



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. 6. NO. 21

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1853

OLD SERIES VOL. 13. NO. 47.

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

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

HENRY DONNEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite the Court House, Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa.

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

M. L. SHINDEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

CLINTON WELCH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEWISBURG, PENNA.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Union and Northumberland counties. HON. JAMES BURNETT, BELLEVILLE, MO.

DOCTOR I. W. HUGHES, OFFICE on Broadway, near the Episcopal Church, Sunbury, May 14, 1853.—if.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, SUNBURY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened the "Lawrence House" and will do his best endeavors to please the public. SAMUEL THOMPSON, Sunbury, Feb. 26, 1853.—if.

SLAYMAKER & HASLETT, Columbia House, Chestnut Street below 7th, PHILADELPHIA. Board \$1.50 per day. Philadelphia, May 28, 1853.—if.

Dilworth, Branson & Co. Foreign and Domestic Hardware, CUTLERY, & C. No. 59 Market St., a door below 2d St., PHILADELPHIA. Where they always keep on hand a large stock of every variety of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

WM. MCARTY, BOOKSELLER, Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.

JUST received and for sale, a fresh supply of HYMNAL MUSIC or Singing Schools. He is also opening at a time, a large assortment of Books, in every branch of Literature, consisting of Poetry, History, Novels, Romances, Scientific Works, Law, Medicine, School and Family, both with and without Engravings, and every variety of Binding. Prayer Books, of all kinds. Also just received and for sale, Pious Digest of the laws of Pennsylvania, edition of 1851; Price only \$2.00. Judge Read's edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in 3 vols. 8vo. formerly sold at \$10.00, and now offered (in fresh binding) at the low price of \$6.00.

Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company. DR. J. B. MASSER is the local agent for the above Insurance Company, in Northumberland county, and is at all times ready to effect Insurances against fire on real or personal property, or renewing policies for the same. Sunbury, April 26, 1851.—if.

NOTICE, BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Northumberland, June 23, 1853. The Directors of this Bank do hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, for a renewal of its charter with the same capital, and with its present title, location and privileges. By order of the Board. JNO. TAGGART, Pres. June 25, 1853.—6m.

FRESH Vanilla Bean of a superior quality just received and for sale by H. B. MASSER, April 19, 1851.—if.

WRITING FLUID and self sealing Envelopes, just received and for sale by H. B. MASSER, April 19, 1851.—if.

SELECT POETRY.

DO RIGHT. Awake, oh soul! thy hours are fleeting, Thy life is rapidly completing, Time with eternity is meeting, Soon comes the night; Thy tribulation, too, will come, According to thy doom— Do right, do right!

Though clouds thy firmament o'erspread, And tempests burst around thy head; Though in its greenest foliage shed, In sorrow's blight; And though thy holy hopes and fears, Lie buried 'neath the gathering years, Do right, do right!

The warring elements worst wrath, The earthquake and the whirlwind's breath, The valley and the shade of death, Need not afflict; For Duty's calm, commanding form, With rainbow arms shall chast the storm— Do right, do right!

Faint not in all the weary strife, Though every day with toil be life, Work is the element of life, Action is light; For man is made to toil and strive, And only those who labor, live: Do right, do right!

Life is all a fleeting dream, A meteor flash, a rainbow gleam, A bubble on the floating stream, Soon lost to sight; For there is a work for every hour, In every passing word a power— Do right, do right!

Oh! life is full of solemn thought, And noble deeds, if noble wrought; With fearful consequences fraught: And there is night. If gathered in each passing hour, That gives the soul unearthly power; Do right, do right!

A Sketch.

THE GUERRILLA CHIEF OF ERLAU.

The history of Hungary during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is like the diary of a lighthouse, filled with accounts of storms and devastation; on the one hand caused by the united wrath of two mighty elements; on the other, by the furious passions of man, even more lasting and destructive in their effects than the most fearful hurricanes.

The Hungarian nation received from Providence the honorable, but very difficult mission—the defence of the Christian religion against the fanaticism of the East, and the preservation of civilization against the encroachments of the barbarians of the North.

In the long struggle for these, two of the noblest pillars of humanity, the Hungarians fully proved their vital power and their heroic descent; and, under circumstances of the greatest peril, showed themselves worthy of their gigantic task. The more uncertain the contest, the more eagerly the Hungarians rushed into it. They knew that they had often overthrown an enemy ten times as strong as themselves; and they felt that the death of a free warrior was preferable to disgraceful submission. Thus they fought and fell, and shed their hearts' blood on the bulwarks of civilization, whilst other nations enjoyed the fruits of their hard toil.

Their losses during the melancholy period were innumerable. Not a family in the land that had not to mourn one or more of its members as martyrs to liberty.—There was no field, no mountain, no town, which had not witnessed a more or less bloody encounter. Every space was hallowed by some glorious deed—by some sorrowful event. Thus it is very natural, that in the otherwise cheerful character of the people the memory of that gloomy time became indelibly impressed. Their national songs and sayings are saddened by the chill breath of history, and in their sweet melodies the moans of the dying are closely mingled with the huzzas of the victors. Had not their unshaken love for freedom strengthened their spirit and cheered them after every defeat, they must have succumbed at last under the overwhelming strength of their enemies.

None of the many evils that befel this country cut deeper into the national being of Hungary, none had so bad a reaction on the development of its culture and industry, as the domination of the Turks. The conquerors treated the vanquished with the greatest ferocity, plundered the land, and dragged the unfortunate inhabitants into lasting slavery. Hundreds of thousands perished thus in the distant East, and thousands of villages disappeared entirely under the devastating footsteps of these fanatic barbarians.

To complete the misfortunes of the people, the Dukes of Austria came into possession of the Hungarian throne, and, instead of defending the country as Kings of Hungary, took advantage of every opportunity of oppressing it, and extorting the residue of its possessions so hardly saved from the Turks.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the Turks possessed more than the moiety of the realm: their dominion, however, was chiefly confined to the ramparts of the fortresses in their power. Beyond these a very little belonged to them, and that little was continually disputed by the ever-watchful and ever-contenting people, who, however badly armed, not unfrequently put to flight the best janissaries and sardis of the Sultan.

On the 16th, all, the exhibition was opened to the public, and was visited throughout the day by about 7,000 ladies and gentlemen, besides the exhibitors and those holding season tickets, and the receipts amounted to \$3,639 50. Workmen are still busily employed in different parts of the structure, particularly in the Medicine Arcade, which, at present, only about half finished.—About one-third of the exhibition stalls have been arranged, and it is thought that the exhibition will not be complete in all its parts for about two weeks more.

The total amount of space on the floor occupied by different countries for exhibition, exclusive of the nave, is about 152,000 square feet, of which 94,102 is on the ground floor, 59,000 is in the gallery. This space is divided as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Space (sq. ft.). Includes England (10,570), Switzerland (1,458), Zolverein (6,190), Holland and Belgium (2,918), Austria (1,458), Denmark, Sweden and Norway (2,816), Russia, &c. (729), British Guiana and West Indies (1,053), British Columbia (2,302).

The United States exhibitors occupy 34,585 square feet on the ground floor, and 19,945 square feet in the gallery.

The total number of exhibitors from abroad are 2,605, of whom England sends 677; France 521; Switzerland 116; Zollverein 613; Holland and Belgium 155; Austria 100; Italy 185; Sweden and Norway 118; West Indies 3; Prince Edward's Island 18; Nova Scotia 2.

This list will be some what larger, from the fact that the local committees of Canada have not yet sent in their list of contributors, and it does not include quite a number from British Guiana. A small number of Turkish and other contributors are also to be added, making the sum total of foreign exhibitors not far from 2,700.

In the United States department the number of exhibitors is 1,178, and applications have been received since the 1st of March, amounting to over 400, which have not been acted on for want of space. The total number of exhibitors, both foreign and American, is 4,383.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE. From the official publications of the Association we compile a description of the Crystal Palace. Reservoir square, on which it is erected, lies at the northern extremity of the city, west of the Croton distributing reservoir, and between that water race and Sixth avenue. The Sixth avenue railroad runs directly past it; the Fourth avenue railroad runs near it; and it lies immediately in the vicinity of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth avenues—the main thoroughfares of that part of the city.

The main features of the building are as follows: It is, with the exception of the floor, entirely constructed of iron and glass. The general idea of the edifice is a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection. Each diameter of the cross will be 365 feet 5 inches long. There are three similar entrances; one on the Sixth avenue, one on the Fortieth, and one on Forty-second street. Each entrance is 47 feet wide, and at the Sixth avenue is approached by a flight of eight steps; over each front is a large semi-circular fan-light, 41 feet wide and 21 feet high, answering to the arch of the nave. Each arm of the cross is on the ground plan 143 feet broad. This is divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side—the nave 41 feet wide, each aisle 54 feet wide.

The central portion or nave is carried up to the height of 67 feet, and the semi-circular arch by which it is spanned is 41 feet broad. There are thus in effect two arched naves crossing each other at right angles, 41 feet broad, 67 feet high to the crown of the arch and 365 feet long; and on each side of these naves is an aisle 54 feet broad, and 45 feet high. The exterior of the ridge-way of the nave is 71 feet. Each aisle is covered by a gallery of its own width, and 24 feet from the floor. The central dome is 100 feet in diameter, 68 feet inside from the floor to the spring of the arch, and 118 feet to the crown; and on the outside, with the lantern, 140 feet. The exterior angles of the building are ingeniously filled up with a triangular lean-to 24 feet high, which give the ground plan an octagonal shape, each side or face being 149 feet wide. At each angle is an octagonal tower 8 feet in diameter, and 75 feet high.

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destruction of which we noticed yesterday.) £130; Europa, steamer, (silver ware, £4, 475; Liverpool, £279; Sarah, £100, Ann, £34; Queen of the West, \$82; Florida, £190, Total, £28,980.

DEPRAVED STATE OF SOCIETY IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 20, 1853. This is not the place it is represented to be. The climate is very unhealthy, the weather being so changeable. Society is very low, and it is impossible for any person to venture out of doors after dark, unless with a party of three or four, on account of the great number of English convicts from Van Diemen's Land, who infest the place. They number about five hundred, and meeting you in the street, present a pistol to your breast, order you to hold your hands up over your head, and then rob you. This is what they call "sticking you." A gentleman boarding in the same house with me, about four o'clock the other afternoon, was robbed of eighteen pounds, and then tied to a tree, where he remained until assistance was given him. This practice extends also to the diggings. If a bushman, who is generally mounted, perceives a man coming along the road with a better horse than his, he compels him to dismount and exchange horses, and in case of non-compliance, he makes nothing of shooting him.

In going to Forest Creek, Campbell's Creek, Bendigo and Golden diggings, you pass through what is called Black Forest, a dense and thick wood, about twelve miles in length. The other day, while four of us were passing through this forest, we found thirty-five who had been stuck up, and one poor fellow, who unfortunately had but thirteen shillings and six-pence, was tied to a tree, and his body filled with shot, which they had fired at him, I suppose, because he had no more. He was released a short time after, and is now in a fair way for recovery. They also stuck up a young lady within sight of her father's house. This was never done here before, and accordingly you may judge of the state of society. The much-boasted police will often turn away and make no attempt to stop such occurrences.

Hill and hollow, gully and stream, seem as if there had been a mighty convulsion of the earth, which had turned every thing upside down, and this for all thirty miles.—There are a great number of holes, which are from seven to thirty feet deep, and for a long way the ground is undermined. You think you have found a solid plot of ground, and after you have dug 8 or 10 feet, the chances are that the whole fabric will give way and drop into some undermined way.—At Ballarat three men have taken out one nugget of gold weighing 136 pounds, and another of 45 pounds. Since that they have also found a nugget weighing 164 pounds.—Correspondence Newark Advertiser.

CURIOSITIES OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

Our first class narrow gauge engines weigh empty, 44,000 lbs., and are worth 16 cents per pound. They will consume one cord of wood and 1200 gallons of water per hour, and will generate 575,000 cubic feet of steam per hour, of a pressure equal to that of the atmosphere. Their heating surfaces is of the extent of the bottom of a boiler 34 feet in diameter. The strain upon the iron of the shell of boiler, to burst it open lengthwise is also an additional strain of about 4000 lbs. per square inch exerted lengthwise of the boiler to pull it apart crosswise. The whole pressure exerted against all the internal surfaces of the boiler, amount to 20 million pounds or 10,000 tons! The usual distance travelled by the locomotive in motion but about one eighth of the time, is equal to once around the globe every year. In going 60 miles an hour, 85 feet are traversed per second. Five revolutions of the driving wheels are made, requiring 20 strokes of the piston, and 20 intermediate periods of action of the valve, equal to the division of a second into 40 parts.

THE BEGINNING OF USEFUL MEN.

The late Samuel Appleton, of Boston, one of the most eminent and wealthy merchants of that city, was, sixty years ago, a country school teacher, at New Ipswich, from which place he went forth with a certificate from the pastor of the village, that he was "a person who supported a good moral character, and was possessed of abilities sufficient to instruct a school in reading, writing, orthography, English grammar, and arithmetic." At the centennial celebration of the settlement of New Ipswich, in 1850, Mr. Appleton sent \$5,000 to the literary institutions of New Hampshire, the Academy of Ipswich in particular, to enable that institution to assume its former standing, and extend its future usefulness.

Mr. Appleton was worth one million of dollars. By his will he leaves to his widow specific bequests amounting in value to \$200,000. He makes 42 other bequests to nephews and nieces and others, amounting in all to \$320,000 more; among which may be mentioned \$5,000 "to his friend and pastor, Rev. Ephraim Peabody," and \$5,000 to the servants living in his family in the manner and according to proportion, to be fixed upon by his widow. He then bequeaths to his executors manufacturing stocks of the value of \$300,000, to be by them distributed for scientific, literary, religious, or charitable purposes. The residue he also bequeaths to his relatives.