

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

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

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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.—JERRESON.

By Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, August 28, 1841.

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From the N. Y. New Era. The Mechanic's Saturday Night.

Oh! sweet is the home of the toil worn Mechanic. When labor is hush'd in the stillness of night; When the beam of compassion, dissater and panic, Is still as the stars in their orbits of light;

With plenty all smiling in natural splendor— With products of Nature, delicious and sweet, And the choicest of viands his earnings can render, All clustering high in the lowly retreat.

Oh! bright is the hearth of the workman at even. And kindly the feelings his bosom must know; When his generous heart in its fulness hath given, The bread he has earned by the sweat of his brow;

And fondles his little ones over again. And spirits of mercy look down on his dwelling, And guard his abode in the midst of alarm;

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser. A Female Humbug.

The public are cautioned in relation to a certain woman, not unknown to me, though it be ill, who has made Rochester and its vicinity the scene of her designing operations for some three or four weeks past.

In person she is full of middle tature, dresses richly, though evincing some lack of taste, complexion light, features regular, eyes blue, hair brown and somewhat inclined to grey, age about thirty-five.

She represented herself from England, and last from Toronto—a widow who had recently buried her husband—her maiden name was Ann Eliza Hunt.

Thursday evening, the 5th of August was the time appointed which should make him a joyful husband and her a blushing bride.

None but the ablest in the profession, would she dare confer with about her business; and her intended, conscious of the importance of the trusts confided in him, to the ablest went, an interview was had, a statement made, a plain, unvarnished tale told.

But the urgency of the case, the fear on the part of my lady, that every moment lost was irretrievable, the warmth of her affection to her lover, his devotion to her, his eagerness to have two willing hearts made one, and the solicitude of the friends, all, hastened the auspicious hour.

At her order, accordingly, at the hotel, a splendid wedding festival was provided. The tables groaned beneath the luxuries of every clime; there was ice from the north and fruit from the sunny south.

Late the next day, they rose; a fine carriage and dashing horse had been provided; and my lady of unbounded wealth, and her now made happy swain rolled about town in most luxurious style.

The carriage worth \$500 was next ordered, and search long and arduous made for a span of matchless horses. Mirrors of the largest size and most costly description were sought for and engaged.

In this manner, at numerous other places about the city she stopped, and where her wants were not very extravagant, she obtained what she wished for.

But about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th, she gave notice to her husband, that she wished to go away on some affair of importance, and if he would not take it unkind in her, she would go alone, inasmuch as the peculiar nature of the business would hardly admit of her privacy being intruded upon even by her husband.

Sunset came, but not she; hour on hour passed away until deep into night; no tidings came to the disconsolate husband of the lost fair one; and his mind was filled with dreadful anxiety, lest she had met with some accident.

There were doubts and dark suspicions in the minds of his friends, that all was not right; yet the husband disclaimed the possibility of such a thing; so strong was the attachment between them, so dearly did he love her, the thing was inconceivable.

Mr. John Jones, of Hunter street, has a wife that he cannot get rid of; he is saddled with most extravagant debts of her contracting; he and his friends find themselves stripped of all the ready cash they had.

presented a check for \$1800, drawn by her, and found she never had any funds there whatever.

Take the whole by and large, we look upon it as a humbug of the first water, and one the like of which our staid city has not seen in many a long year.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer. Resources and Credit of Pennsylvania.

The attacks that have been made lately on the floor of Congress, by the representatives of poverty stricken States, and in the public press of the Atlantic cities, in the interest of foreign and domestic brokers, upon the honor and credit of Pennsylvania, have induced us to submit the following state of facts, as the basis of the integrity of the Commonwealth, and of our ability not only to discharge her trifling debt of thirty-five millions of dollars, but to finish her splendid system of internal improvements, and take her rank where nature has designed her, as the first State in the Union.

The State of Pennsylvania is inhabited by 1,724,033 free people, industrious and enterprising. In 1790, the number was only 434,373. We have more than 20,000,000 acres of land, and under better cultivation than any in the Union, and constantly improving. It is worth at least \$752,000,000, and barns, workshops, stores, furnaces, factories and mills, worth \$248,000,000 more.

The value of the anthracite coal mines upon the Schuylkill, the Lehigh, the Swatara, the Wisconsin, the Shamokin, Susquehanna and the Lackawanna, which are but just beginning to pour down their mineral wealth to the markets upon the ocean, is incalculable. In 1820 the trade commenced, and 365 tons were sent to market, from the Lehigh.

The coal trade is but yet in its infancy and increasing rapidly. The use of anthracite coal in steamboats is taking the place of wood in Eastern waters, and will be used in the steamers of the Ocean, as the safest and cheapest fuel. It is also coming into use in driving machinery and making iron. The mines upon the Swatara are capable of producing as much as the Schuylkill, and so are those of the Lehigh, the Wisconsin, the Shamokin and the Susquehanna; and the Schuylkill is capable of producing four times the amount that is now mined.

But we have not only anthracite, but according to our State geologist, more bituminous coal than all Europe. Our State canals intersect this bituminous coal field in all directions. All Europe contains about 2000 square miles of bituminous coal land. Pennsylvania has ten thousand square miles of 6,400,000 acres. It is estimated by our State geologist, that the great Western bituminous coal field of Pennsylvania contains THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLIONS OF TONS; Ten thousand times more than England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

This vast mineral wealth, without the public improvements, would have been dead capital forever. According to the returns of the County Commissioners, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, there was mined in 1837, in Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghany mountains, more than 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal! Not one ton of this reached the Atlantic market. About nine-tenths of it was consumed in domestic purposes at home, in furnaces and rolling mills, and in driving machinery. One-tenth, or 200,000 tons, were shipped down the Ohio and Mississippi. What this trade will be when the great valley is filled with

population, wealth and refinement—when western Pennsylvania becomes the manufacturing dependence of the Western States—can hardly be conjectured.

Nor is this great bituminous coal field entirely separated from the Atlantic. We have abundance of bituminous coal, the nearest in the U. States, of any quantity, to Tide Water. The Virginia and Maryland mines on the Potomac, are from 186 to 200 miles from sloop navigation at Georgetown. The completion last year of the Tide Water canal from Havre de Grace, in Maryland, to the Pennsylvania canal at Columbia, has this year, for the first time, opened a navigation for the bituminous coal of the Juniata, and the West Branch of the Susquehanna to the Chesapeake. It is estimated that the trade will this year reach 100,000 tons—The amount is unlimited which can be sent from these places on our canals to market. A rail road has been constructed 40 miles long, from the northern end of our coal basin to Corning, on the Chemung canal of New York, leading into Seneca lake. There are now six locomotives and between 3 and 400 cars on this road, conveying coal from our Bloisburg mines into the State of New York.

The quantity of iron produced in Pennsylvania, is equal to about one-third of the product of the whole Union. Her iron is superior in quality to any other. According to the remarks of the Hon. James Irwin in a late speech in Congress, we had in 1839, 210 charcoal furnaces producing 98,350 tons of pig metal, and 70,000 tons of this was converted into bar iron by forges and rolling mills. More than 15,000 workmen, together making 90,000 people with their families, consume annually \$7,000,000 worth of agricultural produce and merchandise. The number has increased greatly since, by the establishment of anthracite furnaces.

The amount of bar and pig iron is now worth about \$7,000,000. According to the returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, there was manufactured in 1838, 56,558 tons of castings in 36 counties, valued at \$5,805,599. Ad estimated value of cast iron in 16 counties, at least \$1,194,401, and the amount of bar, pig, and cast iron in Pennsylvania is worth \$14,000,000. A considerable amount of Jersey iron is made into castings and rolled into bars in Philadelphia, and a quantity of the pigs of western Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky are made into castings and rolled into bars at Pittsburgh.

Having now glanced at some of the sources of the great wealth of our State, we will enumerate the following items taken from the returns of the marshalls, in taking the late census, from the returns of the Commissioners to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and other sources. The returns of the marshalls are much too low, owing to a neglect of duty on their part, and the great reluctance on the part of the people to answer the questions put to them, it being circulated for party purposes, that it was a forerunner of direct taxation by the General Government. We have, however taken these returns for our calculations, in most instances. The amount of the products of the Dairy, and also the value of lumber, annually produced in Pennsylvania is so manifestly untrue that we have taken the returns of the county Commissioners to the Secretary of the Commonwealth as our authority:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Real Estate (Land, power, quarries, mines, etc.) and Personal Property (Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc.).

Here is real estate to the amount of ONE BILLION, FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! A tax of three per cent. upon it will pay 35,000,000 of the public debt of Pennsylvania, and leave 1,000,000 in the Treasury besides!

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Personal Property (Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, furniture, etc.) and Real Estate (Land, power, quarries, mines, etc.).

Thus it will be seen that the property of this Commonwealth, at a low estimate, is worth TWO BILLIONS, ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF

dollars!! The swine alone will nearly pay the whole state debt!

ANNUAL PRODUCTIONS. Let us now look at the yearly products of the State. We raise one sixth of all the wheat of the Union, and our land is capable of producing as much as England now does,—100,000,000 of bushels.

Table with 3 columns: Crop, Bushels, Value. Lists Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Milk, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Crop, Bushels, Value. Lists Pork, Mutton and veal, Poultry and fish, Lumber, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Crop, Bushels, Value. Lists Un-sawn timber, shingles and staves, Sawed lumber, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Crop, Bushels, Value. Lists Annual value of agricultural products, Value of pig, bar and cast iron, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Crop, Bushels, Value. Lists Total value of annual products, Value of pig, bar and cast iron, etc.

Thus it will be seen that the annual products of the State exceed ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ONE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,—one per cent. on which will pay the interest on our State debt.

The State has laid a tax, which is estimated by Wm. B. REED, an intelligent State Senator from Philadelphia, to produce annually \$1,800,000; more than enough to pay the interest on our debt. The tolls on our public works will this year exceed a million of dollars, which sum will from year to year increase, and the dividends from Bank Stock, Auctions, &c. will far more than defray the expenses of the government. Where, then, is the cause for alarm or despondency? Besides all this, the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, must pass Congress, and Pennsylvania will be entitled to a tenth of the whole. The quantity of public lands to which the Indian title is extinguished, after deducting the reserves to the new States, and which remains unsold, exceeds 220,000,000 of acres, and the quantity to which the Indian title has not yet been extinguished, exceeds 730,000,000.

To conclude, who does not feel proud of this picture of Pennsylvania? She has all the resources of a great nation within herself, for happiness to peace, for power in war. She is capable of maintaining 30,000,000 of people within her borders, of feeding and clothing them herself, and making the surrounding States her tributaries. Her water power upon the Susquehanna and her hundred branches, upon the Delaware and Schuylkill and their tributaries, and upon the streams that make up the Alleghany and Monongahela, is capable of performing the labor of 400,000,000 men. What her steam power can do in her anthracite coal fields, and upon her 10,000 square miles of bituminous coal lands, let the scoffers of her credit calculate! Notwithstanding the suicidal state of our credit by a portion of the Philadelphia Press, she paid her semi-annual interest in specie on the first day of August, and this in the very crisis of the financial difficulties of the country, before our

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, (with the privilege of alteration) one column \$25; half column, \$18; three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$5. Without the privilege of alteration a liberal discount will be made. 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.

tax could be made available. A safer and better investment cannot be made than in the public stocks of Pennsylvania. They are based upon resources that will be permanent forever. Those who depreciate them, are either ignorant of their value or dishonest enough to speculate upon the timid. There are no people in the world who have so many advantages and so few burdens. The public debt is a trifle in this rich and powerful Commonwealth. We can pay it and never feel the burden. Our population are industrious, thriving and honest, and out of the company of the Philadelphia brokers, and the subsidized presses in their interest, there is not a man among the seventeen hundred thousand free people who boast of the title of "Pennsylvaniaans," who does not scorn the dishonest and recreant sentiment of a violated public faith.

The Turkish Ladies.

The firms have been issued, in which Turkish ladies are earnestly sought to abstain from all such indecencies as the exposure of their noses and lips to the wanton gaze of passengers. They are required to leave only a sufficient aperture in their veils, to see that they do not defile themselves by coming in contact with any male infidel. But worse—the last issued firman has this passage:

"It being a matter of public notoriety, that the infidel traders of Pera have increased in number, and have stored their shops with divers tempting articles, the offspring of Satan's inventions, whereby the wives and handmaids of the faithful are excited to acts of most objectionable extravagance, thereby injuring their domestic felicity, and entailing great pecuniary afflictions upon their husbands and lords; it also being observed, that not content with filling their shops with these luring creations of Eblis, the aforesaid breeders of mischief place behind their counters youths of comely appearance, hoping strongly to further captivate and intoxicate the senses of true believing women, and thence endangering their souls as well as their purses, it is, consequently, ordained, in the name of the Avenger of all Incongruities, that caution and discretion be inculcated by husbands and male relatives, and that the pernicious practice of frequenting these infidel traps of destruction be put an end to. Let this serve as a warning, or all parties will eat considerable dirt in this world and in the next."

Some years ago a noted warrior of the Pottowattomic tribe presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago, as one of the chief men of his village, observing, with the customary simplicity of the Indians, that he was a very good man and a good American, and concluding with a request for a dram of whiskey. The agent replied that it was not his practice to give whiskey to good men—that good men never asked for whiskey, and never drank it when voluntarily offered—that it was bad Indians only who demanded whiskey. "Then," replied the Indian quickly, in broken English, "me d—d rascal!"

A VORACIOUS INSECT.—We witnessed yesterday the most extraordinary case of gluttony in an insect which has ever come under our observation. A dragon fly, or as it is commonly called, "musquito hawk," three and a quarter inches long, was caught, and being held by the wings, it was presented to it, which it swallowed with the greatest greediness. In order to ascertain what amount of food would be required to satisfy its appetite, a large number of the common house flies were caught and placed near its mouth one by one, and in the course of ten minutes it devoured thirty-six, without apparently impairing its appetite in the least. It is impossible to say what number it would have swallowed, if they had been offered to it.—Hortonian.

The following is from the New Orleans Bulletin, but we do not know who the generous would be donor is. If I possessed the most valuable things in the world, and were about to will them away, the following would be my plan of distribution:

- I would will to the whole world truth and friendship, which are very scarce. I would give an additional portion of truth to editors and lawyers, traders and merchants. I would give to physicians, skill and learning. To clergymen, zeal and disinterested piety. To lawyers, merchants, brokers, public officers, &c., honesty. To old women, short tongues and legs. To young women, common sense, large waists, and natural feet. To servants, obedience and honesty. To masters, humanity. To farmers, punctuality and sobriety. To old men, preparations for death. To young sprouts or dandies, good sense, little cash and hard work. To old maids, good temper, little talk and suitable husbands. To old bachelors, a love for virtue, children and wife.