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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.—JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Eisely. Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Dec. 31, 1842. Vol. 3—No. 14—Whole No. 118.

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The Slave's Dream.

By H. W. LONGFELLOW. Dream'd he gathered rice he lay, His sickle in his hand; His breast was bare, his matted hair Was buried in the sand.

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 family, which in the beginning of his naval career, had every seeming of being lasting.

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 seas a home surrounded by dangers and temptations.

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, 1811, he volunteered to go out on the banks in a small vessel for what the whalers 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 sunk beneath the horizon, perhaps never to re-appear.

We copy the following from the Maine Farmer, and commend it to the attention of all our readers: "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 preserved by ice, when, without it, they would be liable rapidly to deteriorate, or perhaps spoil.

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 I am sorry to say, frequent dissipation, principally at night, but not infrequently in the face of day. Here he committed an aggravated and unprovoked assault upon his superior officer, which was investigated by the Commodore in the cabin of that ship, in the presence of the uncle, Capt. Spencer, and a commander of the navy. The written report made by the mis-

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 prophecies 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, and by the manner in which he computed the 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 used in prophecy as in common language with us now.

THE MILLENIUM. A sermon on the Millennium was recently preached by Dr. Tomlinson, of Augusta College. It has since been published. Dr. T. indicates the opinion that the commencement of the Millennium will take place 155 hence. He defines the Millennium as a period in which the Christian religion shall be universally triumphant; not only prevailing, but actually extending its reforming and purifying influence throughout every portion of the habitable globe. Prest. Jenkin, however according to the Cincinnati Chronicle, says that the Millennium 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 on for 155 years just as it has done for 155 past, something very like the Millennium would be produced. He argues thus: 1. The United States has for 150 years doubled its inhabitants each 25 years. In 150 years more then, we must have, on the continent of North America more inhabitants than the earth now has, provided the soil can maintain them. But, the Arts, of Agriculture as well as all others, have so increased that it is perfectly reasonable to suppose they can be maintained. It schools, colleges, Churches, the Press, and the dissemination of the Bible go on as they have done they will be the most enlightened and Christian people, by far, that have ever lived.

2. Within 150 years 100,000,000 of Hindoos have been conquered by British Arms, and the Press and the College been planted in the midst. It is, therefore, almost, nay, quite inevitable, that in 150 years every foot of Asia will be under dominion of the Anglo-Saxon race. In the meantime, the Press, the College and 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 India lost its hold on the human mind and the idolaters of Asia as those of Rome did, forsake their heathen gods, and march under the banner of Christianity. 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 Christian re-illuminated with holy light. 4. The last fact, to which we shall advert is the vast discoveries made within recent years in the islands of the sea, and the effect of those discoveries on the civilization and advancement of mankind.—The Island of New Holland, is of itself equivalent in magnitude 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 Holland and New Zealand, began as places of exile for convicts, now become extensive marts of commerce, with a rapidly increasing population. The Sandwich Islands are filled with professional Christians. 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 fifty years longer something very like the Millennium must be produced.

By the way if we mistake not Mr. Locke, whose astronomical lectures in New York have excited considerable attention has also expressed the opinion, that the commencement of the Millennium is at hand. Dr. Tomlinson, thinks that the Millennial inhabitants of the earth will live to as great an age as the Patriarchs of old. But there is every reason to believe that the constitution and functions of the human body, and that the nature, causes, prevention, and cures of diseases, will be incomparably better understood than they are at present. And the consequence will be, that diseases will occur far less frequently than they now do, and will be much more easily prevented and controlled when they occur. There is another circumstance, which we may readily suppose will contribute not a little to the longevity of the Millennial inhabitants, and that is, they will be entirely free from all the corroding solicitude about the means of subsistence and comfort; almost all will constantly enjoy a most refreshing sense of the presence and approbation of the Maker; producing that calmness and serenity of soul, which conduce greatly to the health of the body, as well as to the happiness of the mind. A notion somewhat similar, is inculcated by Bolwer, in his Zenon. His Doctrine is, that sufficient attention has not been paid to the means of prolonging life; that by a proper study of the secrets of nature the process of chemistry and the subtilities of the elements,

the means of protracting existence to a considerable extent at least, might be discovered. Dr. Tomlinson quotes Isaiah when he says: "there shall be no more thence, or an old man that has not filled his days." He also expresses the opinion, that during the delightful period alluded to there shall be an entire cessation of all national and individual hostility between man and man; that the people shall beat their 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 love to man, shall be generally acted upon, that the practical influence, of every contrary sentiment, shall be utterly banished from the earth. Without expressing any opinion as to the various views—one thing is clear, so far as Christians are concerned, namely, that it is the duty of every individual to act in the immediate circle of which he forms a member, so as to improve the mental and moral condition of those around him, and thus to assist in however humble a degree the arrival of the period to which all having faith in the scriptures and prophecies, look forward with hope and confidence. The Temperance Reform, of the present time, by which millions have been rescued from error and crime, may justly be regarded as one of the lights of the age, which points to more general moral generation of the family of man. When we remember, moreover, that 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 present become the millions of the past; what moral revolutions may not be anticipated in the course of one or two centuries!

American Paradise—California. The following communication is from a gentleman who spent last winter in Upper California, and affords some valuable information in relation to that country.—St. Louis Rep. FOUCHE A'RENALT, (Mo.) Nov. 12, 1842. GENTLEMEN:—In answer to the many inquiries 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 valuable paper. Upper California lies between the 31st and 32d degrees of N. L., embracing an extent of coast of about 700 miles, and extending back to the foot of the great mountains (which run parallel with the coast) a distance of from 50 to 150 miles. This great valley is crossed by low hills, from three to ten miles wide, with valleys 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 ridges, affording many beautiful sites for mills and other machinery. The principal rivers are the Joacim and Sacramento: the latter is navigable a considerable distance for vessels of a large size. They both enter into the bay of La Francisco. The land of those valleys is equal to any in Missouri or Illinois, 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, cherries, &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 destitute of timber; they are covered with oats, clover, and grass, the most luxuriant the eye ever beheld. The ridges, or hills, are covered with timber, of the finest quality for ship building and other purposes, and growing to the enormous height of 200 feet, and twenty feet in diameter. The streams abound in fish, and the plains are covered with thousands of wild horses, elk, deer, antelope, bear, wild ducks, geese and turkeys. The climate is mild and remarkably healthy, there being no disease, other endemic or epidemic. We saw green pumpkins, lettuce, cabbages, &c. growing finely during all the months of last winter. Silver and lead are the only minerals yet discovered. The number of inhabitants does not exceed 3,000.—They are an ignorant, indolent people, spending the most of their time on horse-back, in pursuit of wild horses and cattle, in which amusements they take some delight. They own immense quantities of cattle, the hides and tallow of which they carry to vessels for clothing and other necessities. It is not uncommon for one man to own from nine to ten, and even forty thousand head, which cost them nothing but the clothing and feeding of two or three Indians to herd them; the range being so rich that they keep perfectly fat during all seasons.

Situated, as that country is, on the coast of the Pacific,—possessed of many of the best bars

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 oath of allegiance to conform to the doctrine of the Catholic 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 sieve; afterwards add to them two pounds of good chalk, very fine powdered, precisely mixed with four pounds of water, and stir them 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 limb black, which may be employed as an economical means of painting door posts; walls, pallings, and other parts of buildings exposed to the action of the air.

ICE LAGOON.—Mr. Tudor, the first explorer to the West Indies of that most delightful of all luxuries—if luxury it can be called—ice, 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 feet above the ground, and has now 15 inches water and ice in it.

THE ENGLISH ABROAD.—The following feat of governmentism is given by the Monitor Parisien, as a fact; we are very far, however, from attaching credit to the statement: On Sunday morning, was carried home, in an almost dying state, an Englishman, who had been breakfasting at a cafe in the Palais Royal—his bill of fare comprising 150 dozen of oysters, a boiled fowl, a bottle of rum, three bottles of Chablis and two of Sauterne. This meal, not unworthy of Milo of Crotona, was in performance of a wager. Several other Englishmen were present, but not one of them touched an oyster, nor sipped a drop of wine, contenting themselves with being spectators of the performance.

MARRIAGE IN INSANITY.—Few people are aware how much more insanity prevails among bachelors and unmarried ladies than among married couples. We learn from the examination of very many reports, that of every five of all the lunatics sent to American Hospitals, 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 liable to become insane as married people.

Jonathan, the brother of the inimitable Sam Slick, gives the following description of a Waiatz, 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 point. "Just then the music began again, and one of them tall hairy-hipped fellows got up with a party little gal that didn't look more than eighteen years old, and he put his white gloves on a little tighter, and then if he didn't begin to hug her right afore all on us—he put one arm round her little waist just above the bump on her back, and then he took one of her hands in his, and then she looked up into his eyes and he looked down into hers as loving as two passy cats, and then they began to make changes on the floor till you couldn't have told which was which. I never felt my blood bile so in all my life; it raly didn't seem decent, and if she had been a relative of mine, I would have knocked that ind-cendent 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 wrothy 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 as afore the folks the feller must be an alifred fool not to like it as much as she does; but folks taks it, if the gal means to git married, her head will be all dough agin. arter this, for no decent honest man would want to marry a gal arter he'd seen her touzered about afore fifty people, by such a shote as that chap is."

NEW BEDFORD'S LAST.—There is a terrible battle raging just now between the Whales and the Fish. The New Bedford whaler has poured forth a song, of which the following is one verse: "We men of the East love rock an molasses—Pu'kins, when made into pie's a our faves; But he t'oms a gal lamp with bristles and fat, Good Grace's of Ohio, we canna none that!" Derry Down.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC. For the Year 1843.

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

Table with 7 columns (Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday) and rows for each month from JANUARY to DECEMBER, showing the day of the week for each date.

Lord Chesterfield being apprized of the probability that he would die by inches, replied with a smile, "If that is the case, I am happy that I am not so tall as Sir James Robinson."