H. B. MASSER, Editor.

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ued till ALL arrearages are paid.
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The American Boy.

BY JOHN B. BEWITT. "Father look up and see that flag, How gracefully it flies;

Those pretty stripes—they seem to be A rainbow in the skies." It is your country's flag, my son, And proudly drinks the light, O'er ocean's waves-in foreign climes A symbol of our might.

"Father-what fearful noise is that. Like thundering in the clouds ? Why do the people wave their hats, And rush along in crowds !" It is the voice of cannonry, The glad shouts of the free, This is the day of memory dear—
'Tis Freedom's jubilee,

"I wish that I was now a man, I'd fire my cannon too, I'd cheer as loudly as the rest-But father, why don't you ?" I'm getting old and weak-but still My heart is big with joy; I have witnessed many a day like this-Shout you aloud, my boy.

"Hurrah for freedom's jubilee! God bless our native land, And may I live to hold the sword Of Freedom in my hand !" Well done my boy-grow up and love The land that gave you birth-A home where freedom loves to dwell, Is Paradise on earth.

SHALL I SUCCEED:

A LEAF FROM LIFE. "Hope ever gets the better of Distrust."

'We must part then,' said Rosalie-'is it you. Thrown out under such circumstances folly?" at this time of life, to push your way in the world-What toils, disappointments and sufferings may await you! What chances can there be for the young, poor, and friendless, where prosperity laughs at misfortune, power tramples upon weakness, and temptation preys upon inexperience?

'A dreadful picture is that you have drawn of the great world, my dear Rosalie,' said Eugene, smiling. Suppose we view it in another light! Let us consider it as one vast and glorious amphitheatre, in which genius industry, exertion, and talent, are striving for the rewards which await the meritorious.'

'And how many hearts,' rejoined Rosal sadly, are broken in the conflict !-- How many are trodden down by the jostling aspirants! If one succeeds, yet how many fall ! Besides, others have friends to help them on-you for variety,' have none. None but one, and she can only aid you by her prayers. Others have wealthyou are poor. Your path is solitary before you. -Neither influence nor fortune smiles upon

'Is it then under the most favorable circumstances that the greatest and most successful ly. The cak of the mountain forest is not and rears its branches amid the winds and storms of its native skies. Look around you, Rosalie. Is it the nursling of wealth or tortune, who has been dandled into manhood on the lap of prosperity, who carries away the inauspicious beginning !" world's honors, or wins its mightiest influences ! Or is it not rather that man whose earlier years, like mine, were scarcely cheered by a single tended for the bar-in England, too,-where has drawn from adversity the elements of greatness ! You take it for granted that I shall be fidence to believe I shall be neither.'

'You know not the future, my dear Eugene. How many misfortunes may be in store for you! to commerce the study of his profession in the And at the best, how much toil, how many Inns of Court !" anxieties, how many sorrows, may cluster around your destined path, and must inevitably attend upon the duties and difficulties of the most arduous of professions !"

*Out upon thee for a bird of ill omen!" said Eugene, laughing. 'Do you not know that fortune ever flees the faint heart ! And as to difficulties, the greater the obstacle the greater the conquest-the greater the glory. You speak of sorrows-they are in a degree

of the common lot of all.'

'But most have friends, or other blessings to aid in bearing them.' 'True.'

*But you, if you fall-if your favorite object eludes your grasp-if your vision of ambition flees before you, or vanishes away-if treachery betrays and wounds you-what have you then for consolation ?'

'Hope, Rosalie-hope, and your sweet self.' 'Nonsense!-this is nonsense, Eugene.'

'By your leave, no: and so says that smile, which, pardon me-demands return, There! 'I've done the deed !' and now suffer me to tell you, Rosalie, that there is nothing which industry will not achieve, when combined with perseverance, and directed with an undivided aim to one great object,

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 .- Jeffensov.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, April 16, 1842.

Vol. 11 -- No. XXIX.

'Think you that poverty is a sure prelude to failure ! Do you recollect what Ragideau, bout to do a very foolish thing, madam-you us, acuteness, and wisdom? are going to marry a man who has not a second shirt to his back !

'But you are not exactly a Buonaparte, I apprehend,' said Rosalie, smiling.

'Humph! well, never mind; I like splendid examples.'

Buonaparte was a soldier, and not a lawyer. He was also aided by a rare occurrence of accidental circumstances,' continued Ro-

'Well, we will talk of lawyers then. A wealthy English gentleman once asked Lord Kenyon what he thought of the probable prospects of his son in the legal profession.

'Your son does not want talents,' was his reply; but he must first spend his own fortune, marry and spend his wife's fortune, and then there will be some hopes of his succeeding at the law.' Now, luckily, my dear, I have not the preliminary of spending two fortunes to go through, before I may succeed at

'This is very true, but not very comfortable, Lord Kenyon to the contrary, not withstanding,' said Rosalie.

'What think you, Rosalie! There was a once on a time, who took it into his head to be a lawyer !"

'A shoemaker!'

'And why not! He was two and twenty years of age when the idea or fancy first struck him-entirely uneducated except in a poor common school, and not only dependant, but so! Ah, Eugene, I confess I tremble for having others depending upon him. Was this

Why, he took his book and placed it before him thus; and with his hammer in his hand, he read and hammered, and hammered and read, from morning to night, and vice versa.'

'And what was the result !' 'He did become a lawyer,'

'I suspected as much,' said Rosalie. 'And a member of Congress,' continued Eugene, 'and Chief Justice of this State; in

'In fine !'

'In fine, Roger Sherman.'

'Roger Sherman!' ejaculated Rosalie, The same. Shall I speak of Franklin 'Oh la!' said Rosalie, 'his history is worn

'I could tell you a tale of English lawyers

"What is it?" 'All in good time. There dwelt, during the last century, in the town of Berwick-upon Tweed, (which by the way, my Lord Coke says is no part of England-so I am wrong-in Newcastle upon-Tyne) a coal merchant or corn merchant, which ever you please, by the name characters are formed ?' replied Eugene, proud- of Scott.-He had two sons, John and William. -Owing to his embarrassed sircumstances, he nurtured in a hot house, but it strikes its roots was not able to afford them the advantages of a university education, and could only send them to a grammar school, in their native town. were they accordingly began and completed their classical education. Was not this an

'Go on-go on,' said Rosalie.

'Nay, remember that these vonths were inproffer of aid, or smile of approbation, and who the friendless and untitled are obliged to contend with ten times the difficulties which oppose them here. What would Rosalie have weak, unsuccessful, unfortunate. I have con- said, suppose this John or William were a lover of her's, and he were about to leave his home for the metropolis-the great London-

'No matter-go on.'

'Well, John and William occupied the same chambers together, and pursued the same studies, poor, friendless, and unaided, for twelve long, tedious years, (these English lawyers, by the bye, have to undergo something of a quarantine.) Twelve years they devoted themselves to their solitary pursuits. At the end of that time the elder was admitted to the bar. 'Ah! how did he succeed!"

·Why, but badly at first. His awkwardness and timidity stood in his way; few expected anything of him; and some even ridiculed his attempts to succeed. But he found a friend. Friends are not such bad things after all, my dear. His friends aided in bringing him out, and after some years of obscurity, he suddenly burst forth upon the world, a star of the first magnitude. His business rapidly increased; he became a member of Parliament; then Attorney General; then Sir John Scott; and

'Then what !'

'Lord Eldon, and High Chancellor of Eng-

'Was made Judge, and became Lord Stowell.'

the counsellor of Josephine, told her on the eve | bleas those of Minos; while the decisions of the exertions and recommendation of Linnaus, it of her marriage with Napoleon ! You are a- the other are splendid monuments of his geni- did not come into general cultivation until 1764,

> 'Well, perhaps you may succeed. You are certainly sanguine enough, and confidence is half the battle."

'Possunt quia posse videntur, You acknowledge so much, do you, my sapient little severed amidst open opposition and ridicule of all counsellor! But you were speaking of toils, kinds. For a while, the king, Louis XVI, and Rosalie. Now, as to this matter, I would adduce the opinion of Lord Chancellor King, button-holes of their coats, as a means of enlist-(I like these great names) whose motto was ing popular favor, or, what at any time was Labor inse voluntas.

'Really, I am much the wiser.'

Which, being interpreted, doth signify, as my Lord Coke would say-Labor is itself a pleasure."

thorities.

laughing. came Lord Chancellor, and Sherman Chief parts of France, even at the time in which Par-Justice, it does not follow that you are to

'Lord Chanceller or Chief Justice! Not detatchment of the French army, while in Saxat all, my dear. But it does follow, I appre- ony, having its supplies wholly cut off, the solhend, that with industry and good fortune I diers subsisted for eight or ten days entirely on may, in the 'tar west,' provide for Rosalie and potatoes, obtained from the fields, nor was the young shoemaker, out here in Connecticut, myself a home and a livelihood. So good bye manner of living considered among them as by -don't cry, now. God bless you, my dear any means a hardship. Less than thirty years

DR. BELL ON FOOD.

Messrs, Haswell & Johnson have published, in a very handsome style, a duodecimo volume, from the pen of Dr. Bell, of this city, containing an examination of the properties, qualities, and, occasionally the history of whatever constitutes the food and drink of man-a work of much research, and containing the means of great utility. We are struck with the author's account of the rise and progress of the common

the potato is indigenous to Chili and Peru, in duced in that country. In Italy, within the which countries it grows wild. The plant is present century the cultivation of the potato very common about Valparaiso, and Mr. Cruick- has been greatly encouraged; and the traveller, shank says, that he has noticed it along the in the city of Naples, for instance; must recoast for fifteen leagues to the northward of member the large vessels filled with boiled pothat port. There is one peculiarity ascribed tatoes, in the public streets, and near the royal to the wild plant, by this gentleman, viz: that | palace itself, from which, at a cheap rate, the the flowers are always pure white, free from the poor and lazzaroni can procure a wholesome purple tint so common in the cuitivated varie- meal-the supply of their favorite maccaron ties. Amidst conflicting testimony and opin- being deficient or too dear. obeyed, and in rooting out the weed found a dition of mankind."

brought from New Grenada by Hawkins,

fields in Lancashire-a county in which they not as in Ireland, the chief subsistence. have ever since been very extensively cultivated. Their growth was more rapidly extended in Ireland than in England, and they have long furnished from two-thirds to four-fifths of the entire food of the people of Ireland. Potatoes were not raised in Scotland, except in gardens, till 1728, when they were planted in the open fields by a person of the name of Prentice, a day laborer at Kilsyth.

Some of the good people in Scotland were opposed, at first, to the new vegetable, declaring that "potatoes are not mentioned in the Bible." some of the priests in the Ionian islands, at a later period, exponents probably of the prejudices of the people, manifested their hostility by alleging that the potato was the forbidden fruit, the cause of man's fall: and of course its use was both immoral and irreligious. Of a piece with this was the hostility of the French to the growth of the potato in their country, in their that he had invented the potato.

the Netherlands and into Germany, in the car- appeared it was found to read 'Peter, Worse.' I the one or the other."

'Nothing more or less, my dear girl. And | ly part of the last century. It was first cultivathe decrees of one were as right and irreversi- ted in Sweden in 1720, but notwithstanding when a royal edict was published for the encouragement of this branch of husbandry.

In France, much of the final success of its more extended cultivation, was due to the exertions of the benevolent Parmentier, who perhis court were the flower of the potate in the equivalent, fashion, on its side. The dearth, in the first years of the French revolution, served to direct attention more and more to the cultivation of the potato, which, after a time became general. To it were the people of France 'There is no contending against such au- and some other parts of Europe indebted for protection against famine, in the disastrous 'You give up, then, do you?' said Eugene, years of 1816 and 1817. We might suppose however, from the following incident, that pre-'But stop,' said Rosalie; 'because Scott be- judices against the root were not so great in all mentier was laboring so hard in its favor. In the seven years war-1756-1763-a small before this event, the potato was unknown to

the agriculturists of Saxony, About the middle of the last century, the culture of the potato in Switzerland, which was begun in 1720, had so much increased, that it constituted the food of two thirds of the people. In the present day, it still forms a leading article of food among the peasantry of that country. It likewise makes a very prominent figure in the produtive husbandry of Poland, where it is cultivated to an extraordinary extent. In 1827, as much as 4,-288,185 kovzecs of potatoes (each kovzec being It is now pretty generally understood that nearly equal to two hundred weight) were pro-

ions on the subject, we must give to Sir Walter | The potato was introduced into India some Raleigh the credit of introducing the potato, sixty or seventy years ago, and it is now suc-Its introduction by him into Ireland in 1610, is cossfully cultivated in Bengal, and has been inwell authenticated by corroborative testimony. | troduced into the Madras provinces and Java, Among the anecdotes told of this enterprising | the Philippines and China. But in common it voyage, it is said that when his gardener at does not thrive within the tropics, unless it Younghall in the county of Cork, had reared be grown at an elevation of 3,000 or 4,000 feet to the full muturity of 'apples' the potatoes above the level of the sea, so that it can never which he has received from the knight, as a come into very general use in those regions. fine fruit from America, the man brought to his It has been well remarked by Mr. McCulloch, master one of the apples, and asked if that were "So rapid an extension of the taste for, and the the fine fruit. Sir Walter having examined it cultivation of an exotic, has no parallel in the was, or feigned to be, dissatisfied, that he order- history of industry, it has had, and will continue ed the 'weed' to be rooted out. The gardener to have, the most powerful influence on the con-

In the United States, potatoes are cultivated The discrepancy of opinion respecting the to a great extent, and form a regular part of the date of the introduction of the potato in Europe, daily food of a vast majority of the inhabitants. seems to have arisen from confounding the com- During the year 1840, there were upwards of a mon and sweet potato. The latter was introdu- hundred millions of bushels raised, of which the ced into Europe long before the former, and it state of New York yielded thirty millions, Penn- zen .- Rochester Democrat. seems most probable that it was the species sylvania more than nine unilions and a half, Maine upwards of ten millions, Vermont more Potatoes were at first looked upon as a than eight millions. New Hampshire six milgreat delicacy, and cultivated by a very few. tions, Massachusetts five millions, Ohio about The Royal Society, in 1663, encouraged a the same quantity. From the most nothern to more extensive cultivation of them, as a means | the externe southern limits-from Maine to of preventing famine. Previously, however, to Louisiana, we find this esculent root largely 1684, they were raised only in the gardens of cultivated. In this country, the potato has its the nobility and gentry; but in that year, they proper rank, as an article of food-nuxiliary at were planted, for the first time, in the open all times, and in reserve on extra occasions, but

> Potatoes eaten raw have been found to be among the best remedies for the scurvy, as well as an excellent preventive.

> A London editor in describing the city residence of the Duke of Weilington, says, his bed is so narrow that "his grace can scarcely turn round in it." Why should his grace wish to turn round in his bed! For all purposes of muscular convenience, a turn over is enough for any honest sleeper.

> An English Captain hailed an American vessel, and asked what she was laden with. The master wishing to set off his cargo to the greatest advantage, answered, with a flourish of Bostonian rhetoric, 'Fruit and timber,' The fact was, the cargo consisted of potatoes and broomsticks.

A Dutchman in some town in York State kept a grocery. Over his door appeared the voting against a benevolent gentleman who name of 'Peter Morse;'-very lately. Peter Case of Hogan.

The Rochester N. Y. Democrat of Saturday says that Hogan was brought up for examination on Friday afternoon.

His counsel, Messis, Chapin and Gilbert, raised objections to the validity of the process by which he was arrested; the principal of which was, that a Justice of the Peace has no author ty to issue a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with having committed a crime in a county in which the Justice does not reside. These objections were unswered at length by the counsel for the people, Messrs. E. B. Wheeler and A. Wentworth; but as the Court wished time to decide in the premises, at 7 o'clock, the prisoner was remanded for examination at 9 o'clock, Saturday morning, if the Court should, in the meantime, overrule the objections raised. It, however, the objections should be deemed valid, the prisoner was probably discharged previous to that time.

After the publication of Hogan's braggadocia letter, that he would travel when and where he pleased, in the United States, relying upon his own government for protection, a close watch, it appears, was kept on both sides of the line; and information having been recei- dit, says that there were but fifteen men, incluthat he would be acquitted.

the most positive proofs of his guilt can be ob- been recovered, and two of them are said to tained. This we doubt. We cannot believe have been cut almost in twain, while the others that an individual as vain and conceited as Ho- are much mangled .- Baltimore Sun. gan is represented, would readily engage in any blood-shedding scrape, though his overweening vanity might lead him to assume a portion of the glory of the transaction. We should not be surprised if the whole should come to a farcical conclusion. If so, we shall not fail to show up the authors of this attempt to kindle anew the flames of discord along the

has also served in some capacity (clerk we be- tariff, yet she is to be vitally affected by it, in lieve) under Sir Allan McNabb, and is now a

a serious aspect. It has been decided by the that market with a proportion of what they rehighest legal tribunal in this State, that the quire for shipment around Cape Horn. Southpersons engaged in the Schloser outrage are ern goods stand high in New York, Philadelphia, amenable to the laws of New York, and until that decision is reversed by competent authori- introduced."-American Sentinel. ty, all who come within her jurisdiction are liable to imprisonment and trial.

The affair excites but little attention; our citizens being mostly in favor of dismissing the fellow with proper marks of contempt.

A Third McLeod !- We understand that a person, whose name we forgot, known to have been engaged in the Caroline affair, came over in the "Gore" on Thursday. He took passage to Cobourg, but not being awakened at that port, he found himself at Rochester in the morning. He came up to the city, spent some time with an acquaintance in seeing the place, and departed unmolested when the steambout sailed, much to the chagrin of those who are bent upon creating excitements. This watching steamboats in order to seize obnoxious persons, is disreputable in the extreme, and should be frowned upon by every well disposed citi-

Dr. Mott, of New York, has come out in favor of the use of Tobacco; he says it is a preventive, or perhaps a cure for Laryngeal Phthisis and Bronchetis. If that is the case, there will he less difficulty in answering the question why the clergymen fifty years since were not troubled with broncheal complaints as much as they now are, as we believe in olden time few clergymen neglected the weed in all its forms, and a pipe some two feet long was almost as necessary to elerical dignity as was a large white wig, a cocked hat or a cane; but tempora mutanta and pipe, cocked hat, cane and wig have gone.

[U. S. Gaz. CASTOR BEAN .-- Quite a lively interest is manifested in the cultivation of the Castor Bean in Illinois for the purpose of manufacturing castor oil. During the last four months one firm manofactured from 18,500 bushels of beans. The first day's dinner had arrived, and 27,750 gallons of oil.

A Swingish MULTITUDE .- The freight train on the Western Railroad, on Saturday last, contained no less than one thousand and ninety Swine from Western New York-the freight of which exceeded \$800 .- Ere, Gaz.

Specimen of Accuracy.-A recruit was asked by his officer, "What's your height!" to took pains to faster its culture, under the plea got married, and next morning there appeared which Pat replied-"The man that measured on his sign 'Peter Morse & Co.' A few days me told me it was five foot ten, or ten foot five; The potato was introduced from England into after, he took it down, and when his sign re- I am not exactly sure which; but it was either look out for their crocl

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

do 2 do do 3 do -Every subsequent insertion, .

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 accord-

TSixteen lines make a square.

The Late Accident to the Missouri.

A gentleman who left Washington in the steamer Chesapeak, which arrived here yesterday. states that on Wednesday, he was on board the Missouri, and obtained the annexed information. The ship was under a heavy head of steam, going at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, when through some carclessness or inattention of the pilot, she was run upon a shoel off Port Tobacco-Matthias' Point-about fifteen miles below Potomac creek. She now hes buried in the sand, with but a few inches of water on one side, while there is something like eighteen or twenty feet on the other. All on board expressed the belief that there would be great difficulty in getting her off, and it is feared that when she is clear, she will be found to be so much injured as to require much repair.

In reference to the melancholy loss of life, wa have conflicting accounts. Our informant states that there were twenty six persone, including Lieut. Borden, in the boat which went with the anchor-that fifteen, with the lieutenant, were drowned, and ten were picked up by boats from the ship. Another informant, whose statements are regarded as entitled to much creved of his arrival in Rochester, a warrant was ding the lieut, on board-that they were proimmediately issued by Justice Buchan, upon | ceeding from the frigate, but the anchor not hathe affidavit of Dr. Theiler. The Rochester ving been properly secured, and the boat listing paper adds, that various reasons are assigned it probably slipped off, and with the chain, ejfor his sudden re-appearance.-By some it is ther capsized the boat, or entangling those on imputed to a love affair; by others to a desire | board within its bight, every person was instantto lionize himself by having a trial, knowing by killed or aftewards drowned. The body of Lieut. B. has been found, and was to be inter-Those who instigated his arrest, assert that red vesterday. Some other bodies have also

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH -A Letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, from a respectable gentleman in the State of North Carolina, under date of March 25th, 1842, says: "We have now in this State twenty cotton factories, worked by, I presume, more than 1,800 operatives; and, although North Carolina will not intrude herself upon the time of Hogan has been a journeymen printer. He | Congress with petitions for a discriminating the success of those large factories recently established. I am now shipping a lot of goods There is one light in which this case assumes directly to New Bedford, and expect to supply and other markets into which they have been

> Superstition.-The New Hampshire Standard records a most singular instance of the fatal effect which superstition may have on a weak mind. It may be premised that the breaking a looking glass is regarded as the precurser of death in the family. The story is this :- A lady arrived in Exeter, N. H., last week, having a female servant with her. On the day after the latter broke a looking-glass. She became greatly alarmed at the trifling circumstance, covered over the glass with a handkerchief, and turned it to the wall that she might not see it. Haunted by the superstitious idea, she became sad and dejected, and went to bed on Wednesday, two days after the accident. poorly and miserable, retiring earlier than usual on account of her illness. The next day she was worse, and her mistress desired her not to get up. On Friday one of the most experienced of medical gentlemen of the place was called in. He found her free from bodily pain, but suffering under a perfect prostration of strength and spirits. She continued to sink till 12 o'clock next day when she expired, a victim to the absurd superstition of the dreadful consequence of breaking a tooking glass.

> How TO LEARN FRENCH .- A friend of ours on a recent visit to Paris, thought it well to make a virtue of necessity; and, in order to practice only the language of the country, so to acquire facility in speaking it, resolved to board in a house where no English resided .--Being satisfied in his particular enquiries in this respect, he agreed for his "pension" for a month, sent his luggage. and occupied his allotted apartment. he had brushed up his French to meet the numerous party who sat down to it. Beside the head of the establishment there were twenty-five at table, and they were-all American !- [Phil. In

ASTRONOMERS SAY that Encke's met is now approaching the earth a rate of two millions of miles pe-The collision will be sudden. "hardest fend off." Houseker

1 the day but the pers has