

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS. H. B. MASSER, Editor.

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

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance.

No subscriptions received for a less period than six months. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

UMBRELLAS, CHEATS

REST FENNER & CO. Manufacturers of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, and SUN SHADES, No. 143 Market Street, Philadelphia.

INVITE the attention of Merchants, Manufacturers, &c., to their very extensive, elegant, new stock, prepared with great care, and offered at the lowest possible prices for cash.

The principle on which this concern is established, is to consult the mutual interest of their customers and themselves, by manufacturing a good article, selling it at the lowest price for cash, and realizing their own remuneration, in the amount of sales and quick returns.

Possessing inexhaustible facilities for manufacture, they are prepared to supply orders to any extent, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers.

A large assortment of the New Style Curtain Parasols. Philadelphia, June 1, 1844.—1y

HERR'S HOTEL

FORMERLY TREMONT HOUSE, No. 116 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA

THE SUBSCRIBER, recently of Reading, Pa., would inform the public that he has fitted up the above capacious and convenient establishment, and will always be ready to entertain his guests with full assurance, that his guests will be supplied with every comfort and accommodation; and his house will be conducted on a superior plan, and will be a desirable place for the first responsibility, and satisfactory entertainment for individuals and families.

Charge for boarding \$1 per day. DANIEL HERR. Philadelphia, May 25, 1844.—1y

To Country Merchants.

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats. G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR.

at the S. E. corner of Market and Fifth Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

OFFER for sale an extensive assortment of the above articles, all of which they sell at unusually low prices, and particularly invite the attention of buyers visiting the city, to an examination of their stock. G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR. Philadelphia, May 25, 1844.—1y

LAND FOR SALE.—The small farm, containing about 100 acres, about 2 miles above Northampton, and adjoining lands of Jesse C. Horton, John Leghorn and others, will be sold cheap, if applied for 1 mile soon to the subscriber. Sunbury, Aug 31. H. B. MASSER.

FLAX SEED.—The highest price will be given for Flax Seed, by H. B. MASSER, Aug 31, 1844.

COFFAGE BIBLES.—Five copies of the Cottage Bible, the cheapest book ever published, containing the commentary on the Old and New Testament, just received and for sale, for six shillings by H. B. MASSER, June 15.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. B. MASSER. RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and its vicinity, that he has removed his office to the white building in Market Square, east of the L. T. Clement's store, and would be happy to receive the post office, where he will be happy to receive calls in the line of his profession. Sunbury, May 4th, 1844.

DAVID EVANS'

Patent Fire and Thief Proof Iron Chests, Slate lined Refrigerators, with Filters attached when required.

EVANS & WATSON, No. 76 South Third St., opposite the Exchange, PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURE and keep for sale DAVID EVANS' celebrated Water and Provision Chests, and Patent Fire and Thief Proof Iron Chests, for preserving Gold, Silver, &c., &c., made of Best Iron, (and not over Plank as some of every one hundred now in use, and for sale are made) with first rate Locks and David Evans' Patent Keyhole Covers, similar to the one exhibited at the Philadelphia Exchange, for three months in the summer of 1842, when all the Keys were at liberty to be used, and the Chest not opened, although the experiment was tried by at least 1500 persons. One of the same Locks was tried by Robbers, at the Delaware Coal Office, in Walnut street, above Third, but did not succeed.

Hoisting Machines, Iron Doors, superior Locks, and all kinds of Iron Railings, Seal and Copying Presses, and Smithwork generally, on hand or manufactured at the shortest notice.

CAUTION.—I do hereby caution all persons against making, forging, selling, or causing to be sold, any Keyhole Covers for Fire Proof Chests, or Doors, of any kind similar in principle to my Patent, of 10th July, 1841, and also against Lining Refrigerators with Slate, for which my Patent is dated 26th March, 1844, as any infringement will be dealt with according to law.

DAVID EVANS. Philadelphia, April 13, 1844.—1y

FORESTVILLE BRASS EIGHT DAY CLOCKS.

THE subscriber has just received, for sale, a few of the above celebrated Eight Day Clocks, which will be sold at very reduced prices, for cash. Also, superior 30 hour Clocks, of the best make and quality, which will be sold for cash, at \$4 50. Also, superior Brass 30 hour Clocks, at \$8 00. Dec. 2, 1843. H. B. MASSER.

STONE WARE for sale. 225 Stone Jugs, from 1 quart to 3 gallons, 60 Stone Jars, from 2 to 6 gallons. For sale, cheap, by Oct. 14. H. B. MASSER.

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 & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Nov. 16, 1844.

Vol. 5--No. 8--Whole No. 216.



"WHISPER LOW."

BY SAMUEL LOVER, ESQ.

In days of old, when first I told A tale so bold, my love to thee, In faltering voice I sought thy choice, And did rejoice thy blush to see; With downcast eyes I heard thy sighs, And hope reveal'd her dawn to me, As soft and slow, with passion's glow, I whisper'd low, my love, to thee.

Mr. Editor:—The following article, by L. M'Lane, selected from the "American Oracle's Own Book," will be found highly interesting to many of your readers:—

The President of the United States—What he ought to be.

BY LOUIS M'LANE.

A chief magistrate of the union should look to noble objects, and consider himself called to a high destiny. I would have him rouse his spirit and expand his mind to the elevation and grandeur of his important trust; I would have him realize that he is the governor of a great free and prosperous people; various in the habits, opinions and occupations, but all pursuing the general end of human action, the happiness of themselves and their posterity, and all equally entitled to the protection and favor of their government.

I would have him to purify himself from all temptation to proscriptio or intolerance, and all vindictive or personal suggestions, and to maintain himself at a slight distance above the low intrigues and bitterness of faction. I would have him thoroughly to understand the spirit and import of the constitution of our country; to consider all its functionaries entitled to equal respect with himself; to preserve sacred the just balance and apportionment of power among the various departments, and, in all cases of diversity of opinion—whether between the heads of departments or among the people at large, to maintain a wise moderation and forbearance, and to endeavor to lead the jarring parties to entertain respect for each other, and to co-operate for the common good.

I would have him to think of fame as well as of applause, and prefer that which to be enjoyed must be given, to that which may be bought; to consider his administration as a single day in the great year of government, but as a day that is effected by those which went before, and that must affect those which are to follow.

I would have him to consider the constitution and the laws as the sole rule of his conduct, neither stretching nor warping them either to enlarge his own power or to abridge that of the co-ordinate departments, or of the people. To usurp no authority inconsistent with their spirit, nor to abuse that which they confer. I would have him diligently to inform himself of all the great and diversified interests of this vast and growing country, and so to succor the various branches of enterprise as to crown the whole with prosperity. I would have him to reflect that amidst the diversity of interests and multifarious concerns, both foreign and domestic, of the nation, questions will constantly arise necessarily eliciting various opinions among his countrymen. These I would have him to treat with respect and indulgence, even when they differ from his own, but by no means to make them objects of anger and punishment. I would have him not only to tolerate, but to encourage all decent and respectful examination into his public policy and official conduct. I would have him to keep the offices of the government above the reach of the flatterer and the demagogue, and never to bestow them as rewards for mere party service; to bring to his aid in the other trusts of the government the soundest patriotism, the most elevated and various intellect, the most enlarged capacity, that his country affords; and last in seeking for such qualities his range of observation might be too circumscribed, I would have him to maintain such relations with all classes and portions of his countrymen, that the scope of his selection might have no other limit than the welfare of the commonwealth. Such is my idea of a vir-

tuos, enlightened and patriotic chief magistrate, fit to administer the government of a free and united people. Such a one it may be difficult, perhaps impossible to find, though it is presumed no one will deny that it is desirable and even a duty to approach as near as possible to a perfect government, and social happiness under it. The only question is how near it may be practicable for us to come; and all must admit that we shall approach the nearer as the efforts of the people and the government shall concur for that object. Happily for our country we have one illustrious example, who, it would seem, had been given to us by Providence as an everliving oracle from whom we might, in all future times, refresh our minds with lessons of real wisdom and patriotism. Washington was the head of a nation, and not of a party; and amid all the trials of his situation, critical and complex as it certainly was, and amid the labors of organizing and conducting a new government, arduous as they were, beset also with the most dangerous of all jealousies, he made and preserved a united people and finally retired from their service with greater character and more durable renown than he carried into it. The country has produced no second Washington; and it may be feared it will be long before it will. Nevertheless, it ought to be the fervent prayer of every true patriot, that that event may yet happen, and that its advent may be hastened, and that until it shall please Providence to raise up such another, we may constantly meditate upon his pure example, and that some one may yet be found who has so studied the model of that matchless patriot, as to be able to preside over a united people.

Still more of the Lucy Walker—Recovery of the Dead.

The Pennsylvania of the 1st inst. says:—

We learn from the Louisville Journal of Saturday, that the bodies of Nicholas Ford, Philip Wallis, S. M. Brown, and a little girl, killed by the explosion of the Lucy Walker, were taken from the river on Friday, near the scene of accident. The report that Colonel Schroeder and Mr. James B. Locke were on board at the time of the explosion, turned out to be incorrect. Nineteen bodies have been recovered so far. There are 15 or 20, who were wounded, remaining at Albany. The Journals relate the following incidents connected with the disaster:—

"The Rev. Mr. Todd, of the Third Presbyterian church in this city, was blown overboard, but saved himself by swimming. Mr. Wren, of Yazoo, Miss, was thrown from the boiler deck and fell near the bow of the boat in a state of insensibility. When he recovered his senses, he saw his little son, six or seven years old, in the rear of the boat, the flames raging around the boy. The father, unable to rise, watched the movements of the son with the greatest anxiety. Soon he saw the boy leap overboard. The river was full of planks and mattresses, and the boy went from fragment to fragment until he succeeded in getting upon a mattress. He floated upon the mattress until saved by a rope from the Gopher. The father saw his rescue with feelings we need not attempt to describe. A man, his wife, and four daughters were saved without injury, though in different ways and places.—Their meeting must have been most joyous.

A little girl was found clinging to the wreck when the flames were so near that she had to dash water against one side of her face to protect it from the intense heat. A man was on the hurricane deck with his wife and a little daughter, at the time of the explosion; he dropped the former into the yawl, and she was saved but with a sprained ankle; he threw the latter into the stream and then plunged in and saved it by swimming.

Pieces of the boilers were thrown upon the Kentucky shore, and, it is said, some portions are not thicker than a half dollar! When and where and by whom could they have been inspected! We heard a gentleman state last evening, that he had two sets of boilers inspected here, when steam was up. What safety can there be on our waters if such criminal carelessness and recklessness are tolerated!"

The Louisville Courier gives the names of forty-one persons, whose lives were lost by the explosion of the boilers of the Lucy Walker. It also expresses the opinion that a large number of whom cannot be ascertained, as there was no register of their names, and in all probability their bodies were consumed on board of the boat. There was also five badly wounded, and ten slightly. There was said to be at least 130 on board, only 95 of whom have been accounted for.

There is a cobbler in London, over whose door is the following notice:—"Shoes Mended, and Men—dead Here."

MIKE WALSH'S BELIEF.—Mike says he don't believe in anything beyond what he can comprehend, and in no more of that than just what suits him.

Dangers of Steamboat Traveling in the West.

An apparently candid English writer, and a late traveller in this country, named Dr. Scoresby, has delivered a pleasant lecture in London on the United States. He spoke very pleasantly of us as a people, and with admiration of our magnificent country. If his account of the recklessness of the conductors of our Western steamboats be correct, though, it is no wonder we hear of so many explosions. He says:—"But the American steamers in many cases were worked even at a higher pressure than 80 or 90 lbs. The smaller boats, being calculated for the higher parts of the rivers, which are subjected to be very shallow in the dry season, are designed in every part for lightness, so as not to have a draught of more than from 12 to 18 inches.

Their engines were therefore made as compact and small as possible, and were therefore worked not only upon a high pressure principle, but upon a most high pressure. It is usual in these boats to have 120 lbs. pressure on the square inch; and he had himself encountered a risk still greater than this. The boats being calculated to carry cargoes as well as passengers, the anxiety to get freight induced them to take in all the goods presented them, and in the case referred to, the vessel when he got into her was loaded to the depth of the gunwale of the vessel. The Mississippi was also at the time in a state of flood, the water at a rate of about six miles and in some cases eight miles, at a height of twenty-five feet above its usual level; and this, added to the increased draught of the vessel, required an increased pressure upon the boiler before she could get to make head against the rapidity of the current. At one place they were no less than two hours without making even the length of the vessel's progress; and the only resource in such a case, therefore, was to turn back (which no American would ever do) if it were possible to go forward) or to increase the pressure of the steam, and consequently the risk, by weighting the valve.

This they did until they eventually overcame the resistance. On another occasion, when they had started from a place called Chester, (about sixty or seventy miles below St. Louis) the flood was such that one whole town, containing one thousand inhabitants, was under water, and the stream was so strong that the engine worked at as high a pressure, he believed, as two hundred pounds on the inch; and he had been told by one captain that to get the steam up it was sometimes the practice for the engineer to sit down upon the valve. And these great risks were very little thought of in these waters, so reckless are they of life. Calamity after calamity was continually happening from this cause, and yet no national remedy—no effectual measure of a public nature—was taken to insure greater safety."

GIANTS.—Nathan Lanman, of Coneskie, N. Y., who is now sixteen years of age, and seven feet one inch in height, bids fair to become a man of higher standing in the world than any man now living, having grown nine inches during the past year; and on the usual rules of growth, will probably reach at least one foot more. He weighs 198 pounds. Judging from analogy, in such unnatural cases, by the time he gets his full growth upwards, he will begin to become corpulent, and may attain the monster bulk of Daniel Lambert, if not surpass it.

Lambert was a native of England, and was buried at Stamford, were two suits of his clothes are preserved for the inspection of the curious. Mr. Lambert's bulk did not increase above the ordinary size until he had reached the age of 21. A pair of stockings made for and worn by him, measured in circumference, at the ankle, twenty four inches, and at the calf nearly forty inches. The weight of this mass of mortality was 672 lbs.

MARRIAGE AND EDUCATION.—Examine the first choice of a girl. Amongst all the qualities which please her in a lover, there is, perhaps, not one which would be suitable in a husband; and, in fact, she frequently sees little more of him she loves than the beauty of his form, or, perhaps, the elegance of his dress. Is not this, then, the most complete condemnation of our system of education? From an apprehension of too strongly affecting the heart, we conceal from woman all that is worthy of love; we allow the sense of the beautiful that exists in them to be lost among facilities—the outside pleases them—what is within is unknown. When, therefore, after having been united six months, they look for the delighted young man whose presence charmed them, they are often very much surprised to find in his place only an impertinent fellow, an ignorant or a simploton. Yet this is what is commonly termed, in the world, a marriage of inclination.

Jack Downing says—"There is nothing that greases the wheels of business like newspaper advertising. Fear's a clean't a tough to it."

On the power of the Human Body to resist Heat.

It was long believed that the human body could not safely be exposed, even for a short time, to a degree of heat much exceeding that which is met with in hot climates. This opinion, which we know now to be erroneous, was strengthened by the result of some experiments made by the celebrated Fahrenheit himself, and related by Boerhaave. Some animals were shut up in a sugar-baker's stove, where the mercury stood at 136 deg. A sparrow died in less than seven minutes, a cat in rather more than a quarter of an hour, and a dog in about twenty-eight minutes. The noxious air of the stove had probably more to do with the speedy deaths of these animals than the heat.

The truth upon this subject may be said to have been discovered by accident. In the years 1760 and 1761, M. M. Dehmel and Jillet were appointed to devise some means of destroying an insect which consumed the grain in the province of Angoumas, in France. They found that this could be done by subjecting the corn, and the insects contained in it, in an oven, to a degree of heat great enough to kill the insect, but not so great as to hurt the grain. In order to ascertain the precise heat of the oven, they introduced into it a thermometer, placed upon the end of a long handle. The mercury, when the thermometer was withdrawn, was found to indicate a degree of heat considerably above that of boiling water. M. Jillet was aware that the thermometer had sunk several degrees as it was drawn towards the mouth of the oven. While he was puzzled to invent some way of determining more exactly the actual degree of heat, a girl, who was one of the attendants, offered to go in and mark with a pencil the height at which the mercury stood; and she did enter the oven, and remained there two or three minutes of Resumar, which nearly equals 260 degrees of Fahrenheit. M. Jillet then began to express some anxiety for the safety of the girl, but she assured him she felt no inconvenience, and remained in the oven ten minutes longer, during which time the mercury reached the 288 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale—denoting 76 degrees of heat above that of water when it boils. When she came out, her complexion was considerably heightened, but her respiration was by no means quick or laborious. This experiment was afterwards repeated. Another girl remained in the oven as long as the former had done, at the same temperature, and with the same impunity. Nay, she even breathed, for the space of five minutes, air heated to about 325 degrees of Fahrenheit—or 113 degrees above that of boiling water.

The publication of these facts naturally excited the curiosity of scientific men, and other experiments were soon instituted. Dr. Dobson, of Liverpool, and several other persons with him, shut themselves up in the sweating room of the hospital there—the air having been heated till the mercury stood 224 degrees of Fahrenheit. They did not experience any oppressive or painful sensation of heat. Dr. Fordyce and Dr. Blagden made some remarkable trials of the same kind.—They entered rooms artificially heated to a very high degree—sometimes naked and sometimes with their clothes on, and bore the extraordinary temperature of 210, and even 230 degrees for a considerable time, with very little inconvenience.

In all these experiments, it was found that the animal heat, as ascertained by thermometers placed under the tongue, or grasped in the hand, was scarcely increased at all, and the respiration but little affected; but the pulse was very much quickened. The frequency of Dr. Blagden's pulse in one instance was double. The watch chains and other pieces of metal about them became so hot that they could scarcely be touched. When they breathed upon the thermometer, the mercury immediately sunk several degrees. Each act of respiration produced a pleasant feeling of coolness in the nostrils; and they cooled their fingers by breathing upon them. In and by the same heated air which they respired, eggs were roasted quite hard in twenty minutes, and beef steaks were dressed in thirty-three minutes. And when the air was blown upon the meat by means of bellows, it was sufficiently cooked in thirteen minutes.

Too good to be lost.—We endorse the full wing from Mackin's advice to his son, and put it again in circulation, as too good to be lost.

I have often told you, he says, that every man must be the maker or mender of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine. He who depends upon his incessant industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest and most exalted kind; these are the creators of fortune and fame, the founders of families, and can never disappoint or desert you. They control all human dealings, and even vicissitudes of any unfortunate tendency to a contrary nature. You have a genius, you have a leaning; you have industry at times, but you want perseverance; without it, you can do nothing. I bid you bear this motto in mind.—Perseverance!

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion, . . . . . \$0 50  
1 do 2 do . . . . . 0 75  
1 do 3 do . . . . . 1 00  
Every subsequent insertion, . . . . . 0 25  
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 accordingly.  
Sixteen lines make a square.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.—The following brief history of the fate of the Apostles may be new to those whose reading has not been evangelical, to know that.

St. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword at the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired. St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John was put into a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome, and escaped death! He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia. St. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club. St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar, at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached unto the people till he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance, at Coromandel, in the East Indies. St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon-Zealot was crucified in Persia. St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas was stoned to death by the Jews at Salania.

St. Paul was beheaded at Rome, by the tyrant Nero.

A GREAT TARIFF SPEECH.—We have listened to, and read a great many Tariff Speeches, pro and con, during the campaign just closed, but in none of them, according to our judgment, has the subject been handled in the masterly manner which distinguishes the following effort of a prominent Hoosier orator, specially reported for the Concordia Intelligencer. For logical arrangement, perspicuity of style, and comprehensive diction, it is absolutely unparalleled.

"Feller citizens, that ar five kinds of Tariffs—(counting his fingers) yes, feller citizens, five kinds, and you must decide which kind you are in favor of at once. Clay and Poke have made up their minds on that subject, and so must we. I say that ar five kinds of tariffs; first the incidental Tariff, which confines itself altogether to hardware and nutmegs; then that is the Protective Tariff, which is intended to exclude from our country halloware and wine; then that is the Tariff for Revenue, which goes in for cheap jewsharps and eight-day clocks; but feller citizens, I'm in favor of the Ad-velorum Tariff, that's the Tariff that meets my views, and comes in play as beautiful as getting up stairs. It's a Tariff that's understood and easily explained; ar meaning when we want money in the treasury to add to it, and lozum when it is too full to take money out; that's what ad-velorum means, and its the only tariff that makes both ends meet and carries on the government as slick as a new tar'd wheel in January."—(Great cheering, amid which the speaker seats himself.)

THE BEST WAY TO ARGUE.—We have no story connected with the Second Advent excitement, so good as the following:

"A Millerite down East, concluding that the end of all things had arrived, resolved to work no more, and no more to gather the fruits of the earth. After a long morning's walk, to meditate, he returned home and asked his wife if breakfast was ready. 'No,' said she, 'I have prepared none. You say it is not your duty to work; if so, it is not mine; if the fruits of the earth may not be gathered, it may not be cooked. I am resolved to abide the consequence with you.' The man walked out to meditate, and returned shortly, said, 'if you will get some breakfast I will go to work.'

Jean Paul has many fine thoughts. Here is one:—

"Man has two minutes and a half to live—one to smile, one to sigh, and a half to love—for in the middle of this he dies. But the grave is not deep—it is the shining tread of an angel that seeks us. When the unknown hand throws the fatal dart at the end of man, then boweth he his head, and the dart only lifts the crown of thorns from his wounds.

GOING THROUGH THE MOTION.—A good story is told in a New York paper of a dissipated character, who went home to his wife one night, who, while she could do so, provided food for the family by her own toil, informed him with tears in her eyes, that there was nothing to get a supper out of. 'What,' said he, 'haven't you a piece of cold meat?' 'No!' 'Give me a piece of bread, then.' He was told there was none. 'What! have you nothing—nothing?' 'Nothing at all,' replied the poor wife, 'not even a crumb.' After a pause—'Very well, very well, very well! give me a clean plate, knife and fork. By Jupiter! I'll go through the motions any how, if I starve afterwards!'