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H. B. MASSER, Editor.

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ued till ALL arrearages are paid. No subscriptions received for a less period than SIX MONTHS. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention,



From the New York Observer. Is Chnia our Neighbor ! BY SARAH J. HALR.

F. nd Jesus said, "which thinkest thou was neighbo to him that fell among theires?" And the young man enswered, he that showed kindness to him." And Jesus said, "go thou and do likewise,"

Can China be our neighbor, And yet receive no care? Shall Christians cease their labor, And leave her to dispair ! Het children, sunk in sorrow, Are sick with many ills ; To-day is sad-to-morrow, A deeper shadow fills.

No light athwart the gloom, That old and haughty nation Seems hasting to her doom : The cup of woe she's tasted-But must she 'neath war's frown, Like Balwion be wasted, Like Egypt trodden down !

And bowed in tribulation,

"Oh? when these kingdoms perished No Saviour's name was known-No brother's love was cherished, No christian kindness shown : Now where's the heart so frozen, But feels the Gospel ray-And we, as Freedom's chosen, Should lead in Mercy's way.

As gentle dews distilling, Cause withered plants to live, So Love, her work fulfilling. Her alms and prayers should give, Till China's millions, breaking From sin's dark bonds, arise, Like death to life awaking,

When God descends the skies. As early flowers, up springing, Proclaim the opening year, So love and hope are bringing The day of promise near! Each tear of pity given. Each mite in faith bestowed. Make earth more like to heaven,

Where all is done for God. Philadelphia March 10, 1842.

I dream'd, that buried in my fellow clay, Close by a common beggar's side I lay; And, as so mean a neighbor shocked my pride, Thus, like a corpse of consequence, I cried: "Scoundrel begone! and henceforth touch me no More manners learn -and at a distance rot." "How, scoundrel!" in a haughtier tone cried he; "Proud lump of dirt, I scorn thy words and thee : Here all are equal; now thy case is mine;

This is my rotting place, and that is thine.' To an Umbrella.

That fatal bour when I forgot your cost, Learning too late that an umbrella lent Is fashionably an umbrella lost! We lend a friend, to shield him from the frost, A cost or closk, and it is homeward sent; But when a friend is by a tempest cross'd, A loan'd ambrella for a citt is meant. As for the value. I don't care a centa-But when a man is made to coch a soaking, Ot be within a lonely shelter pent, When in a hurry, 'tis no longer joking!

Alas! thou lost one! peace be to your mines! Cats, dogs, and little niggers! how it rains! From the New York Mercury. Machine Poetry.

RETME WITHOUT REASON. A pretty deer is dear to me, A have has downy hair. I love a hart with all my heart, But who can bear a bear ? 'Tis plain that no one takes a plane

To pare a pair of pears; A rake, though, often takes a rake And fears away the faree Thet grow a grain against a grain, Not caring for his cares;

A man, in writing 'rite,' may write It right, and still be wrong; For rite nor wright are either right, And don't to Wright belong. Beer often brings a bier to man-Coughing a coffin brings.
And too much ale will make us ail,

As well's some other things. That person lies who says he lies When he is but reclining; And which consumptive folks decline,

They all decline declining, A quail wont quail amidst a storm, A bough will bow before it: We cannot rein the rain at all-No earthly power reigns o'er it. The dyer dyes awhile, then dies-To dye he's always trying,

Until upon his dying bed, He thinks no more of dyeing. Tis meet that man should mete out meat, To fed misfortune's son; The fair should fare on love slone,

Else one cannot be soon.

& lass, alas! is sometimes false-Of faults a maid is made-Her toaist is but a barren toaste-Though stay'd she is not staid. The springs spring forth in spring, and shoots

Shoot forward one and all: Though summer kills the flowers, it leaves The leaves to fall in fall.

I would a stery here commence, But you might find it stale, So, let's suppose that we have reached The tail end of our tale.

A Suffering Love .- "th, mother," said a young boy, "Mr. S-does love Aunt Lucy. He sits by her, he whispers to her, and he hugs

"Why, Edward," exclaimed his mother-"your aunt don't suffer that, does she ?" "Suffer it !" replied the child-- "yes mother, she loves it !"

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOUNRAL.

Absolute acquirescence 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 & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Safurday, July 16, 1842.

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STRANGE PRACTICES IN ALGIERS.

The Akhbar, a journal published at Algiers,

gives an account of a sect of Mahommedan enthusiasts, Aicouas, as they are called, who, excited by certain leaders of their ceremonies, called Mogaddams do many strange and surprising things. We copy the following narraative, purporting to come from an eye witness. 'When I was first introduced into the assembly of the Aicouas, it was held in a small and very illkept Moorish house, its walls of equivocal whiteness were an exception the to cleanliness of the dwellings of the natives, to which frequently renewed coatings of lime impart an air of cleanliness, and even a certain eclot which makes one overlook the scantiness and habitual decay of the Moorish furni-

'An immense earthern chandelier, strangely coloured, stood in the middle of the court, and from the depths of its broad socket, a long and thin taper more inclined than the tower of Pisa diagonally rose, dropping upon the faithful, who were absorbed in the solemnity of the ceremony, a lottid and yellowish wax. Though we were then in the very middle of the worst season, the Aicouas stood in a row in the open air; and until the moment of eating scorpions and serpents, they devoured with splendid appetite, loads of pilan and couscoussou, heaped in enormous wooden vases.

'When the meal was over, the performers in the impending drama seized a number of tabors, covered with long inscriptions, some of them recording the right of property which the corporation had in those instruments, and the others praises of God. Mahomet, and Ben Aisa. At the same time that some Aicouas slowly struck their tabors, one of them sang prayers to Allah and the Prophet, and thus precluded to the particular eulogy of Ben Aiss, who, was to enact the grand part the remainder of the night.

'The hymns, combined with the deafening noise of the tabors, ultimately excited the Aicaouos.-The spirit of their master then seemed to elight on them, one after another they dropped their instruments, abruptly, rushed into the space allowed to the performers, shook with violence alternately jumping on either foot; and most violently shaking their heads backwards and forwards, and right and left.

'As soon as one of the sectarians fell into this condition, a bournons was slipped over him which concealed the whole body, save the head, The chacivah or red scull cap which covered the head, soon disappeared in the violent shaking of the sacred dance, when a chantoof (or tuft of hair) generally very thick, was displayed in all directions, and inundated with long black hair the inspired face, and imparted to his confitenance, scarcely visible through so sombre a net, a sinister expression which baffles description. In the sect's vocabulary the vebement action which leads to ecstacy is explained by the verb diebbed-a word which, no doubt, had its equivalent when the Deacon Paris's Convulsionnaries played their pranks in the cemetery of Saint Medard.

*When a number of A:couns had fallen into the blissful state just described, they fancied themselves transformed (according to the degree of action the spirit exercised on them) some into lions, others into jackalls, but the larger number into camels, whose barsh cries they imitated in such fashion as to produce a certain illusion. But what established their resemblance to the last named quadruped was the eagerness with which they began to bite at cactus leaves, bristling with bonches of very hard and sharp therns, and selecting the parts where they were most formidable. They were then on their knees, their heads thrown backwards, the hands behind the back, and the Mogaddam tendered them that singular food, which they vied in eating with a degree of lerocioes avidity.

'Some incredulous Europeans having suspected the nature of the cactus leaves given to the Aicouas and even supposed that those formidable stings seen at a distance, might be mere pasteboard thorns like the nails in some freemasonary ordeals, the chief of the sect, who seemed to have guessed at their doubts submitted to them what had remained of the repast of his adepts. After seeing and touching these wrecks, there was no doubting their genu-

ineness. 'Whilst several Aiconas fancying themselves converted into brutes, imitated all their manners, others manifested the utmost thirst. To quench it, large iron shovels were brought in haste just drawn red hot from the fire. I was surprised enough at a refreshment of that sort, but was far more so when the convulsionists applied the red hot shovels to their tongues and lips with an expression of savage voluptousness which made us shudder. By the side of these incombustible men over favored enthusiasts gratified tastes fit a different nature. Some crushed and then gravely swallowed bits of glass, others cat nails, whilst further on, two hill with vines, they will protect the latter individuals contended for a snake.

But in that exhibition, so afflicting to the suman species, what was most painful to see, was a child about twelve years old, gifted with the most interesting countenance, who, after extracting from the furnace wherein the shovels were made red hot, a burning piece of coal had thrust it with great pains into his mouth, and blowing with force, threw out thousands

'The first floor gallery and circumference of the terrace were filled with Mahometan women who watched with eager curiosity the scenes passing before them. Loos! loos! uttered in the shrillest notes of voices, from time to time encouraged such Aicouas as shook with most phrenzy or performed the most extraordinary feats in the scorpian or red hot shovel way. Clad as they are in the streets carefully hidden beneath their veils, they were not, in the half obscurity that prevailed, unlike groups of phantoms attending some internal ceremony .- We were informed, that some of those ladies, though not belonging to the sect of Ben Aisa, carried away by the example set hem, had treated themselves to imitations of the sacred dance, and indulged the pleasure of crushing glass with their teeth, eating nails and refreshing their tongues with red hot shovels. In one instance the rich waistband of a woman was lowered from the gallery, and an Aicoua immediately put it round him. The music immediately commenced again, and with it, the aforesaid exercises. A neighbor assured me that the lady who had thus sent them her waistband, in order to become enciente, would not be disappointed, and that before a month elapsed, thanks to the intercession of the holy Murabout, she would have every prospect of becoming a mother.

'I have heard it said, that these fanatics eat serpents and scorpions, and to know whether they extracted the stings of the letter animal, as was alleged, I had taken the trouble to go to the Bouzareath, whence I had brought a collection capable of satisfying the most voracious of the sect. At the highest point of the ceremony, I drew from my pocket the largest scorpion I had selected-a villian whose sting I was quite sure had not been extracted. No sooner did the Aicanus perceive it than they rushed at me with gluttonous avidity. I dropped the scorpion into the most eager hand. He, after irritating it in a thousand ways, put it on his lips and pressed it in a little between his teeth I approached him near enough to convince myself my scorpion of Bouzareal; was at that moment provided with all his offensive weapons. At length the Aicaoua, after exciting him for some

time, chewed and swallowed him. 'This most foul repast was followed by a canticle in honor of Ben Aisa-a song which was to close the meeting. At this stage of the ceremony the Meddah sang alone, and was accompanied by an unique musician, who played the tobilate, an instrument consisting of a pair of little kettle drums, which the player strikes with two little sticks.

'I have not detailed all the exersises of this singular sect; some are real juggling tricks, but there are several which fraud cannot account for. The physical condition into which these men fall under the influence of their Louisiana militia in mass; plans were formed music and cries, is above all, remarkable, inasmuch as it consists of a number of little phenomena which an individual cannot produce as he pleases. I can the less seek to deny the reality of that state of excitement, as, after attending the Aicoua scenes for many hours. I, myself, felt a sort of inclination to imitate them, and had to struggle to the utmost in order not to practice their gesticulations. I am not, however, the only one that has felt that effect, and I have seen those succured to it, in whom it was impossible to suspect any fraud, and who, besides, had no sort of interest in doing so. There is a great deal of resemblance between the ecstacy of the Aiconas and that produced by magnetic-somnambulism.

Dow, Jr.-In Dow's last sermon we find the following rich morsel.

"Man looks upon life just as he does upon the woman-there is no living with them, and he can't live without them .- He will run after them-and rather than be held, he will lose his coat tail and character-kisses them for love, and then kicks them for leading him into trouble So with life, I say-he partakes of its pleasures and then damns it for its pains-gathers boquets of bliss, and when their blossoms have faded, he finds himself in possession of a bunch of briars-which is allowing to a little incicident that occurred in Paradise when man was as green as a tobacco worm, and as unsuspicious as a tree toad in a thunder storm. He was then to increase and multiply, and so he accordingly increased his cares and curses. multiplied his miseries, and peopled the world with a parcel of candidates for perdition-and I

It is said that if onions be planted in the same from the depredations of the striped bug.

Letter from General Jackson.

HERMITAGE, June 9, 1842. DEAR SIR-I have received your letter of the 24th May, last, and, since, I have also received the Globe containing the speech of Senator Conrad, of Louisians, on the bill to refund to me the fine, &c., imposed on me by Judge Hall, who is styled by Mr. Conrad the upright

The feeling and sentiment diaplayed by Mr. Conrad in his speech, truly astouish me. They are the very opposite of those entertained by the patriots who were engaged in the defence of New Orleans, not one of whom considered Judge Hall as performing the part of a good citizen in the proceedings which he instituted against me. They are such as Abner L. Duncan, Esq.-under whose patronage Mr. Conrad was raised, and who with the character of a distinguished jorist, combined that of the fearless soldier and the good man-would have been ashamed to avow. Although at that time Mr. Gonrad was a youth, he cannot have forgotten the leading facts of the case and the inimical to their country.

It is a source of the despest regret to me, that Mr. Conrad has disturbed the sleeping ashes of the Judge, for the purpose of throwing an unjust imputation on my character. The fault must be his, if, in doing so, truth and justice will compel the public to discredit his statements

What are the prominent fects !

After intelligence had been received of the embarkment of the British troops at Plymouth, in England, and that their object was the invasion of New Orleans; and whilst I was envance, which was then in possession of Pensacommittees from New Orleans waited upon me at Mobile, (the committe of safety and the committee of vigilance,) all giving me similar information to that communicated by Gov. Claiborne's letters, which were appended to my defence, and produced before Judge Hall, under I refer. Having expelled the British from Pensacola, and made the necessary arrangements for the defence of Mobile, I hastened to New Orleans, and reached there on the morning of the 1st of December-commencing then my arrangements for the defence of that country. When I arrived there, every thing was dispondency and alarm at the approach of such an overwhelming force. The traitors to our cause were emboldened. There were no arms -not even flints-in the arsenal; and the I had nothing to depend upon but the hope of arousing the citizens to that high feeling of patriotism which would make them es one man in union and energy. A call was made on the to prevent traitors and spies from communicating with the enemy. Soon after my arrival, I was made acquaint-

aid in the measures of defence. He was pre-New Orleans, which had now become my question was desided in the affirmative, and, rify the courtby his gestures, he appeared to approve the decision. But as the Legislature had assumed the power to pass the embargo law, acting of habeas corpus during the invasion. This was opposed by Louallier, and by those who made it apparent that, without the declaration of martial law, the city could not be defended; and I took the responsibility upon myself of making the declaration in time to profit by the ratigements for the defence; and the morning I declared it, Judge Hall was in my office, and heard it being read. It was then he exclaimed. Now the country may be saved; without it, it was lost. Application was then made to the Legislature to adjourn, in order that all might join in the defence. This was refused by the

it. A request was then made by the Goverrefused-the Republicans voting for it. The enemy had attacked and destroyed our gunfresh encouragement to traitors. It gave noble resolution to the true patriot.

One of the details of the order declaring martial law was, "that the lamps be put out at 9 o'ocleck, and all found in the streets after tence, which he refused to hear. The result that should be apprehended, and carried to the provest guard for examination." This light of defence, he fined me one thousand colrule proved inconvenient to the Judge, who lars; and, suppressing a full record of the prowas a bachelor, and spent his evenings with the ladies. He applied through the marshal out on the oaths of Abner L. Duncan, E-q., Edto be exempted from this rule; which I resisted, until it was repeated by the mayor and aldermen, and other gentlemen of high standing, when it was granted with great reluctance. Under this order, he passed my sentinels in the night-fled to the upper country, and did not return until after the battle of the 8th. On his return he was received with great coolness by all his republican friends, and particularly essons he learned from his patron should have by the ladies, because he had left them, and the taught him to distrust the motives of those who civy exposed to the attacks of an infuriated in such an emergency as that at New Oalcans, soldiery, when he ought to have remained, and, obtained applause from those alone who were by his example, stimulated a noble defence. This reception mortified the Judge. He was thrown into a fit of dissipation, and into the hands of Blanc, Louallies & Co., who made a tool of him to bring about a conflict between the civil and military power, under the expectation of exciting the brave Louisianians to some violent act, or of subjecting me to the imputation of military tyranny. Mr. Conrad well knows what difficulty I had in restraining the people from committing violence on the Judge, Louallier, Blanc & Co.

About the time the Judge returned to the city, Louallier published his inflammatory address gaged with all exertions in repelling their ad- to the people, intended to create mutiny in my camp, and the desertion of the troops from their cola-it being necessary forme to clear my left | posts of defence. He was arrested for exciting flank of the enemy before I could proceed to mutiny, and as a spy for giving intelligence to New Orleans to meet them there-several the enemy, no -- as Mr. Conard asserts in his speech-for a libel. But, before the arrest was made, he secreted himself, until he had arranged with Judge Hall for the appearance of a writ of habeas corpus. This being done, he made his appearance at the coffeehouse on the 5th of March when he was arreshis rule to appear and show cause why an at- ted. On his being delivered to the provost tachment should not issue for a contempt, which guard, Col. Arbuckle commanding, who had you have published in the Globe, and to which been instructed to treat him kindly, and to furnicated to him his instructions. Louallier thanked him, saying "I will not be here one hour with you," "How so !" inquired Col. A. He replied, "there is a writ of hebeas corpus out for me." This was communicated to me. I immediately sent to inquire whether it was true that Judge Hall had issued the writ before Louallier was arrested. Being informed that it had been so issued, and that Judge Hall's name was subscribed to it, I forthwith issued means for defence were in all respects deficient. | an order for the arrest of D. A. Hall, for aiding, abetting, and exciting mutiny in my camp. This was on the 5th. Shortly after, Mr. Duplessis-then marshal-informed me that I was "acting on the belief that the record would prove that Judge Hall had exercised his judicial authority within our camp; thereby ininterfering with the police of the camp, in violation of martial law, and aiding and excied with Judge Hall, who appeared willing to ting mutiny within it. In this you will be mistaken. Therefore, you had better look to sent at many interviews I had with the com- it, and see whether the fate has been altered mittees of vigilance and safety. The Legis- from the 5th to the 6th, since the Judge has lature was in session, and had passed a law been arrested," I immediately sent for the laying an embargo on all vessels, thus enabling clerk and record. When produced, the altera-Commodore Putterson to impress the seamen | tion plainly appeared. I inquired of the clerk to man his flotilla. The Judge had opened the by whom the alteration was made. He answersails, and liberated the prisoners charged with ed, by Judge Hall-that he had sent for him piracy, &c., without bail, and had ajourned the with the record, r.od made the alteration. I court. The subject was discussed whether, in retained the enginal, and gave a certified copy addition to these measures, a real necessity did to the clerk, as set forth in my defence, and not exist for the declaration of martial law in | tendered to the court, for the purpose, at a proper time, of sustaining the majesty of the law, camp. The Judge was present when this against such flagrant violation of it, and to pu-

Judge Hall was liberated, and sent beyond the lines of my encampment, with special orders not to return as long as the enemy should be on upon the necessity of the case, I appealed to it our coast. But Mr. Conrad says the enemy had to exert the same power in suspending the writ | left our coast at this time; and the necessity for martial law ceased. I regret such loose assertions. Had he attended to record, he would The application failed. Events, however, soon the fleet on the 10th, where he had been to complete the cartel for the exchange of prisoners; and on the 11th Mr. Blanchard was at the Bulize, delivering the British prisoners to Quartermaster Pedro, from whom he received the conadditional power it gave to the military ar- firmation that there were seven or eight men in New Orleans from whom the British received daily information, and every movement of my troops. Mr. Conard can say whether Blanc and company with his two historians, were not ly. suspected of being part of this clique who corresponded with the enemy. They were not at the lines of defence.

majority-the Republican members voting for | Peace being announced, and my proclams-

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

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Sixteen lines make a equare.

tion promulgated, removing martial law, Judge nor to adjourn to Baton Rouge. This was also Hall returned to the city; and when we were all in the midst of joy and pious gratitude to the all-wise Providence that has crowned our exerboats, which gave new alarm to some, and tions with success, he commenced his proceedings against me, requiring me to attend at a named day and show cause why a writ of attechment should not issue against me. Agrecubly to the rule I attended, and presnted my dewas, that, depriving me of my constitutional ceedings, he compelled me to have one made ward Livingston, Esq., and Major John Reid. who acted as my counsel.

> From these facts, which Mr. Conrad will not dare to deny over his own signature, I have the right to ask him, was it consistent with the char acter of an upright judge to alter the record, for the base purpose intended—that is to say, to show, on the trial of a persecution sgainst me. that I had arrested him before he had attempted to exercise judicial authority in my cemp. then under martial law, the necessity for declaring said law being admitted by him ? Was it consistent with the character of an upright judge, after putting me under the rules to show cause why an attachment should not issue against me, and, on my appearance with my defence, to refuse to hear me-particularly as he was sitting-in his own cause, and from whose judgement there was no appeal ! Lastly: was it not illegal and unjust in him, after he had approved the declaration of martial law, on the ground of that necessity whose office is to make the law silent when this is indispensable to save the republic-was it not, I say, dishonorable in him to institute proceedings against me. and insult and fine me, for defending the country by the means he approved and applauded, there being no other offence really charged against me? Is there a man, not carried away by party feelings, who, hearing the facts, will not pror since it one of the most unjust and vindictive decisions ever pronouncee by a judge !

But I will not pursue the subject further. My thanks are due to the Lagislature of New York, Ohio and Michigan for their expressions calculated to induce Congress to wipe from my memory the imputation cast upon it by the act of this tyranical and vindictive judge. My thanks are due, also, to that ded the original bill. I am ebliged to regard the proviso of Mr. Bayard, adopted by the majorty, as intended to inselt my feelings, What! take from Congress money instead of justice ? When I apply to Congress it will be to demand justice, not to ask a favor. The patriotic States of New York, Ohio, and Michigan, did not ask Congress to extend to me a favor. They wanted the stain upon my character, imposed upon it by Judge Hall, without good reason, wiped away.

With the smiles of Providence, and by the aid of my brave compotriats in arms, after many days of toil and nights of watchfulness, New Orleans was preserved from the hostile tread of a foreign foe, and her amiable females protected from insult and pollution. In the strucgle I risked my health, my life, and, what is dearer than either, my reputation; and, if the honorable Senators from Louisiana, (Messrs. Conrad and Barrow,) believe that I ought to be fined and disgraced for it, I leave them to enjoy all the satisfaction which so refined a patriotism can bring them.

I am, very sincerely and truly, your friend, ANDREW JACKSON. F. P. BLAIR, Esq., Editor of the Globe.

A GOOD ANECDOTE. - We love to laugh at a good anecdote-that is, one worth laughing at, -The following is certainly exquisite.

"Dem's 'em."- A pious old negro, while saying grace at the table, not only used to ask a blessing on all he had upon his board, but would also petition to have some deficient dish subplied. One day it was known that Cato was out of potatoes, and suspecting he would prav for the same measure of the vegetables, and stole under the window, near which stood the table of our colored christian. Soon Cato drew up a chair and commenced-"O, massa Lord ! wilt dow in dy provident kindness condescend to wished to surrender the city to the enemy, have found that Mr. Livingston returned from bress ebery ting before us; and be please to stow upon us jist a few taters-and all de praise" -Here the potatoes were dashed upon the table, break ng plates and apsetting the more tard pot.] "Dem's 'em, massa Lord !" said Cato looking up with surprise, "only jist luff" can down leetle easier next time !"

A paddy who had just set feet in America. vas travelling in the western constry and met a ragged boy, who stammered most productions. The latter stammered out an enquity respecting the right road to town, which took ten minutes to get through with, Pa idy standing with his mouth wide open, "Now,"says o, "what the d-l are ye! a rattle snake or a