TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN" HENRY B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND JOSEPH EISELY. 5 PROPRIETORS.

H. B. MASSER, Editor.

[OFFICE IN MARKET STREET, NEAR DEER.]

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From Godey's Lady's Book for April. Where the Weary are at Rest? MY JULIET B. LEWIS.

Mother! mourning for the infant Now released from sin and pain, Call not back the ransemed spirit To the weary world again. Though the hues of earth have faded, Lone thy house and sad thy breast, Ye shall meet again rejoicing, "Where the weary are at rest."

Warrior ! 'mid the din of battle Dealing death on all around. Marring ruthlessly God's image, Felling brothers on the ground, 'Cease the strife, and turn to Heaven? Break the sword and doff the crest Scenes like these will never lead thee "Where the weary are at rest."

Toiling slave of wild ambition ! Scheming for a monarch's crown, Spending years of early promise Secking for the world's renown. Cease thy vain pursuit of phantoms! Quench the fires within thy breast! Strife like thine! oh what avail they "Where the weary are at rost?"

Miser! gloating o'er thy coffere Saddened with a wealth untold, Know'st thou not thy dross will perish? Dimmed will be thy chining gold! Seek the treasures of pure Heaven? Even such was God's behest; Free are all things from corruption "Where the weary are at rest."

Young and levely maid n'! wreathing Hope's bright blossoms round thy brow, All things smile in love upon thee, Bright the world before thee now, Ere that world shall disappoint thee, Let the Saviour be confessed! Steer thy bark toward the haven "Where the weary are at rest!"

Drooping one! o'er earth a wanderer, Friendless, houseless, dost thou roam This is not for thy abding. Heaven shall be thy lasting home. Cheer thee then, though now thy spirit Be by worldly woes distressed, Endless joys that shall inherit "Where the weary are et rest."

Christian sufferer! worn with anguish, Racked by more than mortal para, Longing for release, and Heaver, Chafee thy spirit at her chain Soon the bounds of earth shall sever, Thou'r be numbered with the blest, · Where the wicked cause from trouble And the weary are at rest.'

PHAZMA, of the New Orleans Picayune, gives in a recent number of thet paper, the following ex-

MOTIFIER.

Of all the words in language there's no other Equal in gentle influence to Mother! It is the first name that we learn to love-It is the first star shining from above! It is a light that has a softer ray Than aught we find in evening or day?

Mother !- It back to childhood brings the man. And forth to womanhood it leads the maiden. Mother!- Tis with the name of all things began That are with love and sympathy full laden. O! 'tis the fairest thing in Nature's plan, That all life's cares may not affection smother, While lives within the yearning heart of man, Melting remembrance of a gentle Mether!

> Sentimental. The bright round-silvery moon came up With many a diamond star, As Dinah raised the sash and cried, "MY LUB, IS'T DAR YOU AR!

SINGULAR INCIDENT .- A Locomotive arrested by Worms .- On the completion, a few days since, of the railway, on the Tressel and Bridge over the Congaree Swamp and river, a general migration of the Catterpillers of Richland took place towards the St. Matthews shore. bough putting forth its green leaves in the An army of worms, occupying in solid column, the iron rail for upwards of one mile, presented as was supposed, but a feeble barrier to the power of steam .- A locomotive, with a full train of cars loaded with iron, and moving at a speed of from 10 to 12 miles an hour, was ar- here in peace." It marks the grave of a rested, notwithstanding it was midway in the stranger. He had left a home endeared by a swamp, by these insects, and through the agen- thousand tender recollections, and friends bound cy of sand alone freely distributed on the to him by the strongest ties of love and frienddinwing wheel, was it able to overcome them. ship, to sleep afar from his kindred-land in the It was a sanguinary victory in which millions stranger's earth. "Twas the voice of the were crushed to death; though the catterpillers maintained their ground and enjoyed a triumph in resisting for a brief period, even the power of the Locomotive .- Charleston Pat.

The Mobile Herald contains an account of an arial ascension, made by Mr. Hugh F. Parker, from that city, on the 31st ult. Mr. P. thinks he was six miles high, when the top of his balloon burst, and down he came. Fortun-,ately the lower part collapsed, and formed a small parachote, and just as he was reaching the ground, the tackling caught in the upper branches of a tall tree, by which means his life was saved, though he suffered some personal

Six miles was a great height-rather more, we think, than was attained; though the a ronaut was deprived of ability to move, the water froze bard in a bottle, and other evidences of great height were exhibited .- U. S. Gaz.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vitel principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism .- JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, April 23, 1842.

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GRAVE YARDS.

BY CATHARINE COWLES.

So much may be learned of the character of people, as well as of individuals, by the resting place of their dead, that I resolved, before I should leave this city of a Southern clime, to wisit the place consecrated to the repose of the departed. And who can visit a burial-place, where the rank weed, the broken turf, or fallen monument, tells of the neglect or forgetfulness of triends-where no overshadowing foliage nor humble flower is waving over the tomb to whisper of the undying love of the surviving-without feeling in his heart he would not die among that people?

It was an Autumn twilight; the mellow radiance of a setting sun was thrown over that silent congregation of the dead. Who has not felt, at this hour, the holy influence which penetrates the soul-softens and subdues the feelings, and wafts the thought upward to the fountain of peace and love ! The groves-the streams-the fields, unite in softer numbers, and send up sweeter notes of praise to the God

The very turf l'eneath our feet seems't bent in silent prayer;

The trees, to lift their green boughs up, and ask a Father's care ; And the' the flowers mey fade and fall, we mourn

them not in vaiu; They tell us, that we thus must die, and thus shall

The crystill waters whisper us of never-fifling Whose living fountains ever glow, where light celestial beams;

The stream of life, whose spirit-isles are never clouded o'er. But smile in their undying bloom, along the bliss-

ful shore.

The varied tones that sweetly fall upon the listening ear. Seem like the echoed not s of praise from yonder

blissful sphere-From angel bands who wake the lyre beneath their radiant bowers,

And wreath for ave their golden harps with am-

Nature whispers us continually that death is not the termination of our existence; and, volume, whose every line tells us this is not those who have gone before us. Revelation into contact with the "villainous saltpetre." tells us that the voice of the archangel will one character, are slumbering around me, and I know not whether they acted wisely or unwisely their part in the great drama of life. Shaded by trees and clustering vines, their's is a sweet resting-place; it speaks volumes in fawhen the cold tomb has received us, we shall not rest forgotten by those whom we have loved and honored; and with whom we have wept and rejoiced on earth; but that those the sweet vine around our tombs-will teach the fair flowers to waive over our graves; and will water them from the pure fountain of sleepers! Here the sculptured marble tells me that the loved, the honored and the aged have been gathered to their fathers; that although they have passed silently and peacefully away, their memory still lives in the hearts of survivors; and the remembrance of their virtues, like the sweet incense of flowers. lingers long after the heart has ceased to best. Again it tells me of the youth taken in the sweet spring-time of existence, like a young beauty and promise of May-of an infant plucked like a bud from its parent stem, to bloom a sweeter flower in a fairer clime. A little removed from these, stands a simple monument of white marble, bearing the inscription "Rest stranger that fell on his dving ear; 'twas the hand of the stranger that closed his eye; that bore him to his last resting-place; that reared the monument which marks the place of his repose, and traced the brief inscription "Rest here in peace." Friends of the sleeper, the gentle breeze is sighing a soft, sweet dirge over the low resting-place of your loved and lost one-the stars look nightly down upon his tomb-the green turf is wet with the tears of the night, as if tendering their sympathies to

"Rest here in peace !" in the grave where thour't And sweetly repose in thy vine-covered tomb; No mourner's pale form a vigil is keeping;

the bereaved. Rest, stranger, until carth's

graves yield their treasures up-

Wild flowers shed round thee their sweetest per-The clematic droops, the willow is bending To kim the green sod that covers thy breast The last rose of Summer its perfume is lending,

And the first eigh of Autumn is breathed for thy | operation now remains, and that is the final

"Rest here in peace!" in the dark hour of danger, No sight of the loved ones, to thy dim eye arose; Yet sweet seems thy sleep, the' the land of the

stranger Doth cradle thy form in its dreamless repose Green fields are around, and the blue skies are free Where the earth-wearied spirit is chainless and

Then, sleep, till a voice from above shall restore To thine own kindred band, in the mansions of Son. Literary Messenger,

AN HOUR IN A POWDER MILL.

There are comparativly few, even of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, who have any adequate idea of extent and variety of the various manufactures which are carried on amongst us. In pursuance of a determination to do what we could to render these better known, we paid a visit the other day, by way of commencement, to the Gunpowder Manufactory of Mr. Andrew Watson, and the following is a faint account of what we saw.

The Pittsburgh Powder Mills are situated on the north bank of the river Monongahela, about two and a half miles from that city. For the purpose of lessening the disasters attending explosion, the buildings cover a large extent of ground, and each of the many processes to which the material is subject before it is turned out in the form with which the world is but too familiar, is performed in a separate building. These buildings are of stone, and are connected together by a railway.

But to begin at the beginning. Good Gunpowder, such as Mr. Watson makes, requires good charcoal, and for the purpose of having good charcoal, young and sound wood is required, the water maple being the most desirable. Of these Mr. Watson has large plantations which yield what wood he requires, besides furnishing a considerable number of young trees to the citizens for ornamental purposes. There are also on the premises plantations of sycamore for hoop poles, which yield about 5,000 per year, per quarter acre. From the plantations we went to the steam engine. And here the dread would we read its pages, earth is one mighty of fire which habit has made a second nature to the powder maker, has suggested a number our home—that we must sleep in silence with of ingenious contrivances to prevent its coming

The smoke from the fires under the boilers day wake us from that sleep, and summon us is conveyed under ground some 300 feet, and to rise from the dust, clothed in immortality, then by a chimney 60 feet high it is carried off. at a supposed safe distance. In directly the opposite direction, the steam is carried a considerable distance underground to the engine, which is distant from the place where the last processes which by its aid the powder undergoes, is some 700 feet. The engine has 6 boilers vor of the surviving. It is sweet to know that attached to it, each 30 inches in diameter, and 22 feet 8 inches long, and consumes about 45 bushels of coal per day.

The wood is converted into charcoal by being burnt in large cast iron retorts, and the gas loved ones will twine, with their own hands, that is evolved is conveyed in pipes into the fire under the retort by which one third of the fuel which would otherwise be necessary is saved. The pyroligneous acid which the wood friendship and affection. How many hopes, contains, and which this process evolves, it is joys, and sorrows, lie buried with the silent the purpose of Mr. Watson to distil into vinegar as soon as his arrangements for that purpose can be effected.

We followed the charcoal into the "compounding house." Here after having been crushed between rollers, it is placed in a large hollow cast ,ron globe, in which are a considerable number of small brass balls; these globes are made to revolve rapidly, which speedily reduces it to an impalpable powder. It is then put with the other ingredients, in the proportion of 15 of charcoal, 10 of sulphur, and 75 of nitre, imo "a mixing barrel," which is made to revolve 36 times per minute.

From the mixing barrel it is taken to the weighing 250 lbs. each, of the shape of millstones, placed on end, chase each other round a cast iron circle weighing 70,000 lbs. Under these rollers it is crushed for about five hours, and then it is taken to the "press room." In tection is extended to warrant investment in the press room it is put in layers between it. Mr. Young declares that if a reasonable cloths and boards alternately, and subjected to the immense pressure of an hydraulic press. | shall within ten years send-bar iron to England This is done to condense the powder into a solid | For many purposes American iron is of superior coarsely grooved rollers, which break it up into small lumps. This is the first process of nous, which are inexhaustable. "graining."-These lumps are then placed on taken back to be re-worked.

volve for the purpose of "glazing" it. But one | nent basis, - Bultimore American.

drying, which is effected in the manner we have before described. It is then taken to the pacising house, and from that to the "magazine, which is a fire proof building at a long distease from the rest of the works.

We cannot in a newspaper article give a minute account of the manufacture, but we trust sufficient has been said to give our readers some notion of it. We were struck in our walks through this manufactory with the few workmen employed, when compared with the extent of the works and the amount produced .- Steam is the never tiring agent, man but the guiding spirit. Mr. Watson, the intelligent proprietor has our best thanks for his patient explanations, and our best wishes for the success which his skill, ingenuity, and enterprise so eminently deserve .- Pittsburg Adv.

The Iron Manufacture.

Appended to the Report of the Committee on Manufactures are some interesting statements relative to various important domestic interests. A communication from Mr. W. Young, Superintendent of the Mount Savage Iron works, near Cumberland in this State, gives some valuable information concerning the manufacture of American Iron.

Mr. Young states, in answer to an interrogatory from the Committee, that a duty of 20 per cent, ad valorem would be altogether inadequate to sustain the iron masters of the country. With a reasonable belief that our legislators would modify the Compromise Act and give a suitable protection, those engaged in the iron manufacture, whose means enable them to do so, have prepared to continue their works in operation this year and work up their stock of materials. But, it is added, if the Compromise Act goes into effect, there will not be a blast furnace, using charcoal, in operation in the year 1843 in Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania or Virginia, east of the mountains.

The reasons for this belief are given. It is able, the from establishments of the United States. In 1832 the minimum price in England was fixed to meet our tariff; and the minimum of 1841 to operate on our manufactures like a wasting disease.

One forth of all the iron works in England. of December last by agreement among the rifle. He placed the anuzzle of the gun directmasters. The quantity produced having brought prices to their lowest stage, this measure was resorted to for the purpose of clevating them again-and probably for another purpose also, viz, to set all their works into operation at the fall of our Tariff in June, and by putting prices down to embarass the American establishment. Mr. Young says : "If the Compromise Act goes into effect in June, our markets, will be glutted in July with the present surplus stocks in England. Their works now lying idle (one fourth of the whole) will be put in operation again, and prices will be kept low till our works are abandoned, after which they will be advanced ad libitum. When arrived at a point at which we could make iron with a moderate profit, should any be foolish enough to invest capital again in the manufacture, our kind friends in England will send it sufficiently cheap to rain them, and thus control our whole supplies at their sovereign will and pleasure.

The low wages of laborers in England, and the immense capital invested in large iron establishments, enable the manufactures in that unilihouse" where 4 large rollers of cast iron | country to produce iron at lower rates than is practicable in the United States at present, while the manufacture is yet in its infancy But there is no doubt of the final and speedy success of the business here, if sufficient pro protection is given by the Government we

substance. The cakes or slabs are then taken excellence; and the country possesses ores of to another building and passed through a pair of line quality in the most profuse abundance, with resources of coal, both authorate and bitumi-

It is essential to the security and defence of shelves in a room heated by steam for the pure the country, as well as to its independence, pose of being partially dried, when they are a- that the iron manufacture should be encouragain passed through various rollers, the desired | ged and sustained at home. In the event of a "grain" is obtained. From the rollers the gun- war the night arm of our strength would be powder, as it may now be termed, passes paralysed if we were dependent on foreign mathrough a hopper into a revolving wire cylin-tions for our sopplies of this indispensable mader, the different degrees of fineness in the terial. This consideration is so pressing, that if length of which, screens it into as many kinds there were no other reasons to be urged to the of powder; the finest, which is mere dust, is same point, it would alone be sufficient to justity the Government in affording any amount of The remainder is placed in harrels, about protection that might be necessary for establish-250 lbs. in each, which are made rapidly to re- ing our domestic iron interest upon a perma-

The Polish Heroine.

We have had for several days upon our table, Life of the Countess Emily Plater, translated by J. K. Solomonski, an Exile published in a neat volume of 280 pages. This work-claims more notice, than we have time to bestow upon it. The young Countess Plater was imbued with that devoted love of Freedom which inspires noble actions. She could not, woman as she was, remain on inglorious and unresisting | ing ?" victim of wrongs inflicted upon her country, High-born, accomplished and beloved, her hand was sought by a Russian General. We ex-

'Mudemoiselle, I come to offer you my hand.' 'Sir, I refuse it,' dryly answered Emily.

He was far from expecting such an answer, and felt somewhat abashed. He did not how ver, give up, but returning to the subject con-

'But think of my rank, Countess, and the faor which I enjoy with the Emperor.' 'I am fully aware of the honor you condeseend to bestow upon me by your choice, but-

·Well-but-' "The thing is impossible."

tract this incident -

'Impossible!' muttered the disappointed General. 'Am I so unfortunate as to have incurred your aversion ?

'I do not hate you personally.' 'Is the disproportion in our ages an objec-

'The husband should always be older than

'It is exactly what I think myself. Perhaps

cour heart-'Is perfectly free?'

'You can never find a better choice.'

I do not deny it."

'Then nothing is in the way-'

'I am a daughter of Poland.' Before the Revolution broke out, the Coun tess travelled much for the purpose of fanning the embers of patriotism and kindling the fires of liberty. When the shock of war came, raising a troop of her kinsmen and tenants, she shown by a reference to the prices of English repaired to the frontier and was soon gallantly iron, as quoted from the circulars of Jeyous, engaged with the hosts of Russia. Overborne Sons, & Co. of Liverpool, from 1806 to 1836. by numbers at one point, she sought other that variations took place so exactly adapted to fields of danger. And finally, when all was the state of the American market at different lost, after passing through many perils and enperiods as to show that the control of prices during every privation. Emily Plater died, in was in the hands of the British manufacturers the 26th year of her age, at the cottage of a and that the same was used to prostrate, it pos- Pensant, where she was secretly protected

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF SCICIDE.-We James Peater, residing near McNairs, in Polk Wales and Scotland, were stopped on the 1st of February by blowing out his brains with a ly between his eyes and discharged it by a string attached in some way to the trigger-He had no white family, nor was there any person on the premises except his negroes-27 in number. A jury of inquest was summoned and the manner in which the deceased came to his death settled; after which a portion of the jury took charge of his effects. They got his keys, and upon opening the first trunk they found his will, written six days previous, by which two of the jury then present were appointed his executors, (one of whom is the friend who communicates the intelligence.)-They also found in the same trunk ten thousand dollars in gold and silver. The purport of the will was, that his negroes should be trend, and all of his personal effects, & gether with the cash on hand, divided amongst them. The money was deposited in one of the banks at Atheus for safe-keeping, and the executors took charge of his other property.-Highland (S.

THE FRENCH, THE CHINESE, AND THE RUS-GIANS -The New York Express says: We understand Mr. Edwards says, that a number in France to speak the Chinese language, have appeared in China, so shaved and dressed, that it is almost, if not quite, impossible, to distinguish them from the Chinese. The impression of Mr. Edwards is, that the war will be a long one; and it is not at all improbable that France and more particularly Russia, may have a hand in it before it is over. The sudden appearance of a French Envoy at Macao in a French ship of war, indicates the interest France teels in

To Young Men .- Reader, art thou a young man struggling against difficulties for improvement and usefulness? Hold up then bravely your head when the surge rolls over thee. Knowest thou not that the energy that works within thee is the measure of thy capa-I mayest be theirs in success.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

square 1 insertion, ~ 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-

Christeen lives make a square.

Anecdote.

The Philadelphia Chronicle calls the hero of the following story a yankee; but we will wager a sixpence that he was torn in Pennsylvania. But no matter; it's a good joke.

"What do you charge for board !" asked a tall Green Mountain boy, as he walked up te the bar of a second rate hotel in New York-"what do you ask a week for board and lodg-

"Five dollars ! that's too anuch : but I spose you allow for the time I am absent from linner

and supper !"

"Certainly-37 1-2 cents each." Here the conversation ended, and the Yankoe took up his quarters for two weeks. During the time he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detained him in another portion of the town. At the expiration of the

"S'pose we settle that account-I'm going in a few minutes."

two weeks, he again walked up to the bar and

The landford handed him his bill-, Two weeks board at \$5-\$10."

"Here, stranger," said the Yankee, "this is wrong; you've made a mistake; you've not deducted the time I was absent from dinner and supper-14 days 2 meals each day-25 meals at 37 1-2 cts. each-\$10 56. If you've not got the change that's due me, I'll take a drink and the balance in circus !!

THE PAPER MANUFACTURE OF THE UNITER STATES .- According to a report made to the Home Industry Convention, "there are six hundred paper mills in the United States, employing a capital of \$16,000,000, and manufacturing nearly to that amount annually; giving support to more than 20,000 persons. Under the protective policy of our laws, home-competition alone has reduced the price of paper nearly one-half. About 170,000,000 pounds of rage and other materials are annually used, more than 150,000,000 of which, of the value of about \$5,000,000 are collected in this country, and which could not be applied to any other useful purpose, and is therefore a saving or production of weal h to that amount. The committee are satisfied that under an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent, this business could not be sustained. The country would be flooded with the product of cotton in the United States, and the cheap labor of France, Garmany and Italy, -Bick. Rep.

ARTIFICIAL MOONLIGHT. -- We car tell how to get up a very pretty imitalearn from the letter of a friend that Captain tion of moonlight in a room. It is somewhere stated that a luminous bottle may scounty, (Tenn.) committed suicide-en-the 16th | be prepared, which will give seril cient light in the night to admit of the hour being easily told on the dial of a watch The proces is a follows:-

A phial of the white glass, of a long form, must be chosen, and some fine olive oil heared to ebullition in an the vessel; a piece of phosphorus, of the size of a pea, must be put into the phiel. and the boiling oil carefully poured over it, till the phial is one-third filled .-The phial must then be carefully conked, and when it is to be used it must be unstopped, to admit the external air, and then closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and will give as much light as a dall moon. Each time the light disappears, on removing the stopper it will instantly seappear. In cold weather the bottle must be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed. A phial prepared in this way may be used every night for six months with success.

CURE FOR SCALES OR BURNS .- The following is declared to be an infallible remedy for scalds or burns: Take soot from a chimney where wood is burned, rul, it fine, and mix one part soot to of French Engineers, who have been taught three parts, or nearly so, of bog's land. fresh butter, or any kind of fresh grease, that is not saited, spread this on linear or muslin, or any cotton cloth for easier or more perfect adaptation. In verv extensive burns or scalds, the cloth should be torn into strips before putting over the scald. Let the remedy be freely and fully applied, so as to perfectly cover all the bornt part. No other application is required until the patient is well, except to apply fresh applications of the soot and lard, &c.

In steamboat explosions, this remedy can in nearly all cases be at once applied, and if done, many valuable lives will be saved, and a vast amount of suftering alleviated.

ANECDOTE .- An elderly lady, a descendant of Miles Standish, telling her bility, that whatsoever thou willest thou age, remarked that she was born on the canst achieve, if not interdicted by the 22d day of April. Her husband, who delays of thy being. Look then on ob- was by, observed I always thought you stacles with an unblinking eye. Most were born on the First DAY OF APRIL. of the great and good of all ages have People might well judge so, observed been thy fellows in suffering, and thou the matren, in the choice I made of a husband.