage and great ability in the field, and inflicted terrible losses on the Russians. When summoned before Dolgorouki, she displayed a firmness and presence of mind difficult to describe, and said, if every one under her command had done his duty in such a manner as she had done, Dolgorouki, instead of erecting gallows, would have taken to his heels. As for a man in Russia to run away from a monastery is a capital offence, she lay down quietly on this funeral pile, and was burned to ashes. The dangling dead bodies of so many thousand veterans brought many crows and ravens, which devoured the corpses. From that time that suburb is called the suburb of hell.—The Cossacks of the Caucasus.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.—We find in the Union Gazette facts showing that it is not necessary to select small trees for transplanting, in order to ensure their growth. Large trees may be as successfully planted as small ones. The mode and result of an experiment, made by Messrs. POMEROY and DRYTON, of Ohio, are thus given: These gentlemen transplanted trees, comprising maple, elm, beech, &c., some thirty feet in height, which were transplanted without being shorn of any of their branches. The process of removal was as follows: In the fall, before the frost, a trench was dug around the trees selected, from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, and the roots severed. In the winter when the ground had become solid from freezing, the trees were pulled out by the aid of oxen and levers, with the mass of earth firmly attached to the roots. They were then transported erect on a strong sled, built for the purpose, and set out. These trees grew in open land, a mile and a half from the city. They put on their foliage last spring as if wholly unconscious that they were not still in their native soil, and the enterprising gentlemen who undertook this unusual course, are rewarded with shade trees which by the old practice it would have required twenty years to produce. This plan is not a novel one. We saw it practised in our boyhood, and the giant trees are still waving their branches as freshly as if never transplanted from their original location. At the same time that the trenches are dug around the selected trees, the holes should be prepared in the places to which they are to be removed.

Mr. POMEROY, whose name in English is young chick, has become the mark for the newspaper wits to shoot their paper pellets at. They say that the Gallic Cock is well represented by a minister who crows so loudly, but that he will not be able, with all his noise to reach up a fight. This presumption must be founded upon the well known magnanimity of the bird which represents our national power, for the adage in the American primer is that—"The Eagle suffers little birds to sing."

A FEW THINGS TO AVOID.—A bottle of wine at a public dinner. A short cut when you are in a hurry. Walking between two umbrellas on a rainy day. Just another glass before you go. Going to church without a shilling. Being the mediator of a quarrel between a man and his wife. And, lastly, taking a new hat to an evening party.

A FRENCHMAN, who was exhibiting some sacred relics had other curiosities, produced among the other things, a sword, which he assured his visitors was "the sword that Balaam had when he would kill de ass." A spectator remarked that Balaam had no sword, but only wished for one. "Ver well"—this is de one he wish for."

OLD FOR HIS AGE.—An office-seeker out west commenced a speech with—"Fellow citizens, notwithstanding my youthful appearance, I am the father of two children!"

The following curious advertisement lately appeared in a provincial print:—"To be sold by private contract, a beautiful monkey, a parrot, two squirrels, and a tortoise shell tom cat, the property of a lady just married, who has no further occasion for the same."

Our God sent forth awakening breath, Came chains! Came death! the strain He blew, Feeds on, out living chains and death."

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