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

H. B. MASSER, Editor. Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Masser's Store.]

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From the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper. COLUMBIA'S SHIPS AT SEA. BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "CRUISE OF THE CONSTI-

Let rival nations in their hate Our happy land impeach, And envy that proud eminence They know they cannot reach; What matters it, we've shown the world We would, we must be free, And to maintain that right, behold Columbia's ships at sea.

Proud Albion's oft times made her boast She ruled upon the wave, Terming her sons, with loud bombast, " The bravest of the brave."

But soon her haughty crest it drooped, 'Twas Heaven's own decree, And Britain winced when she beheld Columbia's ships at sea.

What though Trafalgar and the Nile Show bright as vict'rics won, And proud, ambitious England boasts A Nelson for her son : We can point back with equal pride,

The freeest of the free, When Porter, Periv, Buinbridge had Columbia's ships at sea.

Upon our naval history's page We other names can write, Whose deeds of arms upon the deep, As England's shine as bright; There's Jones, Decatur, Stewart, Hull, Branches of Freedom's tree, They proved the force and during of Columbia's ships at sea.

At present, Heaven be praised, grim war Has "smoothed his wrinkled brow;" And glance from clime to clime, behold Our floating structures now ; North, South, East, West, our banner floats; Proud, proud we well may be, To see each nation envying Columbia's ships at sea.

Float on, proud flag !- 'tis yours to boast You have no spot or stain; You won your birthright, guard it then, Unsuffied on the main: And generous yet unborn Will point, with heartfelt glee, Unto the flag that flutters from Columbia's ships at sea.

Bachelors in the East.

A recent traveller in Egypt places upon record the following observations:-"To abstain from marrying when a man has attained a sufficient age, and when there is no just impediment, is esteemed by the Egyptians improper, and even disreputable. For being myself guilty of this fault (to use no harsher term,) I have suffered much inconvenience and discomfort during my stay in this country, and endured many reproaches. During my former visit to Egypt, having occasion to remove from a house which I had occupied for some months in a great thoroughfare street in Cairo, I engaged another house in a neighboring quarter; the lease was written, and some money paid in advance; but a day or two after the owner came to inform me that the inhabitants of the marter who were mostly shercefs or (descendants of the Prophet,) objected to my hiving among them, because I was not married. He added, however, that they would gladly admit me if I would even purchase a female slave, which would exempt me from the opprobrium cast upon me by the want of a wife. I replied, that being merely a sojourner in Egypt, I did not like either to take a wife or female slave. whom I must soon abandon; the money that I had paid was, therefore, returned to me. In another quarter I was less unfortunate; such come into the quarter to visit me ; yet, after ! had established myself in my new residence, the sheykh (or chief) of the quarter endeavored to persuade me to marry. All my arguments tell me,' said he that in a year or two you mean | 611. to leave this country; now, there is a young widow, who, I am told, is handsome, living to become your wife, even with the express understanding that you shall divocre her when you quit this place; though, of course, you may do so before, if she should not please you.' This young damsel had contrived to let me catch a glimpse of a pretty face, as I passed the house

in which she and her parents lived. What an-

swer could I return ! I replied, that I had ac-

tually, by accident, seen her face, and that she

was the last woman I should wish to marry un-

der such circumstances; for I was sure that I

could never make up my mind to part with her.

clous friend."

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.—Jerrenson.

By Masser & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Dec. 2, 1843.

Vol. 4--No. 10--Whole No. 166.

From Trego's Geography of Pennsylvania. Northumberland County.

Northumberland county has a very irregular shape, and is bounded on the north by Lycoming; north-east and east by Columbia; south east by Schnylkill; south by Dauphin, and west by the Susquehanna river and West branch

The southern part is mountainous, the midnorthern boundary.

es of Susanehanna unite at the town of Northumberland, and the river thence forms the western boundary. Chillisquaque creek empthumberland, Shamokin creek rises among French capitalthe mountains and flows westward to the Susquehanna below Sanbury. The Mahoney, a bold rapid stream, rises in Schuvlkill county and has nearly a west course to the Susquehanna, near which it receives the waters of Little Mahonoy and Schwaben creek. Mohontongo creek forms part of the southern bounda- dies now doing military and civil duty, in and other Engineer he had consulted. His oppointry of the county, and Roaring creek of the

ted on a level plain on the east side of the Susanehanna, above the mouth of Shamokin creek. It contains a court house, a prison, several churches, and about 250 dwellings. Population 1,107. A considerable business is already done here in the shipment of coal, &c.. thousand, and a hundred soldiers are wanted, a ly of a military character, forming as it does an and the completion of the rail road to Pottsville thousand numbers are prepared, from which would tend to increase the prosperity of the

Northumberland is built upon the point of land between the North and West branches of the Susquehanna at their junction. It contains a town house, a market house, a bank, an academy, and several churches; the number of its inhabitants is 928. It is not a place of extensive business, though favorably situated at the junction of the North and West branch divisions of the State canal. A beautiful bridge across the West branch connects this town with Union county: there is another across the North branch over which passes the road leading to Sunbury.

Milton is a fleurishing borough on the West branch, 12 miles above Northumberland, with a population of 1,508. Being situated on the canal, in the midst of a fertile and productive neighborhood, and also the seat of some considerable manufacturing and mechanical establishments, it is a place of some consequence on account of its business operations. It is connected with the Union county side of the

The principal villages are McEwensville in the north, Georgetown in the south, Shamekin at the coal mines on Shamekin creek, and Snydertown east of Sunbury.

The most important productions are those of agriculture and of the coal mines. Various branches of manufacturing industry are successfully pursued. A large blast furnace has been recently erected at Shamokin for the purpose of smelting iron with anthracite coal; which is so constructed that the coal is run from the mine on a plane to the head of the furnace, but a few yards distant.

The public improvements are the North and West branch canals which unite at Northumberland; and the western portion of the Pottsville and Danville rail road, which is completed from Sonbury to the coal mines at the town of Shamokin, 21 miles. There is a dam across the Susquehanna below Sunbury, called the Shamokin dam, 2783 feet in length, constructed heavy objections on account of my being unmar- by the State for the purpose of supplying waried were not raised; I was only required to ter to the Susquehanna division of the canal. A promise that no persons wearing hats should turnpike read from Philadelphia, through Reading and Pottsville, extends by Sunbury to Nor-

By the assessed valuation of property for the county tax of 1812, the total amount was \$4,against doing so he deemed of no weight. 'You 353,130: county tax \$9,548: State tax \$5,-

In some portions of this county popular education is much neglected, and the schools are within a few doors of you, who would be glad so conducted as to be of little service in promoting the improvement of youth in the elements of useful knowledge. There are in all 15 school districts, of which 8 have adopted the common school system as regulated by law. Of these 7 have made report, stating that 53 schools are established, and are kept open during an average period of upwards of 5 months in the year. There are academics at Milton, place is also a flourishing female seminary.

The religious societies are various: the principal are Presbyterians, Methodists, Lutherans But I found it rather difficult to silence my offi- German Reformed and Baptists, who have in all about 30 places of public "orship,

Many of the inhabitants are descendants of ! English and Irish families who settled here at an early period. In the southern part of the appointed Chief Engineer of the Rail Road leadcounty the population is mostly composed of ing from St. Petersburg to Moscow. It is pleas-Germans, who continue to speak their own

This is a pleasant region in which to spend which separate it from Union. Population 20,- the summer months. The scenery is highly beautiful, varied and picturesque; the view from the hills around the town of Northumberdle hilly, and the northern, along the West land embraces more pleasing objects than are branch of Susquehanna more level. In the usually met in a single prospect. Mountains, south are the Line, Mahonoy and Little moun- hills, farms, towns, canals, and rivers are blendtains, in the middle the Shamokin hills, and be- ed in one wide and harmonious landscape, over tween the two branches of Susquehanna is which the eye may rove for hours and still dis-Monteur's ridge, partly in this county and part- cover new beauties. As additional attractions ly in Columbia. The Muncy hills form the may be mentioned pure and wholesome water, plimentary. Not only was a notification of the Northumberland county is watered by nu- mate remarkable for its salubrity, except in the merous streams. The North and West branch- law grounds along the river, were bilious complaints sometimes occur in the autumna! months,

Mr. WEED, of the Albany Evening Journal. bands. ties into the West branch 5 miles above Nor- in one of his late letters from Paris, says of the

Paris has the appearance of a City under Martial Law. Its National Guard is doing duty of Policemen. Sentinels are stationed at the entrances of all the Public Institutions. Detachments of troops are quartered near each o- and useful information in reference to Rail ther, thoughout the city. The number of sol. Road construction, machinery, &c. than any about Paris, is over 50,000. All the young ment was for six years, with a regular salary men of France, over 18 years old, are liable to and travelling expenses, but with becoming Sunbury is the county town, beautifully situ- be drawn into the Army. Indeed Bonaparte's caution Maj. Whistler preferred to make an odious Conscription law, by another name, is experimental trial of one year. The road on-Paris are warned to meet in their respective brought it before a Privy Council, that sturdily Arondissments. If the number assembled be a resisted him. The object of the work is strict each draws, and those who get the numbers tant part of the Russian dominions, the trade eight years ! Those who are able, or are for- being of secondary importance. tunuate in having wealthy relatives or friend; per day, or thirty-five dollars for eight years ? Their meat ratio is less than half the weight of a soldier's ratio in the British or American army. The troops are undersized men slight during fatigue and privation.

city. They are to this Metropolis what Re- Autocrat. gent street is to London, what Broadway is to

most dazzling effect. fashion and beauty of Paris. During the Sums | Railroad, mer evenings truits and creams and wine are served upon tables under the trees. These

difference, that the pins are knocked down by the point of perfection .- S. evanuah Republican. the spinning of a top, instead of rolling a ball among them. The great gambling houses or "hells" of Paris, in which such trightful robberies were formerly perpetrated, have all been suppressed. 'The Revolution of 1830, among other good things, put an end to licetised Gambling Houses and Letteries .- But the Northumberland and Sunbury; at the latter French passion for play is as strong as ever, though now indulged less injurious to themselves and others,

> The coopers of Cincinnati have struck for an advance of wages. Wheep ?

American Gentes Rewarded Abroad.

Major Whistler was more than a year since ing to mark in his history the reward of great but unobtrusive merit, and not the less gratifying is it in an age when jealousy and envy are so rife, to notice the unfeigned pleasure with which his appointment has been hailed by his

countrymen. The preference accorded to Maj. Whistler over the other justly celebrated Engineers, both of Europe and this country, has awakened a good deal of national pride and satisfaction. The manner in which the appointment was conferred by the Emperor of Russia was very coma cool and refreshing atmosphere, and a cli- offer sent through the Russian Minister at Washington, but an Aid de camp of the Emperor was despatched from St. Petersburg to Boston, charged to confer personally with Maj. Whistler and to place the appointment in his

Such a mark of distinction was as unexpected to the recipient of it as it was gratifying. He was indebted for it to the fact, that one of the most distinguished Russian Engineers, who a few years since, reported on his return that Maj. Whistler had given him more accurate now practically in operation. When new le- der contemplation was a favorite project of the vies of troops are wanted, all the young men of Emperor Nicholas, who had again and again immense line of operations through an imporfrom '1' to '100,' are dooned to the army for and travel which will be accommodated by it

The travelled road from St. Petersburg to pay their seven, eight, nine, ten, and sometimes | Moscow, is about five hundred miles long, and even fifteen hundred francs for a substitute. the journey is one of a serious moment.-The the pay of a French soldier is about one sous Rail Road will be 450 miles in length, boldly crossing the morasses, lakes and difficult water courses, which obstacles the common road now travelled, avoids as far as possible. The route has been already surveyed, and the road located frames, they are alert in their movements, and by the Engineers of the Emperor, before any are capable of performing hard service and en- overtures were made to our countryman. This work had been done by the Russian "Corps du The French live much out doors and at Genie" and of "Ponts et Chaussees," the officers Gardens, in Cafes and around tables upon the numbering nearly one thousand. Already Maj. Boulevards. Families in stead of dining at Whistler had amassed a sufficient fortune, was home, go frequently to Cafes and Restaurants, tenderly attached to his family, whom he'de-The guests of the table d'Hotel of the most clined taking with him until he could ascertain fashionable Hotels consist in part of ladies and from actual inspection, how they would be sitgentlemen who reside in Paris. The poorer unted. His reception there, has however, classes in great numbers go for their dinners been gratifying in the highest degree and it without the city barriers, where they get wine may be presumed, from the fact of his sending which has not paid the Octroi duty and is there- for his family, that he will remain abroad until the final completion of the work, and that per-The Boulevaries are the ornament and the haps new honors and emoluments may permapride of Paris. They surround and enclose the neatly retain him in the service of the Russian

Thus, a native American, a man who has New-York, and what Chesnut-street is to Phil- derived his experience in our own country, his adelphia, though far surpassing either and all been selected over all other Engineers to direct in magnificence and beauty. This delightful the construction of the most magnificent work Avenue, in its graceful sweep around the city, of internal improvements that has yet been ats nine miles in length. There are rows of tempted. The Engineers of our own country fine trees planted upon terraces which divide concede to him the distinction of occupying the the broad carriage-way from the ample side- highest place. He is a most exact mathematiwalks. In the evening the Boulevards are cian, a thorough and elegant draughtsman, with brilliantly illuminated, and then the fashiona- a clear and discriminating intellect, and a ble stores, the fancy shops and the various Pic- soundness of judgment which is almost akin to pears to us perfectly unnecessary. The Peruture and print windows, resplendent with all fore-knowledge. He graduated at West Point the productions of genius and taste, produce a in 1822 or 22, we believe, and commenced the Then, too, the Boulevards are graced by the and Major M'Neil, on the Baltineere and Ohie

The super's locomatives now in use on the Eastern Railroads, are of his own construction scenes are enlivened by music, particularly from the beginning to the end; every calculaupon the "Boulevard des Italiens," which is the tion for pressure, strain, &c. being made on the resort of the most fashionable. The humbler most scientific principles. His bridge archiclasses congregate more in the "Boulevard des | tecture for passing railways over rivers, is a Temple," where they are amused with shows, stupendous monument of his genius. This inpantomines, rougue en nor, roulette, &c. The vention is comparatively recent, and has chalgambling here, however, is only for cakes, fruit, lenged the admiration of all scientific men, as making the best possible use of any given quan-Among other contrivances for gaming (the tity of timber. So admirable is the disposition French are curious in all such devices) they of the materials in this construction, that hehave something like a ten-pin-alley, with this man invention seems almost to have attained

> ADVICE GRATIS .- Shut your eyes to the taults of your neighbors, and open them very wide to your own. Stop your ears while gossips and slanderers are speaking of others; take your fingers away to listen to the voice of A noise, friendly admonition.

A priest at Rome once asked Henry Wotten, "Where was our religion to be found before Luther ?" To which the Protestant replied, "Where yours is not to be found-in the written word of God,"

Dr. Strenhouse's New Mode of employing Crossote for the preservation of Meat and Fish

Creosote, so named from its great antiseptic

power, which exceeds, perhaps, that of any oher substance, has been long employed to preerve unimal matters from decay. The only two ways in which creosote is applied for this purpose, consist either in exposing the meat which we wish to proserve to the smoke of burning wood, of which creosote is the effective constituent, or else in immersing it for a short time in water containing a tew drops of creesote. Articles of food prepared by either of these methods may be kept for a long time; but both these modes of using the creosote are attended with the inconvenience that the food acquires the taste and smell peculiar to smoked meat. This may be entirely avoided. During the past summer it struck me that the vapors of creosote might be found efficient. The method adopted was the following very simple me :- I placed a small plate containing a little creosote under each piece of meat as it hung suspended in the larder, and covered both over with a cloth .- The creosote soon gave off vapours which formed an antiseptic atmosphere fround the meat, and kept it quite fresh three or four days longer than it would otherwise have kept. If the plate is gently heated before the creosote is put into it the vapors rise more quickly, and if the additional precaution is taken of suspending the meat in a box or jar closed with a lid, the beneficial effect is still more discernable. I tried this process during the greater part of last summer with invariable success, and a butcher, who tried it on a larger scale, was equally convinced of its efficacy. The meat, when cooked, has not the slighest smell or taste of creesote. Another advantage attending the creosote is, its smell is so disagreeable to flies that it frees a larder from the presence of these noxious insects. The same quantity of creosote may be used for several weeks, but on being long exposed to the air it loses most of its smell, and is partly changed into a species of resin.

Female Beauty and Ornament.

The ladies in Japan gild their teeth, and those of the Indies paint them red. The pearl of teeth must be dyed black to be besutiful in Guzerat. In Greenland ladies color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly if she was not plastered over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet render them thus their youth is passed in torture. In ancient Persia an acquline nose was always thought worthy of the crown; and if there was any competition between two princes, the people generally went by this criterion of Majesty. In some countries the mothers break the noses of their children, and others press the head between two boards, that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair, the Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. In China, small round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows that they may be thin and long. The Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug which they pass over their eyebrows; it is too visible by day, but looks shining by night; they tinge their nails with a rose color. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. The Emperor of Monomotapa would not change his amiable negress for the most brilliant Euronean beauty. An ornament for the nose apviuns, bowever, think otherwise, and they bang on it a weighty ring, the thickness of which is business of engineering under Colonel Long proportioned by the rank of their busbands. The custom of boring it, as our ladies do their ears, is very common in several nations. Through the perforation are hung various materialsgold, stones, and a single, and semetimes a great number of gold rings.

> A SAD AND MERRY MISS .- A Mist M. Mery of Murtha's Vineyard, lately died, aged 100 years. Under her door-steps were found \$8000 in succie-and her real estate is valued at \$15. Coo. For forty year she lived above and disconsolate. What a sad misy in some old bachclor, that he did not throw a silk skein at her, and see if they could not tangle it into a knot between them.

> > CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a tale-bearer like a bricklayer ! Be-

What is that which a coach connot move without, and yet is not of the least use to it?

Why is a man in love like a lobster ! Because he has a lady in his head. When is a man over head and cars in debt ' When he has a hat that is not paid for.

He is truly rich who desires nothing-and he is truly poor who covets ail.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion, . . . \$0 50 3 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, \$5; 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-

C.) Sixteen lines make a square.

Buttle between a Rat and a Crab.

The following anecdote was related in 1812 to a respectable individual known to us, by a sailor who witnessed the circumstance. The sailor, in company with several persons, at Sunderland, a short time before, perceived a crab which had wandered to the distance of about fifty yards from the water side. An old rat, on the look-out for food, sprang from his lurking place and seized the crab, who, in return, raised his forcep claws, and laid fast hold of the nesailant's nose, who (when opportunity offered) hastily retired, squeaking a doleful chant, much surprised, no doubt, at the unexpected reception he had experienced. The crab finding itself at liberty, retreated, as speedily as a crab could do, towards its own clement, but after a short space of time, it was arrested in its progress by Mr. Rut, who renewed the contest, and experienced a second rude embrace from his antagonist. The rat, as before, retreated, bemoaning such violent treatment. Frequent and severawere the attacks; on view of his enemy, the crab always prepared for action by raising its fore claws in a threatening attitude. After a bloodless contest of half an hour, the crab, though much exhausted, had nearly reached the sea, when the rat, almost despairing of conquest, made a last and daring effort to overcome his antagonist, and succeeded (to use the seamen's term) in capsizing his intended victim, a situation of which the rat immediately took advantage, seizing, like an able general, the vanquished prev, and dragging the creature by the hind legs (proceeding backward) into his den. After a short interval, the crab made his escape, and appeared to the spectators, mutilated and deprived of most of the small legs; the rat soon followed in pursuit of the fugitive, and forced him back to his den, where, no doubt, he regaled his wife and family.

AN ALARMING CALCULATION .- Major Long, of the United States Topographical Corps, whose attention has lately been directed to the action of the water on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, has informed the editor of the St. Louis Era that the river has, within the last year, cut away about two hundred vards of the bank, leaving only about one thousand yards to connect the Mississippi with the low grounds of Long Lake. There are, besides, several ravines which head nearer, and into which the water from the river passed last spring, and by this channel to the Lake. The editor of the Era

"If this destruction of the bank should continue for two or three years, it is certain that so much of the water will pass into the Lake as to inundate the whole American bottom, from its extremity at the mouth, to Kaskaskin. It will require very little calculation to show that 200,000 acres of the richest land in the world will thus be lost for all purposas of cultivation, and its injury to St. Louis will be incalculable. Communications, during periods of high water, with the eastern section of Illinois. will be cut off, and the submersion of such au extent of country must be prejudicial to health.

Too True.-The Portland American tells the following: -

That slander is often beneficial to the person slandered, is indisputable. We recollect an anecdote in point. A man somewhere out West, was elected to Congress. He was totally unqualified, in every respect, for the position. A friend at Washington once asked him-

'How the deace did you manage to get elec-

"I stole a pig."

'Hey! What! How!-Is stealing pigs considered a qualification to Congress.

'No, but as soon as it was known, the papers on t'other side took it up, and of course our'n had to defend me. A great noise was made about it .- We called it an attempt to 'destroy the spotless reputation of an innocent man for party purposes,-the people got roused, and I

At the next election his opponent was elected .- His friend meeting him one day, asked him how it happened.

'Oh, blast the feller,' he replied, 'he smelt the rat, and got the start of me. He stole the

Some birds never make a noise but at the approach of foul weather; so there are persons who never cry to God, but when his chastening hand is upon them. This is selfish; what can God think of your religion, if you never seek him but in trouble !- Jay.

MELANCHOLY SIGHT,-In a discourse in behalf of a blind assylum, the speaker began by gravely remarking-off all the world were blind, what a melancholy sight it would be !"

'The hardest fare I ever experienced,' said an ald codger, 'was the time when I got lost in the woods. I slept on a rock, and cracked butternuts for a living. Them was hard times."