A molverture

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

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> From the Knickerbocker. THE FALL OF THE OAK.

> > BY GEORGE HILL.

A glorious tree is the old gray oak, He has stood for a thousand years, Has stood and frowned Like a king among his peers: As around their king they stand, so now When the flowers their pale leaves fold, The tall trees round him stand arrayed In their robes of purple gold.

He stood like a tower Through sun and shower. And dared the winds to battle ; He has heard the hail, As from plates of mall, From his old limbs shaken, rattle: Has tossed them about, and shorn the tope (When the storm has roused his might,)
Of the forest-trees, as a strong man doth
The heads of his foes in fight.

The autumn sun looks kindly down, But the frost is on the les,
And sprinkles the horn
Of the owl at morn,
As she hies to the old oak tree. Not a leaf is stirred. Not a sound is heard But the thump of the thresher's flail, The low wind's sigh, Or the distant cry
Of the hound on the Fox's trail.

The forester he has whistling plunged, With his axe in the deep wood's gloom, That shrouds the hill, Where few and chill The sunbeams straggling come ; His brawny arm he has bared, and laid His axe at the root of the tree, The old gray oak, And, with lusty stroke, He wields it merrily :

With lusty stroke, And the old gray oak, You may see him shake, And the night-owl break, From her perch in his leafy crest. She will come but to find him gone from where He stood at the break of day; Like a cloud that peals as it melts to air, He has passed, with a crash, away!

Though the spring in bloom and the frost in gold No more his limbs attire, He shall float, and brave The blast and the battle fire? Shall spread his white wings to the wind, And thunder on the deep, As he thundered when On the high and stormy steep!

From the Christian Observer. THE HORRORS OF WAR.

cleirgyman, who went over the field of battle after the defeat of the Russians by the King of Prussis at Soldin, wrote and published the following account of it :-

At one o'clock the cannonading cead, and I went out on foot to Soldin, in der to learn to whose advantage the ttle turned out. Toward evening 10 of the Russian fugitives came to oldin, a pitiful sight indeed: some olding up their hands cursing and vearing, others praying and praising e King of Prussia, without hats, withit clothes, some on foot, others two on horse, with their heads and arms tied ; some dragging along by the stirips, and others by the horses' tails. When the battle was decided, and vicory shouted for by the Prussian army. ventured to the place where the caonading was. After walking some ay, a Cossack's horse came running all speed toward me, I mounted him, nd on my way for seven miles and a alf on this side the field of battle, I ound the dead and wounded lying on ne ground, sadly cut in pieces. The irther I advanced, the more these poor reatures lay heaped one upon another. his scene I shall never forget. The lossacks, as soon as they saw me, cried ut, "Dear sir, water, water, water." lighteous God! what a sight. Men, vomen and children, Russians and 'russians, carriages and horses, oxen, hests, baggage, all lying one upon inother, to the height of a man; seven rillages around me in flames, and the nhabitants either massacred or thrown nto the fire.

The poor wounded were still firing it one another in the greatest exasperaion. The field of battle was a plain of a mile, was a sheet of naked human two miles and a half long, and wholly covered with the dead and wonnded. ring the night mutually stripped, not There was not even room to set my leaving the worst rag upon them, alfoot without treading on some of them. Several brooks were so filled up with up, one upon another, as high as two from which it could not remove. men, and appeared like hills to the common ground: I could hardly recover myself from the fright occasioned by the great and miserable outcry of the wounded. A noble Prussian officer to me: "Sir, you are a priest, and preach mercy; pray show me some ving fled, its application in cases of suscompassion, and despatch me at once." pended animation, particularly from to the danger of its being blown over paid, which will need thin immediate attention.

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 .- Japranson .

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, April 24, 1841.

By Masser & Elsely.

Night before the battle of Prussian Eylau, from | drowning, possesses strong claims to | by the winds while the ground is unfro-

Vol. I .- No. XXXI.

Sir Robert Wilson's Memoirs:

Perhaps no night was ever so awful. and objects-the fates that awaited from drowning. their achievements—the events that depended on them—the presence 150,000 men, impatient for mutual slaughterthe wintry wildness of the scene, faintshivering groups extended aroundknewledge of the Russian sufferancecommisseration of their helpless distress -anxiety for their fate-all these kept unclosed the wearied eye and oppressed the mind with variety and weight of thought.

Scene after the battle from the same. During the suspension of movements, a few moments were afforded to contemplate the field of battle, and never did a more terrible spectacle present it- flesh, I passed a very strong shock of roots, covered up in this position, are self. Fifty thousand brave men since through its body; It moved its hind afterwards found a mass of rotten matsunrise killed and wounded, and great legs. I gave it another shock, which part, being struck by cannon shot, exposed still on the ground, without the passed twenty shocks in quick succesmeans, without the hope of succor. Near fifty thousand more worn out with fa- limb, its mouth opened, and I was inclitigue and exhausted with hunger, were unable to keep the field, and about to abandon their mangled comrades, who passing the shocks the dog was as mowere imploring their assistance and tionless as it was previous to my comprotection.

The Prussians had provisions; but the Russians had no other sustenance than more motion in the limbs. Considering the frozen snow. Their wants had induced numbers during the battle to sensibility, these shocks would be too search for food in the adjoining villages, powerful for it, I decreased the intensiand the plain was covered by foraging ty of them, and passed many hundreds

parties, passing and repassing. The French left 650 of their own wounded, and 150 Russians, under the care of two surgeons, but without inburgomaster of Landsberg declared that 10.000 wounded had passed thro' this town. Although the soldiery and peasantry had, since the battle, been young dogs. continually employed in burying the dead, the ground was still covered with towards Landsberg were literally paved with frozen and encrusted bodies, which the returning cannonwheels had nic fluid that life was restored. The

rather splintered than lacerated. Scene at Heilsberg, from the same.

The cannon thundered, and the musketry rolled, illuminating the atmosphere with continued flame, till gradually the combat relaxed, and the Russian lines re-ascended to their position. A little before ten at night, a deserter came over to the Russians, and informed the general that another assault was preparing from the wood. Suitable arrangements had scarcely been made, when the dark bodies of the columns were seen sweeping forward. Again the batteries were opened, and the fury of the battle again raged; but the assailants, unable to force the progress, fled back wrecked and almost annihilated. The action became then feeble, and about eleven o'clock the enemy, along their line of tiralleurs, shouted "arretez le combat," (cease the action,) when this scene closed, and the massacre terminated; but the cessation of the tumultuous uproar of war was followed by a melancholy din—the groans of the wounded, who, anticipating the morrew's renewal of the fight, or tortured by pain, in vain implored removal, relief, and even death.

Heavy rain fell in the early part of the night, which rendered the ground exceedingly slippery, and the troops experienced much distress. When light broke, the French were arrayed in order of battle; but a spectacle, indescribably disgusting, engaged attention more than the hostile dispositions.

The ground between the wood and the Russian batteries, about a quarter bodies, which friends and foes had duthough numbers of these bodies still retained consciousness of their situation.

From the Brighton (England) Herald.

Life Restored by Galvanism.

Galvanism was resorted to as a means of restoring the unfortunate Scott, the who had lost both of his legs, cried out diver, and though unsuccessful in that particular instance, the vital spark ha-

following are a series of very interesting no occasion ever excited a higher inte- experiments made by a gentleman, narest. The contact of the adverse ar- med Halse, to test the power of Galvanmies-the importance of their character ism in cases of suspended anmation

"On Thursday last one of my spaniels whelped, having a litter of thirteen, six of which I took for my experiments. I drowned three of them in cold water, likely to take hold of the earth at this ly cheered by the partial fires, on whose and kept them immersed for fifteen mi- time than when the soil is more dryblaze the darkness of the storm rested, nutes, at which time I took them from but they should consider that the roots and whose flames exposed to view the the bucket, and placed them in front of in this latitude seldom begin to search a good fire. No motion could be per- for feed before about the first of May. ceived in either of them. I then put and that by removing the tree in a very the front legs of one of them in a jar wet time, they can never place the roots containing a warm solution of salt and so well in the earth as when the mould water, and its hindlegs in a similar jar, is more dry and friable. In a very wet in each of which was inserted one pole time the little fibrous roots are apt to of the galvanic battery; the whole were cling together, and instead of extending then placed near the fire.

caused its tail also to move. I now sion through its body; it moved every ned to believe that the dog had actually come to life; but the moment I ceased mencement. Again I continued the shocks, and I noticed that there was of them as being quite common "Down East," as that, in proportion to the return of the in rapid succession. I continued this for about five minutes, the motion of the limbs increasing as the shocks increased in number. I now ceased; the struments or means of dressing, without | dog still moved; It was restored to life. provisions, and with dead bodies inter- I placed it on a warm flannel in front of mingled in almost every room. The the fire, and in a very short time it appeared as well as it was previous to its

I now examined the two other dogs

which were drowned and taken from They were both dead—a plain proof that it was entirely owing to the galvaother three dogs I drowned in warm water, and kept them immersed for forty minutes, at which time all motion had ceased. Two of them I had in front of the fire, and the remaining one I placed in the jars, as in the preceding experiment. I now passed a shock of weak intensity through the body, but no motion was perceptible. I therefore increased the intensity of them considerably, and gave the shocks in quick succession. Every limb moved, the belly protracted and again collapsed, and the head was raised. At this period I stopped passing the shocks, in order to see if there was any motion in the dog, when not under the galvanic influence-there was none. I again proceeded with the shocks, and having noticed that the limbs moved more rapidly than before, I considered it necessary to decrease the intensity and increase the quantity of electric fluid, which I did, so much as to perceive a slight tremor in the dog. I continued in this manner for about five minutes, at which time I removed it from the jars, and placed it on the table. It was a-LIVE. In a quarter of an hour it appeared to be perfectly recovered. The other dogs (which were not allowed to get cold during the whole of the experiment) were examined; no motion whateffect of galvanism on one of these. I was successful. In one hour after this I operated on the other dog also, but it was in vain. There was no vigor remaining in the vital powers; life had

Orchards-Transplanting Trees.

April is the month which most people prefer for setting out trees of all kinds. Some transplant them in October, and can be substantiated by the testimonies of various they assign as a reason for this practice the fact that the earth settles more firm-Russians, that I affirm, they lay heaped It was a sight that the eye loathed, but Iy about the roots, and that the tree has nothing to do but to grow as soon as ed when the patient can have access to it. Full the warm weather commences-but we and explicit directions are defined in the medical prefer the spring season for transplant. pamplet which accompanies the medicine, and can ing-we do not choose to have a young be obtained gratis of any of the regularly appointed tree stand six months in its new loca- sgents who sell this medicine. tion without beginning to grow-it will stand more safe through the winter in

the attention of medical men. The zen, it is far more exposed in a hard winter to the frosts which penetrate deeply in loose earth, and sometimes

destroy the vitality of the roots. Many farmers choose to transplant trees as early as possible after the frost is out of the ground, and some choose a wet day, or a time when the soil is full of water, supposing the roots are more in every direction as they did while in The position of the dog being now the nursery, we shall find them in masfavorable for operating on, without the ses, clotted and adhering to one anonecessity of making any incisions in the ther, and it often happens that clusters ter.-[Boston Cultivator.

ICE HOUSES. Mn. Entron :- I wish to enquire whether any of your correspondents are familiar with the principles of constructing lex Houses in cellure? A gentleman informad me, not long since, that these necessary appendages of farm houses, could be constructed with far less expense in the cellar, then in any other situation. He professed not to be farailiar with the manner of constructing them, but spoke well as in many parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. If any of your readers possess information on this subject, they will confer a favor upon the public, by giving it publicity ing and disgraceful. through the columns of the Cultivator. H. D. W.

Windham, April 5th 1841. Will some of our correspondents answer this in quiry ! Meanwhile we say, that there is nothing very learned or mysterious in the 'principles' of constructing ice houses in cellars as practiced hereabouts. A man has but to dig a hole, say four feet, or more if he chooses, equare in his cellar; line being drowned: it crawled on the flan-nel, and made the noise pecunar to Some boughs should also be thrown over the top, a square frame resting on the cellar floor. Meat, milk, butter, lard, &c., placed in vessels on the trap human carcasses; and parts of the road the water at the same time this one was. to raise the door and take out the desired quantity. The ice house keeps the whole cellar eool, and even

side in cooling the rooms above .- Maine Cultiva-

HEPATITIS, OR LIVER COMPLAINT. Liver complaint is described to be of two forms, wz ; Acute and Chronic, which are different in their seat and character, and are produced from ulcers on the Liver, which is deseased on the surface or in the centre. In the former, the patient is attacked with sudden pain, in the region of the Liver, so severe that even the bed clothes are insupportable; the pa- till it is overtaken by a reverse. The losing game tient cannot bear to turn or lay on his left side from the pressure exerted in that position of the inflamed organs. The latter may go on in such a manner that the first symtoms of Liver Complaint are those which mark the occurrence of suppuration. The Acute and Sub-acute varieties, almost always commence with some chilly feelings succeeded by heat of the skin, fevered tongue, having a yellowish appearance. Irregular state of the bowels, costiveness, countencance changes to a pale or citron color, or yellow like those afflicted with jaundice, difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with cough, feverish symtoms, a dry and parched skin, difficulty of lying on the right side, urine scanty and high colored, the patient passes many bad nights and is frequently troubled with Diarrhoa, Tenasmus and Piles, nausea and vomiting, and has a considerable thirst. When the inflammation affects the peritoneal coat of the Liver the pain is much more intense and the fever higher than when confined to the Liver. In chronic affections it is uncertain in its termination; the pain is intense, attended occasionalever could be perceived. I tried the ly with feverish symtoms, a dry and parched skin, irregular bowels, sallow countenance, frequent attacks of juandice, the tongue is scarcely ever free from yellow fur, the appetite had, and a corruption attacks the face and back, behind the shoulders, &c.

Da. HARLICH's Compound Strengthening Tonic and Aperient German Pills, will, in a majority of cases, produce a perfect cure, and if used at the very onset of affliction will in every case arrest the disease. This is not merely theory but fact, which persons who have witnessed the astonishing effects of this invaluable medicine. The diet must be attended to, and the warm bath must not be neglect-

the nursery than in fresh loam recently delphis, where all communications for Agencies placed about its roots—for in addition Advertising and Medicines must be addressed post that the inner bark of the scion and of the stock may will niver uch one of the decateful things again exactly meet. Large stocks require two scions, one

Good Advice from George Washington, To Bushness Washington,

NEWBURGH, 15th January, 1798. Dear Bushrod .-- You will be surprised, perhaps, at receiving a letter from me; but if the end is answered for which it is written, I shall not think my time misspent. Your father, who seems to entertain a very favorable opinion of your prudence, and I hope you merit it, in one or two of his letters to me he speaks of the difficulty he is under to make you remittances. Whether this arises from the scantiness of his funds or the extensiveness of your demands, is matter of conjecture with me. I hope it is not the latter; because common prudence, and every other consideration, which ought to have weight in a reflecting mind, are opposed to your requiring more than his convenience and a regard to his other children will enable him to pay; and because he holds up no idea in the letter which would support me in the conclusion. Yet when I take a view of the inexperience of youth and the temptations of cities; and the distresses to which Virginia gentlemen are driven by an accumulation of taxes and the want of market, I am almost inclined to ascribe it in part to both. Therefore as a friend I give you the following advice. Let the object which carried you to Philadelphia, be always before your eyes. Remember it is not the mere study of the law, but become eminent in the profession of it, that is to yield honor and profit. The first was your choice; let the second be your ambition. Dissipation is incompatible with both; the company in which you will improve most will be the least expensive to you; yet I am not such a stoic as to suppose that you will, or think it right that you should always be in company with Senators and Philosophers ; but of the juvinile kind let me advise you to be choice. It is casy to make acqueintances, but very difficult to shake them off, however irksome and unprofitable they are found, after we have once committed ourselves to them. The indiscretion which, very often, they involuntarily lead one into, prove equally distress-

Be courteous to all but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence. True friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation

Let your heart feel for the afflictions and distresses of every one, and let your hand give in proportion to your purse; remembering always the esti-..... 'w mile, bus stess to to mos every one who asketh that deserveth charity; all, howevwhich may be covered with a trap door attached to | er, are worthy after inquiry, or the deserving may

Do not conceive that fine clothing make fine men ; any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain, genteel dress is more admired and obtains more credit, then lace and embroidery, in the eyes of the judicious and sensible.

The last thing which I shall mention is first in importance; and that is To AVOID SARING. This is a vice which is productive of every possible evil; equally injurious to the morals and health of its votaries. It is the child of avarice, the brother of iniquity, and the father of mischief! It has been the ruin of many worthy families, the loss of many a man's honor, and the cause of suicide. To all those who enter the lists it is equally faccinating. The successful generates pushes his good sortune, ster, in the hope of retrieving past misfortunes, goes on from bad to worse, till grown desperate he pushes at every thing and loses his all. In a word, few gain by this abominable practice, while thousands

Perhaps you will say "my conduct has anticipated the advice" and "not one of the cases applies to me." I shall be heartily glad of it. It will add not a little to my happiness to find those to whom I am so nearly connected pursuing the right walk of life, It will be the sure road to my favor, and to those honors and places of profit, which their country can bestow; as merit rarely goes unrewarded.

I am, dear Bushrod, your affectionate uncle, GEO. WASHINGTON.

GRAFTING. If you have any trees which produce indifferent ruit, now is about the time to engraft with better sorts. It is as well to have good, first rate fruit, as poor, especially when this can be secured by so easy and simple a method of engrafting. When trees have become old and large, let some of the most vigorous limbs near the centre, be selected for the insertion of scions; but it is always best to graft when the trees are young. The practiced nursery pistol was loaded, took eight at the sable fellow and men cut off all the infant trees near the ground, exclaimedwhen they are about the size of a man's finger, and place the graft on the stock and then the whole sebsequent body of the tree will produce one sort of

There are many modes of grafting, but the follow-

ing is the most common: Cleft Grafting .- This mode of grafting is usually practiced on stocks from one to two inches in diameter. It is thus performed: The head of the stock is carefully sawed of, at a part free from knots, and the top pared spoothe; with a thin knife split the stock through, the centre, to the depth of abou . aim, pulled the trigger, and off went the pistol wi two inches, and insert a wedge to keep it open for a tremendous report. The ball-for it had a "ble the reception of the scion. The scion is to be pre pill" in of a large size-just grazed the darkey's si pared in the form of a wedge; with an ey e if possi- and went amack through the door, but fortunate Principal Office and Ceneral Depot for the United States, is at No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphis, where all communications for Agencies, case. The action is now to be crarefully inserted, so
man in the party, and has since declared that

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$5. Without the privilege of alteration a liberal discount will be made,

Advertisements left without directions az to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accord-

C. Sixteen lines make a square.

on each side; sometimes four are inserted. The whole is now to be carefully covered with composition, or grafting clay, excepting two or three eyes of each scion. This mode of grafting is equally applicable to very small stocks, but being weak must be bound with a cord of bass matting.

The following is a good composition: Grafting Composition is made of three parts of osin, three parts of bees was, and one part of tallow, melted together; when well mixed, it is poured into water and worked up like shoemaker's wax by hand. This composition may be spread while in a melted state pretty thickly with a brash on very strong brown paper. This paper is to be out into small strips of a suitable size, and is very thickly applied. In cool weather, may be insunth ?

A New Railroad.

sive,-Maine Cativator.

warmed with the breath, so as to become adher-

There has been exhibiting at the Merchant's, Sanderson's Hotel, for some days past, a model of a railroad, which possesses many claims on publicnotice. The object of the road is to overcome the difficulties attendant upon crossing mountains, by means of railroads. In the present invention, the manner in which this, heretofore deemed insuperable, obstacle is overcome, is at once simple and original. The inventor, Mr. Von Smith, a native of Russia, has erected a large model, which is open. to the inspection of the public, and which will fully illustrate advantages proposed to be derived. The road is made in a series of inclined planes, ab the foot of each of which is a common well, filled with water having a stationary frame which, resting in the bottom of the well, reaches to the height of the next inclined plane. At the bettem of the well, attached to the frame, is an air tight box, having inserted in the top of it a stop cock, from the handle of which a wire passes to the surface of the water, and is there connected with a small lever. the top of which is nearly on a level with the road track. Inside this stationery frame, there is another detachment frame, moving easily up and down wihin the limits of the stationary frame, and to the bottom of it is attached another box, open on the bottom, and having inserted in the top a stop cock. in a similar manner, and with a similar connection. with the surface as the other. This moveable frame forms part of the railroad, and it is by it that the car is lifted up to the pext hight. The means used tex raise the car is air, which by a very simple process, is forced in large quantities to the bottom of the well, and in the stationary box. The car when it rune on to the moveable frames, strike the two is . vers, above mentioned, in such a manner as to ope n the lower, and shut the upper stop cock. The sir from the lower box, escapes into the upper box, e ad very short time,) the moveable frame rises gradu ally and steadily until it reaches the next height, when, by a nest and unfailing contrivance, the dets ched part of the track on the frame is thrown from a horisontal into a slightly inclined position, and the care again starts off without any aid. The car, in ru aning off, strikes the lovers again, so as to close ! he lower, and open the upper stop-cock, the air io am edi . ately ascaping, the frame sinks again to its fo rmer place. The form of the car used on this road is Mr. Von Smith. It is formed so that but two wheels are necessary, they being placed in the mentre of the car, and the seats on each side, belo witha level of the track, the road being elevated about a eight feet from the ground. This form of car has been adopted as being best suited to the nature of the road to be made, and also from the fact, that i it is an utter impossibility for the car to be got off the treack. Those who may be desirous of viewing this truly original invention, can do so by calling at the hotel, where the model is in full operation.

PISTOL SHOOTING EXTRA .- No little nois 's and alarm was created in one of our principal hotels early yesterday morning by the loud report of a pistol in one of the passage ways of the thir d story Some thought that a suicide had been or amitted while others did not know what to think of an occurrence so unusual, but their doubts were soon removed as we shall show.

It seems that one of the Irish waiters s ttached to the hotel had taken a gentleman's eve reost from his room in order to brush it. Findir g a pistol is one of the pockets he drew it forth, and began to examine it. At this juncture a darkey came int the room, when the Irishman, having no idea the

"I say, me rowl of blacking, jist etr alghten yerec like a man, and stand stiff, and I'll plug ye as sis as I'd kiss me hand,"

"Wy, wy, look heesh, master," said the darke rolling his eyes and turning a pale blue fright-"Look hees'n master, don't you do det-don't air dat pistol dis way. Whe-wha-whet for yo shoot man?"

"Ji at for a bit of divarahun, that's all. Be ais I as g, and fill let a streak of blessed daylight throug that dark body of yours."