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

H. B. MASSER, Editor.

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Adam's Fall, or the First Marriage

Adam was first created A happy Bachklon-Or thought of "she" or "her," Woman had not Been then invented And all contented Was Adam's lot.

Joyous and free from sin He passed his early life-And thus he still had been, Had be not known a wife. Had be not slept, He ne'er had been, Thus taken in-But single kept. He did not want or need

A thing so false or frail, More than a toad, indeed, Daily had he The Cherubim And Scraphim For company.

But meddling Angels soon, To spoil his peaceful life, Set all their wits to work To "pick him out a wife." As with us here Our "angels" do Whene'er they view

When Mrs. Adam came, She hinted with a smile, That they had better live, A little more in style, Better to dress, And keep, I guess, A better table.'

That day she made a feast, Of rare and costly fruit-The next day both appeared Dressed in a bran new suit, And every day Did female pride Decoy them wide From wisdom's way.

What was dy'e think the end Of this new course of life ! Adam was bankrupt made By his ambitious wife; The tippstaff came And made a route And turn'd them out Of house and home.

And now forced to work, To digging went and hoeing And lady Eve so proud, Was glad to take in sewing. Then as a mother. The brats she had Turned out so bad One killed his brother.

Had he not, while he slept, Been saddled with a mate, Would Adam not have kept, Think ye, his first estate Without a mother, Could wicked Cain, Think ye, have slain His pious brother !

This mischief all arose, And more than I have stated. From Adam's first faux pas, Submitting to be mated, His folly see-Escape his fall.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE,-Truly has it been said, "there is but one step from the sublime to the rediculous!" A striking instance of this fact occurred in our hearing a few evenings ago. A revival preacher, of some note, was descanting on that sublimest of all themes-the power and majesty of God! After giving utterance to a strain of real eloquence, he closed his eulogium of the Great Architect of the Universe, by describing him as that Being "who had planted the Sun in the Heavens alighted from his waggon, and as he set his placed the Moon in its Socket-and set the Stars in their several Candlesticks."-Reading Gazette.

Docton Younskir .- If you take cold, doctor yourself at once. Put your feet into warm water. and let there be a good quantity of mustard in it. It will draw the cold from the head. Then drink hot gruel, lemonade, or whatever you may fancy. Pile blankets and coverlids upon your bed, and you will get into a violent perspiration. That, if not checked too hastily, will cure your cold speedily. All the doctors in the world can do no more.

WOMAN, -- There is something to me, says Byron, "very softening in the presence of a woman; some strange influence, even if one is not in love with them. I always feel in better humor with myself and every thing else, if there is a woman with-

Willis, speaking of a lady who married for money alone, remarks :- "She married him for an establishment, but forgot that he was a part of itdazzled with the frame, the overlooked the hideousness of the picture."

To be great is not in every one's power, but to be good is in the power of all.

RESOLUTION.

"I never broke a resolution vet !" Said one accused of having just betrayed one; "I know it," said the other, for I'll bet That in your life you never yet have made one

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 .- Juruanov.

By Masser & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Jan. 21, 1843.

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From D'Aubigne's History of the Great Re-LUTHER BEFORE THE DIET OF WORMS.

In the meanwhile Spalatin himself began to be disturbed with apprehensions. Situate in the midst of enemies of the Reformation, he heard it said on all sides that a heretic's safeconduct would be disregarded. His friendship took the alarm. At the moment when Luther was approching the city, a servant met him and delivered him a message from the chaplain. 'Abstain from entering Worms.' And this from Spalatin himself, the Electer's confidential adviser ! Luther, still unshaken, turned his eyes on the messenger, and answered, Go tell your master, that though there should be as many Devils at Worms, as there are tiles on its roofs, I would enter it.'

At no time had the grandeur of Luther's spirit been more evinced. The messenger reentered Worms, and delivered the astounding declaration. 'I was then intrepid,' said Luther, (a few days before his death.) 'I feared nothing. God can give this boldness to man. I know not whether now I should have so much liberty and joy." 'When our cause is good,' adds his disciple Mathesias, the heart expands and gives courage and energy to the evangelist and the soldier."

At last, on the morning of the 16th April, Luther discovered the walls of the ancient city. All were expecting him. But one subject occupied the thoughts of the citizens. Hall, demanded admission into some private Some young nobles, Bernard of Kerschfeld, Albert Lindenau, with six mounted cavaliers, and other gentlemen of the prince's retinue, to et was assembled. The people who witnessed the number in all of a hundred, (according to this, rushed into the houses after the monk of Pallavicini,) in their impatience, rode out of Wittemberg, stationed themselves at the winthe city to meet him, and surrounded his tra- dows overlooking the gardens, and many of velling car, escorted him to the gates. He them taking their stand on the tops of the houwent forward. The imperial herald galloped es. The roofs and the pavements, above and before, attired in the vestments of his office. Luther came next, in his modest vehicle. Jonas followed on horseback, and the party of horsemen surrounded him. A vast crowd was awaiting his arrival at the gates. At ten o'- the gateway, which was thronged by a multiclock he entered within those walls, whence so tude. Make room! was the cry; but no one many had predicted to him that he would ne- stirred. The imperial soldiers then cleared a ver again depart. Behold him in Worms!

Two thousand persons accompanied the famed monk of Wittemberg through the streets of the city. People ran to their doors to see him. The crowd was increasing every mo- gain he beheld the enclosure crowded. In the ment,--and was even greater than at the public entry of the Emperor himself. Of a sudden says an historian, a man clothed in grotesque man, Italian, Spanish, and of other nations. Lucross, as is customary at funerals, penetrated through the crowd, and advanced towards Luther :- then with a shrill and plaintiff cadence, in which the priests perform masses from the repose of the dead, he chaunted these words, as if he were uttering them from the abode of departed spirits-

Advenisti, O deriderabillis!

Quem expectabamus in tenebris! Thus was Luther's arrival celebrated by a requiem. It was the court fool of one of the Dukes of Bavaria, who (if the account may be depended upon) thus gave to Luther one of those warnings, replete at once with solemn instruction and irony, of which so many instances are on record. But the shouts of the crowd soon drowned the de profundis of the cross-bearer. The procession made its way with difficulty through the people. At last the herald of the of Rhodes. It was there that Fredric of Thun, and Philip Feilitsch, two counsellors of the Elector, and Ulric Pappenheim, the marshal of the Empire, had taken up their abode. Luther foot on the ground, exclaimed, 'God will be my defence.' 'I entered Worms,' said he, at a later period, 'in an open cart and in a monk's frock. And every one came out into the street,

desiring to see friar Martin." The intelligence of his arrival was received with alarm by the Elector of Paxony and Aleander. Albert, the young and accomplished Archbishop, whose mind was in the middle position, was dismayed at this daring step. If I had no more courage than the Archbishop,' said Luther, true it is, they would never have scen me at Worms.

Charles V. instantly convoked his council. The confidential adviser of the Emperor repaired in haste to the palace-for the fear had communicated to them. 'Luther is come,' said Charles, 'what must be done !'

Modo, Bishop of Palermo and Chancellor of Flanders, answered, according to the testimony of Luther :- We have long thought of this matter. Let your Majesty rid yoursolf at once of this man. Did not Sigismond bring John Huss to the stake ? One is under no obliga- cited in respectful terms, and received before tion either to give or to observe a safe-conduct in the case of heretics.' 'Not so,' said Charles, 'what we promise we should observe and keep.' It was therefore, agreed that the Reformer should be heard.

side the hotel of Rhodes, where Luther had a- | power that thus humbled her was the word of a | an aspect of more than common solemnity. At lighted. Some had conceived an idea of him as a prodigy of wisdom : others as a monster. Every one desired to see him. They left him, however, a few hours to recruit himself after his journey, and discourse with his most intimate friends. But as soon as the evening closed in, counts, barons, knights, gentlemen, ecclesiastics, and citizens, flocked about him. All, even the most opposed to him, were struck with his courageous bearing-the joy that beamed in his countenance—the power of his eloquence, and the solemn elevation and enthusiam which gave to the words of a single monk a sort of irresistible authority. But some ascribed this grandeur to a something divine; whilst the partizans of the Pope louldly exclaimed that he was possessed by a devil. Visitors poured in, and the succession of the curious kept Luther from his bed till a late hour.

Four o.clock arrived. The Marshal of the Empire appeared. Luther prepared to set out. God had heard his prayers; he was calm when he quitted the hotel. The herald walked first. Next came the Marshal of the Empire, followed by the Reformer. The crowd that thronged the streets was yet more dense than on the preceding evening. It was not possible to advance-it was in vain that orders were given to make way;-the crowd was increasing. At last the herald, seeing the impossibility of reaching the Town houses, and conducted Luther through the gardens and back ways to the place where the Dibeneath, all around him, were covered with

Arriving at last at the Town Hall, and his companions were again at a loss how to pass passage. The people hurrying forward to enter together with the Reformer, the soldiers drove them back with their halberds. Luther entered the enterior of the hall, and there ainterior chambers and windows recesses, there were more than five thousand spectators-Gerther advanced with difficulty. As he drew near the door which was to admit him to the presence of the judges, he was met by a valiant knight, George Freundsberg, who four years afterwards, attended by his followers, my writing I cannot deny them. couched his lance at the battle of Pavia, and bearing down the left of the French army, drove it into the Tessino, and decided the captivity of the King of France. The old general, seeing Luther pass, touched him on the shoulder, and shaking his head, blanched in many battles, said kindly, 'My poor monk, my poor monk, thou hasta march and a struggle-to go through, such as neither I nor many other esptains have seen the like in our most bloody battles. But if thy cause be just, and thou art sure of it, go forward in God's name, and fear nothing! He will not forsake thee !' A noble tribute rendered by martial spirit to the courage of the soul. 'He that ruleth his spirit is greater than Empire stopped before the hotel of the Knights he that taketh a city,' was the word of a

And now the doors of the hall were thrown pen,-Luther entered, and many who formed no part of the Diet gained admission with him-Never had any man appeared before so august an assembly. The Emperor Charles the V., whose kingdom extended across both hemispheres,--his brother, the Archduke Ferdinand, - six Electors of the Empire, most of whose accessors are now crowned heads ;-twentyfour dukes, many of them territorial sovereigns, and among whom were some who bore a name tions who accepted the Reformation-(the Duke of Alva and his two sons)-eight margraves,-thirty archbishops, bishops, and prelates,-seven ambassadors,, including those of France and England,-the deputies of ten free cities,-a number of princes, counts, and barons of rank,-the Pope's Nuncios,-in all two hundred persons. Such was the imposing assemblage before which stood Martin Luther.

His appearance there was of itself a signal Pope had condemned stood before a tribunal raised by that very fact above the Pope's authority. Placed under interdict, and struck out from human fellowship by the Pope,-he was the noblest of human auditories. The Pope had decreed that his lips should be closed forever .- and he was about to unclose them in pre-Meanwhile crowds continued to gather out- Rome was brought down from her seat, and the the court beyond, and the whole scene were low, who hear me, I implore you by the mer- tract nothing."

the humble son of the miner of Mansfield awed one was desired to hear his answer. The retract all my errors, and will myself be the and effected in this assembly of sovereigns, ap- Princes having taken their sents, and Luther first to seize my writings, and commit them proached him kindly. One of them whispered, being again in presence of Charles V. The to the flames, Fear not them who are able to kill the body, Chancellor of the Elector of Treves broke siand cannot destroy the soul.' Another whise lence, and said pered to him. When you are brought before . Martin Lution, you requested yesterday a ed the dangers to which I am exposing my-

by the great ones of this world. He stepped forward, and found himself in front and there was a profound silence. 'Say nothing until a grestion is put to you,' said the Marshal of the Empire as he quitted him.

After a moment's solemn pause, John Eck, the Chancellor of the Archbishop of Treves. and the friend of Alexander, whom we must not conformd with the theologian of that name, rose, and in a clear and sonorous accent, first n Latin and then in German, said :

'Martin Luther, his secred and invincible Majesty has cited you before his throne, acting on the opinion and advice of the States of the Holy Roman Empire, to require you to answer to these questions. First : Do you acknowledge these writings to have been composed by you?' At the same time the speaker pointed his finger to about twenty volumns placed in the centre of the hall, immediately before Luther. 'I could not guess where they had obtained them,' said Luther, relating the fact : it was Aleander who had taken the trouble to collect them. 'Secondly,' continued the Chancellor, 'Are you prepared to retract these works, and the propositions contained therein, or do you persist in what you have therein ad-

Luther, without faltering, was about to answer the first question in the affirmative, when Jerome Schurff, bastily interrupted him, exclaimed aloud, 'Let their titles be read.'

The Chancellor advancing to the table, read the titles. There were in number several works of a devotional character, and altogether unconnected with the controverted points.

The enumeration being gone through, Luther spoke as follows, first in Latin, then in

'Most gracious Emperor, Princes, and Lords !

the names of which have been read, to be of by the unanimous voice of friends and ene- the poor monk, said, 'If you are not equal to the

'As to the second, seeing that it is a question which has reference to faith, and the salvation of souls, -- a question which concerns the word of God, the greatest and most precious treasure of heaven or earth,-I should act rashly if I were to answer without reflection. might say less than the circumstance demands or more than truth requires, and so sin against that word of Christ ;- Whoseever shall deny me before men, him will I deny before my Father which is in heaven. . .

Immediately the Imperial herald came for ward and conducted Luther back to the hotel Threats and shouts accompanied him through the growd ;-alarming reports reached hi friends. 'The Diet is displeased,' it was said "the Pope's envoys triumph :- the Reformer will full a victim.' Men's passions were roused. Some gentlemen repaired in haste to Luther. 'Doctor,' said they in agitation, what is all this ! They say they are resolved to bring you to the stake. If they dare attempt it,' they added, 'it shall be at the peril of their lives.' 'And it would have been so,' said Luyears later.

On the other hand, Luther's enemies were in after times held in fear and horror by the na- said they, the is going to retract. At a distance his speech was arrogant ;-but now his conrage forsakes him. He is conquered.'

Luther was perhaps the only person at Worms perfectly undisturbed, *

At four o'clock the berald presented himself. and conducted Luther to the hall of the Diet. The general curiosity was extreme, for the answer was to be decisive. The Diet being engaged in deliberation, Luther was obliged to wait in the court, surrounded by a dense victory over the Papacy. The man whom they crowd, eagerly moving to and tro, and resembling a sea of heads. For two hours, the Reformer was benimed in by the multitude pressing to see him. 'I was not used,' said he, 'to such ways and noise.' To an ordinary man this would have been a grevious hindrance to preparedness of mind. But Luther was walking with God. Dis look was serene; his features ashes, and so prone to error, desire that every unruffled. The Eternal was placing him on a one should bring forward what he can against Empire will proceed to consider how to deal sence of thousands assembled from the remotest rock. Evening began to close in, and the my doctrine. countries of Christendom. Thus had an im- torches were lighted in the hall. Their light mense revolution been effected by his means; gleamed through the ancient painted glass to illustrious Princes, and all, whether high or

kings it shall be given you by the Sparit of your delay which is now expired. Certainly the self; but far from being dismayed by them, I Father what you shall say.' Thus was the Diet was not bound in justice to accede to rejoice exceedingly to see the Gospel this day monk strengthened with his Master's words your desire, since every man should be so as of eld, a cause of disturbance and disagree-Mesawhile the guards made way for Lother. to give an answer to those who ask him; much God's word. I came not to send peace unter more one who is an eminent and learned doc- the earth, but a sword, said Jesus Christ. of the throne of Charles V. All eyes were tor in the Scriptures. Now, therefore, answer God is wonderful and awful in his counsels. Let turned upon him. The confusion was stilled, the enquiry of his Majesty, who has manifest- us have a care, lest in our endeavors to arrest ed so much indulgence. Are you prepared to discords, we be found to fight against the holy defend all that your writings contain, or do you wish to retract any part of them !'

cellor repeated them in German.

'Hereupon,' says the Acts of Worms, 'Doctor Martin Luther made answer in a low and hamble tone, without any vehemence or violence, but with gentleness and mildness, and in a manner full of respect and diffidence, yet with much joy and Christain firmness.'

'Most Serene Emperor, and you illustrious favor to the defence of a cause which I am and they know not. (Job ix 5.) we'll assured is just and right. I ask pardon, if by reason of my ignorance, I am wanting in the manners that befit a court; for I have not been brought up in King's palaces,-but in the seclusion of a cloister.

'Two questions were vesterday put to me by his Imperial Majesty; the first, whether I was the author of the books whose titles were read: the second, whether I wished to revoke or defend the doctrines have taught. I answered the first, and I adhere to the answer.

'As to the second, I have composed writings on very different subjects. In some I have nestness and resolution; he was desired to rediscussed Faith and Good Works, in a spirit at once so pure, clear, and Christian, that even fond of German. The splended assembly my adversaries themselves, far from finding which surrounded the Reformer, its noise and anything to censure, confess that these writ- excitement had exhausted him. I was bothby devout persons. The Pope's bull, violent tre of the Princes.' Frederic of Thun, conas it is-acknowledge sthis. What then should | fidential counsellor of the Elector of Saxony, I be doing if I were now to retract these writ- who by his master's orders had taken his stand ings! Wretched man! I alone, of all men at the Reformer's side, to guard him against As to the first, I acknowledge the books, living, should be abandoning truths approved mies, and opposing doctrines that the whole exertion of repeating your speech, what you world glories in confessing.

against Popery, wherein I have attacked such and repeated his address in Latin with undias by false doctrines, irregular lives, and scandalous examples, afflict the Christian world, and ruin the bodies and souls of men. And is not this confirmed by the grief of all who fear God ? Is it not manifest that the laws and human doctrines of the Popes entangle vex, and distress the consciences of the faithful, whilst the crying and endless extortions of Rome engulf the property and wealth of Christendom, and more particularly of this illustrious nation ?

that were to revoke what I had written on at subject, what should I do but strengthen his tyranny, and open a wider door to so many and flagrant importies! Bearing down all reistance with tresh tary, we should behold these proud men swell, foam, and rage more than ever! And not merely would the yoke which now weighs down Christains be made thereby become, so to speak, lawful, -- for by my retraction, it would receive confirmation ther repeating their words at Eisleben twenty from your most Screne Majesty, and all the States of the Empire, Great God! I should thus be like to an infamous cloak, used to hide and if my judgment is not in this way brought all confidence. 'He has begged for time,' and cover over every kind of malice and tyran-

In the third and last place,-I have written some books against private mirriduals, who had undertaken to affend the tyramy of Rome by destroying the faith. I freely confess that I may have attacked such persons with more violence than was consistent with my profession as an ecclesiastic; I do not think myself s a saint,-but neither can I retract these books, because I should, by so doing, sanction peror, recevering from his first impression, exthe impleties of my opponents; and they would claumed, The monk speaks with an intrepid thence take occasion to crush God's people

will defend myself after the example of Jesus Christ, who said : 'If I have spoken evil, bear witness against me.' (John xviii, 23.) How much more should I, who are but dust and

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cies of God to prove to me by the writings of length the Docter was admitted. Many per- the prophets and spostles that I am in error. As sons obtained admission with bim, for every soon as I shall be convinced, I will instantly

What I have just said I think will clearly show, that I have well considered and weighgrounded in his faith as to be able at all times ment. It is the character and destiny of word of God and bring down upon our heads a frightful deluge of mextricable dangers, After having spoken these words, the Chan- present diasters, and everlasting desolations. Let us have a care lest the reign of the young and noble Prince, the Emperor Charles, on whom, next to God, we build se many hopes, should not only commence, but continue and terminate its course under the most fatal auspices. I might cite examples drawn from the oracles of God,' continued Luther, speaking with noble courage in the presence of the migh-Princes and gracious Lords,' said Luther, tiest monarch of the world. 'I might speak of turning towards Charles, and looking round the Pharaohs,-of kings of Babylon, or of Israel, ssembly, I this day appear before you in all who were never more contributing to their humility, according to your command, and I own ruin, than when, by measures in appearaplore your Majesty and your august High- ance most prudent, they thought to establish besses, by the mercies of God, to listen with their authority! God removeth the mountains

'In speaking thus, I do not suppose that such noble Princes have need of any poor judgment; but I wish to acquit myself of a duty that Germany has a right to expect from her children. And so commending myself to your August Majesty, and your Most Screne Highnesses, I beseech you in all humility, not to permit the hatred of my cuemies to rain upon me an indignation which I have not de-

Luther had pronounced these words in German, with modesty, and yet with much carpeat them in Latin; [the Emperor was not ings are profitable, and deserve to be perused ed in sweat,' said he, and standing in the censurprise or violence, seeing the exhaustion of have said will suffice.' But Luther, having I have composed, secondly, certain works taken a moment's breathing time, began again

> 'The Elector was quite pleased with that,' said the Reformer, when relating the circum-

As soon as he stopped speaking, the Chancellor of Treves, spokesman of the Diet, said

You have not given any answer to the enquiry put to you. You are not to question the decisions of the Councils,-vou are required to return a clear and distinct answer. Will you, or will you not retract !" Luther then answered unhesitatingly :- Since your most Screne Highness and your High Mightiness require of me a simple, clear, and direct answer, I wilf give you one, and it is this :- 1 cannot submit my faith either to the Pope or to the Councils,- because it is as clear as noon day that more grinding by my retraction,-it would they have often falien into error, and even into glaring inconsistency with themselves. If then I am not convinced by proof from Holy Scriptures or by cogent reasons: if I am not satisfied by the very text that I have cited; into subjection to God's word, I neither can nor will retract any thing : for it cannot be right for a Christian to speak against his conscience." Then turning a look on that assembly before when he stood, and which held in its hands his life or death : I stand here, and can say to more :- Gad help me. - Amen.

The assembly was motionless with astonishment. Several of the Princes present could scarcely conceal their admiration. The Emheart and unshaken courage.' The Spangrosand Italians alone were confounded, and began to ridicule a moral grandeur which they could not comprehend.

'If you do not retract,' resumed the Chancellor, as soon as the assembly had recovered from the impression produced by Luther's speech,-the Emperor and the states of the with an obstinate heretic.' At these words Therefore, most Serene Emperor, and you | Lother's friends trembled :- but the monk repeated: 'May God be my helper! for I can re-