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

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ued till ALL arrearages are paid. No subscriptions received for a less period than six Montas. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.



BY H. W. LONGFELLOW. Besine th' ungathered rice he lay, His sickle in his hand : His breast was bare, his matted hair Was buried in the sand. Again, in the mist and shadow of sleep, He saw his Native Land.

Wide through the landscape of his dreams The lordly Niger flowed; Beneath the palm-trees on the plain Once more a king he strode, And heard the tinkling caravans Descend the mountain-road.

He saw once more his dark-eyed queen Among her children stand; They clasped his neck, they kissed his checks They held him by the hand!And tears burst from the sleeper's lids, And fell into the sand,

And then at forious speed he rode Along the Niger's bank : His bridle-reins were golden chains, And, with a martial clank, At each leap he could feel his scabbard of steel Smitting his stallion's flank. Before him, like a blood-red flag,

The bright flamingoes flow; From morn till night he followed their flight, O'er plains where the tamsrind grew, Till he saw the roofs of Caffre huts, At night he heard the lion roor,

And the hvena scream. And the river horse, as he crushed the reeds Beside some hidden stream; And it passed, like a glorious roll of drums, Through the triumph of his dream The forests, with their myriad tongues,

Shouted of his rty; And the Blast of the Desert cried aloud, With a voice so wild and free, That he started in his sleep, and smiled At their tempestuous glee.

He did not feel the driver's whip, Nor the burning heat of day; For Death had illumed the Lord of Sleep, And his lifeless body lay A worn-out fetter, that the soul Had broken and thrown away !

## COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC. For the Year 1813,

being the third after Leap Year, and the 67th of American Independence.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
ANUARY	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
EBRUARY	5 12 19	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22	9 16 23	3 10 17 24	4 11 15 25
ARCH	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 11 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25
PRIL	2 9 16 23	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
IAY	30 7 14 21 25	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 18 20 27
UNE	4 11 15 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 21
TÜLY	9 16 23	3 10 17 21	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
MGUST	6 13 20	7 11 21	1 8 15 22	9 16 23	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26
EPTEMBER	27 3 10 17 24	28 4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	30 6 13 20 27	31 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30
OCTOBER	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
NOVEMBER	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	11 18 25
DECEMBER	3 10 17	11 18		20		15 22 29	16 23 30

that I am not so tall as Sir James Robinson."

# SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

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, -- JEFFERRON.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Dec. 31, 1842.

By Masser & Elsely.

PHILIP SPENCER.

We copy the following particulars of the life and career of this unhappy man, from the New-Haven Palladium, for which paper it was prepared by one who says he was once his "friend and messmate, and who continued and cherished the former term, until ingratitude marked by ferociousness of feeling and heartless depravity of character, burst asunder the chords of amity, which in the beginning of his naval career, had every seeming of being lasting."

Philip Spencer was born in Canandaigua, New-York, and at the time of his awful death, was about 19 years of age-but in strength of mind, intelligence, literary attainments, and bold daring, was far, far beyond his years. Nothing in his history of much interest is the wrister aware of, until his College career. He was sent to Union College, Schenectady, but did not graduate, as his conduct there became so notorious that he was expelled or had leave to absent himself. He returned to his friends where he remained some time. Being of a wandering turn of mind, and fond of any thing bordering on the dangerous and marvelous, he eloped from his home and went to New-York; cencealing his parentage, shipped for a whaler fitting out at Nantucket, and (alone with many others of kindred feeling, but not of that daring, reckless spirit, fearless alike of life or death,) was sent to the latter place in a small schoon-

The ship that he was to embark in not being ready, he remained some time on the island. During this time, and previous to the gale of October, 1841, he volunteered to go out on the banks in a small vessel for what the whalemen denominate Black Fish, and in that gale came near being lost, as many were at that time : as it was, they got back to Nantucket quite a wreck. Here I told him that I was surprised that he should ever think of adopting that hazardous life, sought only by those whom friends and fortune had disregarded, and whose last lingering star of hope had sank beneath the horizon, perhaps never to re-appear. He smiled at my astonishment at his deserting his happy luxurious and delightful home; and now

to work from morning till late at night in get. of a uniform size, in order that they may occuting them and her stores on board, being allow- py less room. The whole process, it will be ed only thirty minutes for their meals, which were of the coarsest kind, and only five hours rest at night in a miserable forecastle in close communion with the dregs of New-York streets. I told him I thought that this servile labor and hard living, would have satisfied his curiosity to see the world; but no-the excitement was to come. In confirmation of his assertions, he showed me his bands, and they, from their horny, hardened appearance, corroborated his statement of what he had undergone at Nantucket. Having disposed of his wardrobe and replaced them by the coarse and homely garb of whaler, he was ready, as was also the ship, in two days, to sail for their cruising grounds in the South Seas.

In the interval of time from his disappearance from home to the time of our narrative, his and by the manner in which he computed the triends had by diligent inquiries found his whereabouts, and knowing his uncontrolable disposition, and his determination at all hazards to go to sea, their influence and his father's positions as one of the Cabinet at Washington, procured for him a midshipman's appointment, which was sent with all despatch to Nantucket, with a description of his person, &c. to the care of the owner of the ship. This and a letter from his father, was placed in his hands. This prospect of change from drugery to a comparatively easy life, had not much effect on him as it would have had on most young men; but by the carnest persuasions of the owner and captain, after learning who he was, he was induced place in the ship.

He came on to New-York and was there fitted out by his uncle, Captain Spencer, of the Navy, and by him introduced on board of the guard-ship North Carolina. His sojourn on board of that ship (about four months) was passed, as is much of the time of some other young men in like circumstances, in occasional, and, 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 pally at night, but not unfrequently in the face; rule of a year for a day would leave Nebuchad. the mind. Lord Chesterfield being apprized of the which was investigated by the Commodore in captivity of the Jews at Babylon, they have at sufficient attention has not been paid to the so rich that they keep perfectly fat during all probability that he would die by inches, replied the cabin of that ship, in the present more time to fulfill than has yet claps means of prolonging life; that by a proper seasons, with a smile, "If that is the case, I am happy uncle, Capt. Spencer, and a commander of the ed. The other errors in Miller's calculations study of the secrets of nature the process of Situated, as that country is, on the coast of navy. The written report made by the insul- are of the same sort.

ted officer to the Secretary of the Navy, though from the commandant of the station, was unheeded, supposed from family influence, and Spencer was ordered to the brig Somers. The officer thus treated resigned from the service.

The writer does not charge the excellent commander of the North Carolina with a knowledge of the facts of the dissipation among some of the young men of that ship; he believes it was entirely beyond his knowledge.

The horrid death of young Spencer must be most fearfully distressing to the feelings of his family, and the writer would not add another pang to their already broken hearts; but he trusts it may be a warning to many youths who wish to leave the happy fireside of their homes and the kind influence of a mother's love, and a father's dearest hopes, to seek abroad on the tempestuous sens a home surrounded by dangers and temptations. Thave digressed something from my first undertaking, namely, a concise statement of young Spencer's career, which has ended ignominiously at the yard-arm of a man-of-war within one year from the commencement of his naval career; and not wishing at this time to occupy too much space in your valuable columns, I will, it agreeable, finish my sketch at a future time.

## Ice Houses.

We copy the following from the Msine Farner, and commend it to the attention of all our

"It has often been a matter of astonishment to us that more of our farm houses are not provided with this valuable appendage. The cost of constructing them is very trifling, as the builder can do all 'within himself,' and at seasons when there is necessarily little else of consequence to occupy his time. When convenient, the location of the ice house should be in the cellar, where it is doubly convenient from the ready facilities it affords for preserving milk, butter, &c., during the summer, all of which are greatly improved, and often times preseryed by ice, when, without it, they would be liable rapidly to deterioate, or perhaps spoil. Nothing can be more simple than the modus as I look back, as I often have since, I think of operandi of constructing them. A hole of the that smile of Spencer-yes, as I now write, I capacity desired, is first elevated in the bottom can see him as distinct as the words I am pen- of the cellar, from five to six feet deep, and at ning-that smile was not human! The wild the bottom covered with stones of small size, rolling of his eyes told plainly enough, to any after the fashion of paving, and over which, one at all discerning, that something was work- when completed, and the interstices filled with ing in that heart that could not submit to the clean fine sand, is superinduced a stratum of dull monotony of this peaceful, every day life. boughs, either of spruce or fir. The sides are | in the islands of the sea, and the effect of those poon a whale and see the blood spilt," that he the top, which is formed of cross work, with an "was not afraid of danger and liked an aventu- opening two feet square in the side or centre, rous life." The ship being ready to receive to subserve the purpose of a door. Into this her casks, he was compelled, with many others. depot ice should be introduced into square cakes, seen, is very simple, and the expense of constructing and filling up, when the materials are near at hand, necessarily light .- A farmer informed us recently, that he had in one season saved more than three times the cost of his ice house, in the articles of milk and meat,"

# Millerism.

The Rev. A. C. Thomas lectured adverse to the absurd doctrines of Millerism, at the Brooklyn Lyceum a night or two ago The N. Y. Express notices his discourse thus :

"The foundation of Miller's theory was upon the proplecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse. The precise year of 1843 was obtained in several ways, by the different lengths of time allowed for the accomplishment of the prophecies, time meant by the 2300 days in Daniel and the 70 years. That Miller's theory was erroneous he proved by quoting some other prophecies, and the manner in which the term of days and years were used, and the length of time taken. proves completely that days and years were u-

destroyed at the time specified no one could understood than they are at present. And the remarkably healthy, there being no disease, doubt, he said. So in the case of Joshua in his consequence will be, that diseases will over a chief endenic or epilemic. We saw green promise to the Israelites that he would take far less frequently than they new do ; and will nampkins, lettuce, growing finethem across the Red Sea in three days, no one be much no re easily encounted and actualted by during all the months of last winter, could doubt but that it was completed in three when they occur. There is nector in round. Silver and lead are the only minerals yet by them to give a volunteer \$30 to take his days instead of years,-He also quoted the pass statute, which, we may readily suppose will discovered. that at the end of seven days it should rein for. Millenial inhabitants , and that is, they will 3,000 .- They are an ignorant, indolent people, ty days and forty nights, which was fully com- be entire free from all the corroding solicitude spending the most of fiver time on horseback, pleted; and to show in a more striking light about the means of subsistence and comfort; in pursuit of wild become any cattle, in which the absurdity of calling a Cay a year, as done almost all and will constantly enjoy a most re- amusements they take good tellable by Miller, he would a poly the rule to some of freshing sense of the presence and approbation own immense quintities of cattle, the hides I am sorry to say, frequent dissipation, princi- years among the beasts of the field. Miller's health of the body, as well as the happiness of common for one man to own from nine to ten. of day. Here he committed an aggravated and nezzar at grass at the present time and 130 unimproved assault upon his superior officer, years to remain. And apply to the 70 years Bulwer, in his Zanoni. His Doctrine is, that three Indians to herd them; the range being

# THE MILLENIUM.

ege. It has since been published, Dr. T. indicates the opinion that the commencement of that has not filled his days." He also expressthe Millenium will take place 155 hence. He defines the Millenium as a period in which the Christian religion shall be universally tri- of all national and individual hostility between umphant; not only pervading, but actually ex- man and man; that the people shall heat their tending its reforming and purifying influence throughout every portion of the habitable globe. Prest. Jenkin, however according to the Cincinnatti Chronicle, says that the Millenium will commence in 1866, 24 years from this time, and the editor of the paper just named says that if the world were to go un for 155 of every contrary sentenent, shall be utterly years just as it has done for 155 past, something very like the Millenium would be produced. He argues thus :

1. The United States has for 150 years doubed its inhabitants each 25 years. In 150 duty of every individual to act in the immediyears more then, we must have, on the conti- ate circle of which he forms a member, so as ment of North America more inhabitants than to improve the mental and moral condition of the earth now has, provided the soil can main- those around him, and thus to assist in how tain them. But, the Arts, of Agriculture as ever humble a degree the arrival of the period well as all others, have so increased that it is to which all having faith in the scriptures and perfectly reasonable to suppose they can be maintained. It schools, colleges, Churches, fidence. The Temperance Reform, of the prethe Press, and the dissemination of the Bible sent time, by which millions have been rescreed go on as they have done they will be the most from error and crime, may justly be regarded enlightened and Christain people, by far, that as one of the lights of the age, which points to

Press and the College been planted in the midst. It is, therefore almost, may quite inevi-In the meantime, the Press, the College and course of one or two continuous the Bible will there produce their natural and benign effects upon the Asiatic mind. Long before that period then, we may expect, upon common historical grounds, by process of mere Arithmetical calculation to see Idolatry lose its hold on the human mind and the nations of Asia as those of Rome did, forsake their heathen gods, and march under the banner of Christi-

3. Mahomedanism is already expiring, and soon Constantinople will be a Christian city Jerusalem will be re-inhabited by its ancient people, and the Zion of the Jew and Christain re-illumed with holy light.

4. The last fact, to which we shall advert is the vast discoveries made within recent years land, is of itself equivalent in magnitue to a continent. New Zealand is another vast acquisition. The course of the Niger has been turned, and the interior of Africa lies exposed to the approaches of civilized man. In connection with this we see colonies in New Hol land and New Zealand, began as places of exile for convicts, now become extensive marts of commerce, with a rapidly increasing population. The Sandwish Islands are filled with professional Christains.

These are a part of the extraordinary transactions, of the last 150 years. They are entirely independent too, of the great progress in Science, of the vast improvements in steam power, and of the still greater power of the Press. If, then, without any miraculous interposition, so much has been accomplished in one hundred and fifty years, we say that should this progress be continued one hundred and fatty years longer something very like the Millenium must be produced.

By the way if we mistake tot Mr. Locke,

the means of protracting existence to a con A sermon on the Millenium was recently siderable extent at least, might be discovered. preached by Dr. Tomlinson, of Augusta Coi- Dr Tomlinson enotes Issish when he says: "there shall be no more thence, or an old man es the opinion, that during the delightful period alluded to there shall be an entire cessation swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, that nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither learn war any more. That the great and paramount law of love to God, and leve to man, shall be so generally acted upon, that the practical influence, banished from the earth.

Vol. 3-No. 14--Whote No. 118.

Without expressing any opinion as to the various views -- one thing is clear, so far as Christains are concerned, namely, that it is the prophecies, look forward with hope and conmore general moral generation of the family 2. Within 150 years 100,000,000 of Hindoos of man. When we remember, moreover, that have been conquered by British Arms, and the in the course of a single century, the whole face of the earth is changed, as relates to its inhabitants, and that the millions of the pretable, that in 150 years every foot of Asia will sent become the millions of the past; what be under dominion of the Anglo-Saxon race. \_ | moral revolutions may not be united and the

# American Paradise-California.

The following communication is from a gentleman who spent last winter in Upper Califorms, and affords some valuable information in relation to that country :- St. Louis Rep. FOURCHE A'RENALT, (Mo.,) Nov. 12, 1842.

GENTLEMEN:-In answer to the many inmiries for information respecting the route to, and country of Upper California, I take the privilege of sending you this imperfect sketch, which, if you think it will interest any of your numerous readers you will please insert in your

Upper California lies between the 31st and 32d degrees of N. L., embracing an extent of coast of about 700 miles, and extending back o the foot of the great mountains (which parallel with the coast) a distance of from 50 to 150 miles. This great valley is crossed by low rills, from three to ten miles wide, with vallevs of from 10 to 100 miles wide. Through these valleys flow larger streams, having their rise in the main mountains; with many smaller streams emptying into them from those tidges, affording many beautiful sites for milis and other machinery. The principal rivers are the Joacim and Sacrament : the latter is navigable a considerable distance for vessels of a large ize. They both enter into the bay of La Francisco. The land of these valleys is equal to any in Missouri or Lilinois, the productions are the same as are found in the latitudes of the United States. Corn yields well here : wheat seems to be perfectly at home, producing from 85 to 100 (and even more) bushels to the acre.

Grain of every description succeeds well. Apples, peaches, pears, oranges, figs, cheries, &c., &c. come to fine perfection. Oats and clover grow spontaneously, and of superior qualities to any grown in the Western country.

With the exception of narrow skirts of oak along the streams, the valleys are entirely deswhose astronomical lecture in New York have titute of timber; they are covered with oats, excited considerable attention has also express- clover, and grass, the most luxuriant the eye ed the opinion, that the commencement of the over beheld. The ridges, or hills, are covered Millennum is at hand. Dr. Tombison, thinks with timber, of the finest quality for ship buildthat the Mill ental inhabitants of the earth will line and other purposes, and growing to the enlive to as great an age as the Patriarchs of old, Jormons height of 200 feet, and twenty feet in sed in prophecy as in common language with But there is every reason to believe that the diameter. The streams abound in fish, and constitution and functions of the hu can hady, the plains are covered with thousands of wild As instances, he quoted first the destruction, and that the nature, causes, preventions, and barron, elk, deer, antelope, bear, wild ducks, of Nineveh predicted by Jonah, and that it was cures of diseases, will be incommercially better meese and brants. The climate is mild and

sage in Genesis, where God promised Neah contribute not a little to the langevity of the The number of inhabitants does not exceed the passages quoted by Miller, as for instance, of the Maker; producing that calmness and and tallow of which they parter to vessels for Nebucha nezz, r was to pass seven times seven | serenity of soul, which conduce greatly to the clothing and other necessaries. It is not unand even forty thousand head, which cost them A notion somewhat similar, is inculcated by nothing but the clothing and feeding of two or

chemistry and the subtleties of the elements, I the Pacific, - possessed of many of the best bar-

# PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

Every subsequent insertion, . Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$5. Half-yearly : one column, \$18 : half column, \$12 ; three squares, \$8 ; two squares, 55; one square, \$3 50.

Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accord-

CJ-Sixteen lines make a square.

bors in the known world,—a soil inferior to none,-a climate far superior to any,-such a country, in the hands of an industrious and enterprising people, would, at no distant day, compare with the most flourishing countries of the globe! The government will give liberal grants of lands to persons that will take the outh of allegiance to conform to the doctrines of the Catholin faith.

Titles can be bought of citizens of the country for a mere trifle, upon which a foreigner can live in the enjoyment of his own religious views and have the right to dispose of his land in any manner he may deem proper.

POTATOE GLUE OR PAINT .- Take a pound of potatoes, peel and boil them, pound them while they are hot in three or four pounds of boiling water : pass them through a hair seive ; afterwards add to them two pounds of good chalk, very fine powdered, precisely mixed with four pounds of water, and stir thom both together .-The result will be a species of glue or starch. capable of receiving every sort of coloring matter, even of powdering charcoal, of brick or lamb black, which may be employed as an economical means of painting door posts; walls, pailings, and other parts of buildings exposed to the action of the air.

THE ICE KING .- Mr. Tudor, the first exporter to the West Indies of that most delightful of all luxuries-if luxury it can be called-ico, has cut from his artificial pond at Cambridge, blocks of a foot in thickness and clear as crystal. He has already shipped this season about 600 tons, principally to the West Indies. His pond is about 12 test above the ground, and has now 18 inches water and ice in it.

THE ENGLISH ABROAD -The following feat of gourmandism is given by the Moniteur Parisien, as a fact; we are very far, however, from attaching credit to the statement :

On Sunday morning, was carried home, in an almost dving state, an Englishman, who had been breakfasting at a case in the Palais Royal -his bill of fare comprising 150 dozen of ovsters, a boiled fowl, a bottle of rum, three bottles of Chables and two of Senterne. This meal, not unworthy of Mile of Grotona, was in performance of a wager. Several other Englishmen were present, but not one of them touched an oyster, nor sipry d a drop of wine, content ng themselves with being spectators of

MARRIAGE US. INSANITY .-- Few people are aware how much rapre insanity preveils among married of both sexes. We learn from the examination of very many reports, that of every five of all the functice sent to American Hospftals, three are unmarried, and only two are married, and that almost all of them are over 21 years old. On the other hand, it is pretty certain that in all the community over 21 years of age, there are more than three times as many in as out of wedlock. If this be the case, then the unmarried are more than four times as list ble to become incane as married people.

Jonathan, the brother of the inimitable Sam Slick, gives the following description of & Waltz, he had the honor of witnessing. In his own unsophisticated way he takes the matter very seriously. He is something of a philosopher, and never speaks without saying something to the coint.

Jist then the music begun agin, and one of them tall hairy-lipped fellows got up with a purty little gal that did'nt look more than eighteen years old, and he put his white gloves on a little tighter, and then if he did'nt begin to hug her right afore all on us-he put one arm round her little waist jist above the bump on her back, and then he took one of her hands in hisen, and then she looked up into his eyes and he looked down into hern as loving as two passy cats, and then they begun to make cheeses on the floor till you could'nt have told which was which. I never felt my blood bile so in all my life; it raly did'nt seem decent, and if she had been a relative of mine, I would have knocked that indecent varmint, into a cocked hat in less than no time. I'd make him glad to eat himself up hair and all, nasty as they looked to have got out of my way. Oh but I was wrathy with the coon for a minit; and then says I to myself, I don't know as the chap's so much to blame, arter all, its the gals own fault; if she likes to be hugged and whirled round so afore the folks the feller must be an allfired no not to like it as much as she does; buts idaks I, if the gal means to git married, her bread will be all dough agin, arter this; for no decent honest man would want to marry a galarter he'd seen her tousered about afore fifty people, by such a shote as that chap is.

New Bedroud's LAST - There is a terrible hattle raging just now between the Whales and the Pige. The New Best r | nstrel has poured forth a song, of which the following is

We men of he East love pork an molastes-Pu pkins, when nade into pi a he our lasses ? 'ot he to oming of lamp with bristles and fat Go of Grance and Ohio, we cannot come that ! Derry down