

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."
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H. B. MASSER, EDITOR.

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From the Albany Northern Light,
THE WARNING.

BY C. N. DROMAN.

Oh! drink not from that sparkling bowl,
However pleasant to the taste,
Its poisoned vapors taint the soul,
And lay its fairest blossoms waste.
Ten thousand plagues and curses dire
Are clustering round that fountain's brink,
And God his seal of vengeance
Has set upon the monster drink.
Beware, poor man! the cup of wo
Has thrown contagion o'er earth,
And demons from the shades below,
Laugh at the revelry of mirth;
But here the bard must fall to tell
The miseries of the drunkard's lot,
Whose conscience makes life his hell,
The next—ah, no, we judge him not.
Can man whom reason's lamp should guide,
With all his natal dignity,
E'er drain the goblets, forming tide,
That dash—straight of iniquity,
And thus while headlong swept away
On passion's madning torrent wreck'd,
Bohm each bright and lovely ray,
That glids the skies of intellect?
Inebriate pause—behold thy wife
Beat down to earth by grief and care,
Unfit to breast the stormy strife,
And tell her life's prattling fair,
And if thou hast unquench'd within,
One spark of soul's celestial fire,
Shake off the lethargy of sin;
To nobler aims henceforth aspire.
Or if thou wouldst indulge thee now,
First see that prostrate victim there,
That stony look—that haggard brow,
And eye-ball fixed in wild despair,
The heavens are weeping at the sight—
Oh! hide the guilty wretch away,
Aid hide the horrors of his plight,
They shame the countenance of day.
Let midnight spread her leaden shroud,
And with its thick and sable fold,
Sequester from the gazing crowd,
A scene so shocking to behold;
Yes, guilt should seek some hiding place—
Some cavern in the ocean's womb,
Where light nor sun may never trace
Its charnel-house of death and gloom.
Oh! man! deluded erring man,
Why boast thee of a form sublime,
While in the little hour we scan
And endless catalogue of crime?
Then dash aside the baneful glass,
The dregs of death be hid alas!
Its blushing coronet beneath.

Machine Poetry.

'Twas once on a rainy day to write,
When I lived alone and could spend the night
With the smoking lines of the good long pipe,
And perchance a glass of racy wine,
Like the Dutchman's coffee, thoughts poured thick
And sweet to the taste, and I pined them quick
But those were the days of auld lang syne.
Now I've a wife, and the cares of life
Against my muse make constant strife;
'A man, I think, can always write,
If he'll set himself doggedly about it'
So Johnson said, and I thought him right,
'Till an experience bade me doubt it.
I dip my pen again and again,
And begin to write, perhaps, but then,
'My dear the fire's getting low,
And the kindling stick is out, you know,
Do leave for a minute that soot-dust desk,
And doff your smoking cap grotesque;
Pray quit your bachelor habits vile,
And act like other folks, once in a while.'
This talk unkind so soars my mind,
That to write as of yore I am inclined,
And 'twas in study untripped,
With witching woman at my side;
Despite my wish, despite my pains,
I quit the task with empty brains."
Boston Paper.

PENNSYLVANIA STATISTICS.—By the returns made to the National Government, we learn that there are 30 powder mills in this state, manufacturing about 1,200,000 pounds annually. Drug and medicines to an amount exceeded two millions of dollars, are manufactured. There are 25 glass works, 182 potteries, 20 sugar refineries, 27 paper manufactories, employing about 800 men—39 rope walks, 736 flooring mills, 2554 grist mills, 5359 saw mills, 118 oil mills, 346 fulling mills, 235 woollen factories, 106 cotton factories, 930 people employed in raising tobacco, 1170 tanneries, 1010 distilleries, 87 breweries, 16,328 gallons of wine made, 213 furnaces, 365,127 horses, 1,767,665, neat cattle, 1,767, 620 sheep, 1,503,964 swine, 41,52 men engaged in mining operations, 13,213, 077 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels more than raised in New York.—U. S. Gazette.

PINK ROOT.—It is said this article has yielded to the country of Jackson, Illinois, in the last three years, about \$20,000, but that they have entirely exhausted it. Where it was most abundant, they have ploughed it up, and afterwards planted the ground in corn or wheat. Hereafter very small quantities can be expected from this quarter.—St. Louis Bulletin.

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.—JENNINGS.

By Masser & Eiseley. Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, February 17, 1842. Vol. II--No. XX.

Shamokin Furnace.
The friends of American industry generally, and of the great staples of Pennsylvania, particularly, will be gratified at the commencement of every enterprise which has for its object the development of the almost inexhaustible resources which our State possesses in her mines and minerals. At the present time, discouraging in so many respects to an investment in the manufacture of iron, looking to the operation of the tariff after the 30th of next June; it requires considerable resolution to embark a large capital in an enterprise that has heretofore been attended with so little profit. To those who feel an interest in our HOME MANUFACTURES, a brief description of the furnace lately erected by the SHAMOKIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, may not prove uninteresting. This furnace has been erected on the property of the Company at the village of Shamokin, in Northumberland county, twenty miles from Sunbury, to which point the Danville and Pottsville Railway is completed, on the contemplated route to the latter place. The furnace is now in full blast, under the charge of Wm. Frimstone, turning out Pig metal of the very best quality, containing much carbon, and exhibiting in its fracture the gray open grain, so desirable in foundry iron, for fine and delicate mouldings. The machinery performs admirably in all its parts, and the Company have spared neither pains nor expense to secure the best talents and practical skill in its construction and management. It is contemplated at some future time to extend the present improvements by the erection of additional works. Already the forest has given place to the march of civilization, and the wilderness has been made to bloom and blossom as the rose. The village of Shamokin, which has started into existence within the last four years, already contains more than six hundred inhabitants, near three hundred of whom are scholars in the Sunday school, and it is destined at no distant period to become a large and flourishing town, with a sober, hardy and industrious population of the bone and sinew of the country. Few places possess greater advantages for prosecuting the coal and iron business. During the past year about 15,000 tons of coal and 5,000 tons of iron ore, besides other freight belonging to this Company alone, were carried upon their railway; and they possess facilities for increasing this branch of their business to any required extent. The route to market is from Sunbury, by the Pennsylvania, and Susquehanna and Tide Water Canals, to Havre de Grace. It then has the choice of the Philadelphia, Baltimore or other markets.

The Furnace is 38 feet square, base, built up 11 feet high plumb, then battered 2 1/2 inches to the top of the stack, which is 47 1/2 feet high from the commencement of the base. Foundation under the whole, 5 feet deep and 42 feet square. The tunnel head built on the top is 17 1/2 feet high, with three charging doors; cast iron frames and chutes to each door. The arches for tuyers are 10 feet wide; tempt arch 15 feet wide; hearth 5 feet high from the surface, in order to give sufficient fall for iron and cinder into casting house floor. The furnace hearth is 6 feet high from the bottom to the boshing; the hearth 3 feet square at bottom, and 4 feet at top, the tuyers 2 1/2 feet high from the bottom; the bosh inclines 4 1/2 inches to the foot from top of hearth to the top of bosh, which is 12 feet across. The interior of the stack is lined with fire brick called *bulb head*, 16 inches long. The space between the main stack and lining is filled with small broken stone. The furnace is braced with bars of iron entirely through, with large washers and keys, four feet apart. Engines 180 horse power. Blowing cylinders 22 inches diameter, 6 feet stroke, with two fly wheels, 10 1/2 feet diameter. Vertical engines. The steam and blowing cylinders are worked by large cast iron lever beams, each weighing four tons, which rest upon a stone pier in the centre; large condenser, with large copper exhausting pipe. Ten boilers, each 30 feet long and 30 inches calibre. Engine house 60 feet long and 30 feet wide. Boiler house 60 feet by 45. Boiler stack 70 feet high. Casting house 45 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 20 high to the square. There are two sets of heating ovens, with the necessary pipes for two furnaces. The engines are the same which were for a short time at Farrisville, and are pronounced of very superior workmanship.—[North American.]

The following play upon words occurred in the Attorney General's argument, in a late capital trial.—She came to a *SISTER* to assist her.

Herod:—Some mad cap of a girl perpetrated the following lines on hearing a lady praise a certain reverend gentleman's eyes:—
I can not praise the Doctor's eyes;
I never saw his glance divine,
For when he prays he shuts his eyes,
And when he preaches he shuts mine?
That's my impression, as the printer said when he kissed the pretty girl.

From the Miners' Journal.
Statistics of the Coal Trade of Schuylkill County.
Value of the real estate and personal property of the Coal District of Schuylkill county, and the cost of improvement dependent upon the Coal operations.
65 miles incorporate Rail Roads, \$650,000
40 do individual do 30,000
40 do underground, 30,000
2,400 Rail Road Cars, 180,500
1,500 Drift Cars, 46,000
17 Collieries below water level with Steam Engines, Pumps, &c., 218,000
9 Steam Engines for other purposes, 14,000
100 Collieries above water level, 150,000
80 Landings, 160,000
850 Boats, 425,000
900 Boat Horses, &c., 54,000
50,000 Ac. of Coal land at \$40 per A., 2,000,000
Working Capital, 200,000
Towns, &c., in the Coal Region, 2,500,000
Schuylkill Canal, 3,500,000
Reading Rail Road, Cars, &c., 5,000,000
Danville and Pottsville Rail Road, 800,000

Aggregate, \$17,526,000
Statistics of the Coal operations of Schuylkill county for 1841.
Number of tons of Coal shipped, 600,345
Consumed in the Region, 39,000
Total Tons, 640,345
Population of the Coal Region, 16,000. In addition to this there are 2,400 persons engaged in transporting Coal on the Canal, only about one-third of whom are estimated in the above number, making the population of the Coal region and those engaged in mining, &c., entirely dependent on the Coal trade, 17,800 souls.
Number of horses employed in Posting and in the Coal Region, 2,100.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS CONSUMED.
88,000 bushels Wheat at \$1 25 \$110,000
163,800 do Corn and Rye, 60 102,440
52,000 do Oats, 40 40,208
3,150 Tons Hay, 17 00 53,550
40,000 Bundles Straw, 12 1/2 5,000
2,718,000 pounds Beef & Pork, 6 163,080
35,200 bushels Potatoes, 45 15,840
Poultry, 14,040
10,500 pounds Butter, 12 12,600
4,576 do Lard, 9 4,118
Milk, 27,456
50,000 doz. Eggs, 16 5,000
Vegetables, such as Apples, Peaches, Turnips, Cabbage, Onions, &c., 45,200
\$ 988,572

MERCHANDIZE CONSUMED.
Groceries, \$ 395,500
Foreign Merchandize, 250,000
Domestic Dry Goods, 115,000
Boots and Shoes, 50,500
Drugs, Glass & Dye Stuffs, 15,000
Hats & Caps, 15,000
Saddlery, 6,000
82 tons Nails & Spikes, 9,075
130 tons Bar Iron, \$ 30 11,700
125 tons Rail Road Iron, 1 00 12,500
100 tons Stone & Hollow ware, 7 00 7,000
Confectionary, 5,000
Jewelry, 4,550
\$ 918,325

A part of the above Merchandize is exchanged for produce from adjoining counties.
RECAPITULATION.
Capital investment in the Coal Business, \$47,526,000
Produce consumed annually, \$588,572
Merchandize sold ann., 918,325
\$ 1,506,897
The above quantity of Meet is equal to 6,795 Hogs, 200 lbs. each, and 3,397 Head of Cattle, at 300 lbs. each.

It may also be remarked that the market created in the Coal Region for the produce of the Farms has more than doubled the value of the Farms in the county of Schuylkill, and manifestly enhanced the value of some portions in the adjoining counties.
OIL.—Included in Groceries, is the sum of \$48,400, for Oil used in the mines and oiling wagons, and \$250,000 for Oil for houses and machinery, making a total of \$298,400 for the one item of oil alone consumed in the Region.
TOBACCO. included in the Groceries, is the sum of \$8,400 for the item of Tobacco.

The quantity of Timber used exclusively at the Mines, independent of building, is estimated to be worth \$37,000 per annum.
STEAM MILLS.—There are three Steam Mills in the Coal Region which manufacture annually about 8000 Barrels of Flour.

Statistics of Iron Works in Schuylkill Co.
4 Blast Furnaces produced last year 2435 tons Pig Iron and 106 tons castings. Three of these Furnaces were only part of the time in operation and are now standing idle—when in full operation they are capable of producing annually 5 3/4 tons Pig Iron.
There are 6 Forges, 3 of them in operation—produced last year 450 tons Bar Iron. The others stood idle the whole year. The whole are capable of producing 250 Tons Bar Iron per annum.
1 Rolling Mill which has stood idle the last year.

5 Foundries which produced last year 550 tons Castings.
2 Extensive Machine Shops, which manufactured last year 15 Steam Engines, rated in the aggregate at 640 horse power.
Population dependent on the above Furnaces and Forges in operation, 167 families, 5 to a family 835.
Capital employed in the above works, viz:
In those in operation, \$217,000
" " Standing idle, 120,000
\$ 337,500

John Jacob Astor.
The New York Tatler gives the following rather amusing sketch of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Astor is now at the wrong side of eighty, and naturally begins to feel the hand of time press heavily on his constitution; but still he enjoys himself, cracks his joke, empties his bottle (for though no inebriate, he is far from being a teetotaler,) smokes, and interests himself in the rise and decline of stocks. In fact, though old, there is nothing of the dotage, the second childhood of old age about him. His mind, on the contrary is as sound as a bell, and his head as clear as when he used to be shoveling in Spanish dollars by the ship load.
Mr. Astor says that it cost him more labor and genius to make his first thousand dollars, than the millions that followed; and that now, were he a young man, he would rather undertake, at the hazard of losing his life, the task of making a hundred thousand dollars on the foundation of one thousand, than one thousand out of nothing.

The labors of Mr. Astor's day, at the present writing, are divided somewhat as follows: He rises early, dresses without a valet, and smokes half a pipe of tobacco. He then breakfasts, sometimes on milk, but mostly on the most fragrant description of Mocha coffee. Another attack on the pipe follows. The papers then are called for, when his still keen eye falls full of the money article—but afterwards he goes through the editorials and chat of the day, and is mightily tickled when he finds any thing better than usual. Pipe again. Then, when he's able, a smutter about and a crack with the neighbors concerning stock or the weather. Next, a two hour's sieste, and then to dinner, whereat John does great execution, for he is a wonderful hand at the trencher for an old man. The pipe, chat and a mild glass follow, and then the time is spent until 9 o'clock, when he calls for his chamber lamp, and takes up his line of march for Blanket Alley.

Mr. Astor has been reputed ignorant, but this is a libel, for he is in part, and always has been, a great reader, especially of light literature. Likewise he is a very liberal patron of literary men, as is partially evidenced by the fact of his warm attachment to Washington Irving, and his choice of Fitz Green's Hatlock, for his right hand man.
Another libel is the charge brought against Mr. Astor, of Atheism, his inclinations never lying that way.
On the whole John Jacob Astor is rather a good old man than otherwise, has no particular vice about him but his money, to distinguish him from the rest of us.

We wrote this sketch, thinking it might gratify the reader to learn something of the habits, manners, &c. of an old gentleman whose daily income is four thousand and odd dollars.
The Old Times.
We take from the History of Soen and Biddeford, by George Folsom, the substance of a few of the many curious facts with which that volume abounds;
Description of New England by the first Discoverer.—The first discoverer of New England was Bartholomew Gosnold. He landed in 1602, on what he afterwards named Elizabeth Island, near the mouth of Bozard's Bay, and which name it bears to this day. Here he built a storehouse and fort, the remains of which, Belknap says, may still be seen. Several of the adventures published glowing descriptions of the fertility and delightful aspects of these northern shores.
"From the Island," says one of them, we went right over to the Mayne, where we stood a while as ravished at the beauty and delicacy of the sweetness, besides divers clear lakes whereof we saw no end, and meadows very large and full of green grasses." They affirm that they sowed seed which in 14 days sprang up 8 inches," and found "ground nuts as big as eggs, as good as potatoes, and 40 on a string, not two inches under ground."
Public Worship and Grand Jurors.—An attendance on public worship was rigorously enforced at this period by the civil authorities. Travelling on the Sabbath was punished by a fine of 10 shillings including the officer's fees. None were excepted from the operation of these laws. Even under the jurisdiction of the King's commissioners, we find Mrs. Bridget Phillips subjected to a presentment by the grand jury for absence from public worship.

At a latter date, "we present," say the jurymen, "Arthur Beal, for travelling from his own House upon the Sabbath day, about a mile to speak Job Young to go to sea the next week." Mark Red about the same time was fined 10s. for breach of the Sabbath for going to sea out of the harbor on the Lord's day where the ministry was." John Wadsworth was presented for a "common sleeper on the Lord's day at the public meeting." The offender was discharged with an admonition, paying 2s. 6d. to the recorder. In 1667 Juliana Clyse, wife to John, was presented for a tale-bearing from house to house, exciting differences between neighbors. One of the citizens was presented for idleness, and the town of Scarborough for not having a minister.

Temperance Lecture.
BY PROF. SILLIMAN.

The Exchange Saloon was crowded to excess to hear the Temperance Lecture of Professor SILLIMAN before the Washington Society. The learned Professor gave a chemical analysis of alcohol, and performed some beautiful and interesting experiments with some of its elements. He showed that alcohol was an indispensable agent in science and the arts, but no more adapted to the wants or condition of the human stomach than most of the powerful acids used in a chemical laboratory. The Professor held in his hand a vial of highly concentrated alcohol—some that he had mad himself, and he said that if a man were to drink about half of it, (about two gills,) he probably would not be able to get out of the room alive. A wine-glass full of it, he said, would probably very soon destroy the life of either of the young lads before him. The Professor related several interesting and humorous anecdotes, full of instruction upon this important topic. He took also the position that alcohol in any form did not promote digestion; but that it disturbed the process, and prevented the healthy action of the stomach. He said it provoked appetite, and caused more food to be swallowed than was necessary for nourishing the system. He then gave a brief account of some of the wonderful experiments of Dr. Beaumont with Alexis St. Martin, a young Canadian, who was wounded by the discharge of a musket in 1822. The charge tore away a portion of his left side, lacerating the lungs and perforating the stomach. The wound healed, but the orifice never became closed. The perforation into the stomach was two and a half inches in circumference. Through this orifice a piece of meat tied to a string could be let down into the stomach and pulled out again at any time; and in this manner the precise length of time required for the digestion of any kind of food could be ascertained. The gastric juice, which is the great agent of digestion, would pour into the stomach when any food or other substance was placed there. This juice, the Professor stated, was easily taken from the man's stomach, and he had a bottle of it now at the College. The liquid was at the present time apparently as pure as it was ten years ago. It had the peculiar property of self-preservation, or of resisting putrefaction. It would, if warmed to blood heat, dissolve meat in a wine glass. He said he had never come to any satisfactory conclusions as to its character from his attempts at analyzing it; and he had sent a portion of it to one of the most learned and skillful chemists of Europe, but he was unable to throw but very little light upon the subject. This I know, said Prof. S., that it has no affinity with alcohol, and that they are in their nature and attributes totally diverse, or possess counteracting qualities.
A very little drink of any liquid is better for healthy digestion than a larger quantity, as the gastric juice may be so weakened by dilution as to lose, for the time being, much of its power—but no liquid that is taken into the stomach is so pernicious to the natural and healthy operation of the gastric juice, as alcohol.

In regard to wines, he said that it was almost impossible to obtain them in this country in a pure state. They were chiefly made from alcohol or whiskey, and drugged and colored, and so mixed with wine, or the lees of wine, as to be passed off under a false name for the genuine fruit of the vine.
Prof. Silliman gave the brandy doctors a fair hit; he was glad to believe, however, that the medical faculty generally were growing more and more opposed to prescribing alcohol in any form for medicine, except in extreme

cases. He cautioned his hearers to beware of the various tinctures or spiritous solutions of medicinal substances. They induced excitement, and invalids, through the deceitful influence of the alcohol, often thought they felt better, and continued to use the poison until they were enticed to their destruction.
The Professor concluded this most interesting Lecture with some friendly cautions in regard to the use of opium and tobacco. If an individual, addicted to the habit of using either of those narcotics, would break away from their trammels, he could then know something of the real enjoyments of a true temperance man.—[N. H. Palladium.]

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.

Anecdotes of Avarice.
My Lord Hardwick, the late Lord Chancellor, who is said to be worth £500,000, sets the same value on half a crown now, as he did when he was only worth £100. That great captain, the Duke of Marlborough, when he was in the last stage of life, and very infirm, would walk from the public room in Bath to his lodgings, in a cold dark night, to save sixpence on chair hire. If the duke, who left at his death more than a million and a half sterling, could have foreseen that all his wealth and honors were to be inherited by a grandson of my Lord Trevor's, who had been one of his enemies, would he have been so careful to save sixpence for the sake of his heir? Not for the sake of his heir; but he would always have saved sixpence. Sir James Lowther, after changing a piece of silver in George's Coffee-house, and paying two-pence for his dish of coffee, was helped into his chariot, (for he was then lame and infirm,) and went home; some time after, he returned to the same coffee-house, on purpose to acquaint the woman who kept it that she had given him a bad half-penny, and demanded another in exchange for it. Sir James had about £40,000 per annum, and was at a loss whom to appoint as his heir. I knew one Thomas Colby, who lived at Kensington, and was, I think, a commissioner in the Victualling-Office; he killed himself by rising in the middle of the night, when he was in a very profuse sweat, the effect of a medicine which he had taken for that purpose, and walking down stairs to look for the key of his cellar, which he had inadvertently left on a table in his parlor: he was apprehensive that his servants might seize the key and rob him of a bottle of port wine. This man died intestate, and left more than 1,200,000 in the funds, which was shared among five or six day-laborers, who were his nearest relations. Sir William Smyth, of Bedfordshire, who was my kinsman, when he was near seventy, was wholly deprived of his sight; he was persuaded to be couched by Taylor, the oculist, who, by agreement, was to have sixty guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight. Taylor succeeded in his operation, and Sir William was able to read and write without the use of spectacles during the rest of his life; but as soon as the operation was performed, and Sir William seeing the good effects of it, instead of being overjoyed as many other persons would have been, he began to lament the loss (as he called it) of his sixty guineas. His contrivance, therefore, now was how to cheat the oculist: he pretended that he had only a glimmering, and could see nothing perfectly; for that reason the bandage on his eye was continued a month longer than the usual time. By this means he obliged Taylor to compound the bargain, and accept of 20 guineas; for a covetous man thinks no method dishonest which he may legally practice to save his money.—[Dr. King's Anecdotes of his own Time.]

Aristocracy of 1660.—It appears also that time (in 1660) great respect was paid to dignitaries, inasmuch as the elders of the church took upon themselves to seat the members of the congregation according to rank and degree. There is a tradition among the inhabitants of Biddeford, where one Maj. Phillips, a great man in those days, then lived, that a citizen of the town was fined for saying "Major Phillips, horse is as lean as an Indian's dog."

A young clergyman when accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher, who despised education, "Sir, you have been to college, I suppose." "Yes, sir," was the reply. "I am thankful," rejoined the former, "that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning." "A sign or vent," replied the latter, "took place in Balaam's conversation, and of rare occurrence at the present day."