

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

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

H. B. MASSER, Editor.

[OFFICE IN MARKET STREET, NEAR DEER.]

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance.

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The editors of the Sentinel and Whig at Easton, have been at loggerheads for some time. They are now cracking away at each other in rhyme.

POETICAL.

We will not own him of the craft, The reason why, he is too soft.

REPLY.

You're safe from that, you lousy lard, A blockhead's skull is always hard.

REJOINDER.

In deed! Why Aleck, that's not slow; For then we have the truth confess'd, That man may be as soft as dough.

REBUTTER.

You're off the mark in that, as far, will, august, caeur porter, As when you to the Loco said,

SUB-REBUTTER.

In relation to the TODDY, Aleck! (not to "coat" and "body,") We're fully ready to admit

GENERAL CASS.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. Cass, dated at Paris, in reply to a committee appointed by a democratic meeting at Philadelphia, questioning him to become a candidate for the next presidency.

PARIS, 19th October, 1841.

I do not belong to that school of politicians which sees in every departure from their own opinions, the immediate downfall of our institutions, a fatal issue to the fairest experiment of self-government, which Providence has permitted man to make.

These views will probably not be acceptable to many zealous partisans, and it is for this reason I entertain them, that I am bound to disclose them; such a proceeding will at all events furnish proof of my sincerity.

Living up to principle.—The captain of a brig from the State of Maine, was a short time ago at St. Croix, and was there offered \$1000 to bring home a cargo of rum, but refused, preferring to return in ballast.

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.—JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, October 2, 1841.

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PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad (e.g., 1 square 1 insertion) and Price (e.g., \$0 50).

capacity of man for self-government, than to any other cause. This is the great point of departure, and since the adoption of the Constitution it will be found, that the peculiar views of each party upon this subject, have led to the peculiar opinions they have respectively formed of the powers and duties of the government.

I beg you would not believe that I indulge the utopian expectation, that parties can cease to exist in our free government. He has observed life to little purpose, who entertains such a hope.

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I am, with great regard, your obedient servant, LEW. CASS.

To Messrs. A. McCaraher, Jno. Laws, Wm. Curtis, John Wolbert, R. B. Dodson, John Apple, Wm. F. Harrison, Charles R. Carpenter, Committee.

Awful Murder of a Young Woman.

Yesterday forenoon a most fiendlike murder was committed in the Cambridge Alms House, (Cambridgeport,) on the person of a young woman named Sarah Stevenson, by a man named William H. Britton.

Britton, as a pauper, became an inmate of the Alms House in September, 1840, being aged and somewhat infirm. He possessed some literary acquirements, and was employed as a teacher to the children in the establishment.

He did not immediately follow her, and she began to read to her companions from a New Testament which Mr. Valentine had presented to her.

It is stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser, that "Stephens' Incidents of Travel in Central America," have been translated into the German language as well as the French.

A paper recently established at Meredith, N. H., called the Belknap County Gazette, describes a manufactory of Shoe Pegs in that place, as follows:

We found it in full operation, and were gratified to see its wonderful simplicity, and astonishing rapidity with which wood is converted into pegs. The logs of birch wood, from six to twelve or fifteen inches in diameter, are taken into the mill and cut off by a circular saw.

In regard to the best time to make this application, I would say about the first of April, and to those trees having worms in them again in June or September, as the appearance of the worm may indicate its necessity.

The Peach—Important Experiment.

Messrs. GAYLORD & TECKER.—In the spring of 1837, I wrote to Judge Buel, asking him to join me in experiments on the Peach tree with saltpetre.

As instances in vindication of this occur so frequently, I have been astonished to see them passed over without notice, and now advert to some of them to establish the truth of this position.

It is probable that the wash here recommended, destroys the eggs or the young worms before they enter the trees. Strong ley will produce the same effect when applied at the right time.

A Curiosity.

One day this week, says the Rochester Democrat, in working a burr block at the Burr Mill Stone Factory in this city, two honey bees were found in a cavity opened by breaking off a piece of the stone.

The Parsee, the Jew and the Christian.

A Jew entered a Parsee temple, and beheld the sacred fire. "What," said he to the priest, "do you worship the fire?"

too much; this should not prevent its application in a powdered state. To my trees planted in the fall and spring, I apply as soon as done planting in the spring, about an ounce upon the surface.

In August, after one application of this mixture to my young trees in the spring, I have taken several worms from off the outer bark of the tree, bedded in gum, they have punctured it in a number of places, but did not penetrate to do any injury to the inner bark.

I have endeavored to give in a brief manner my practice on the peach tree for five years, from which I have no reason to make a change, but many inducements for a continuance of the practice.

LYTLETON PHYSIC.

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Mott's Apparatus for Locomotives.

The design of this invention is to produce adhesion between the wheels of locomotive steam engines, and the rails of railway tracks, by which such engines will be enabled to overcome the resistance arising from ascending grades, ice, or oil upon the track; it will also enable the engineer to stop the train more suddenly, when meeting on their trains, or obstructions on the road.

These objects are accomplished by the combined application of moisture and sand to the wheel tires, by means of a very simple but effective addition to the ordinary machinery of a locomotive. We understand that the improvement has been submitted to the test of experiment and found to be entirely successful.

Honey, a Cure for the Gravel.

The following, which appeared originally in the Liverpool (Eng.) Courier, may prove serviceable to some of our readers:

"About twenty seven years, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger from a small stone lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and had got rid of this sad disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar.

Recipe.

For making a delicious Tomato tart—a delicacy very seasonable about these days:

"Roll out your dough very thin, and place it on the plate in which you intend baking your tart, and slice your tomatoes very thin, spread them over the dough very thinly, then take about two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, and one of ground cinnamon bark, spread the two over the tomatoes, bake it well, and you will have a delightful tart."

Reed Birds.

This is the height of the season for "Reed Birds," that true delicacy of the table, and the marshes along the Delaware and Schuylkill, near their junction, are covered with gunners. The reed seed are ripe, the little birds are fat, and pop, pop, pop go the gunners, and at every pop, half a dozen reed birds fall.

The bunches of these birds, tied up by dozens, look like pounds of butter suspended by a string, and they bring in the market from twenty-five to thirty-one cents a bunch.

For LIBERIA.—The Cincinnati Gaz. says that a number of the oldest and most respectable colored people of that city—those that have property, and are of good and peaceable character—are making arrangements to dispose of their effects, and move to Liberia. The Gazette remarks, 'this is the best thing they can do. We have long been satisfied that the free blacks should seek a residence in Africa. That it is a misdirected philanthropy which would induce their stay in this country.'