

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. Mas-
ser's Store.

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Satur-
day at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be
paid half yearly in advance. No paper discon-
tinued till all arrearages are paid.

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 CHEAP

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

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

The principle on which this concern is estab-
lished, is to consult the mutual interest of their cus-
tomers and themselves, by manufacturing a good ar-
ticle, 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 manu-
facture, they are prepared to supply orders to any ex-
tent, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Mer-
chants, Manufacturers and Dealers.

A large assortment of the New Style Cur-
tain Parasols.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1844.—ly

HERR'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY TREMONT HOUSE,
No. 116 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER, recently of
Reading, Pa., would inform the pub-
lic that he has fitted up the above ex-
pensive and convenient establishment, and
will always be ready to entertain visitors. His es-
tablished reputation in the line he is engaged in,
afford full assurance, that his guests will be sup-
plied with every comfort and accommodation; and
while his house will be conducted under such ar-
rangements as will secure a character for the first
respectability, and satisfactory entertainment for in-
dividuals and families.

Charge for boarding \$1 per day.

DANIEL HERR.
Philadelphia, May 25, 1844.—ly

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 unusu-
ally low prices, and respectfully invite the attention
of buyers visiting the city, to an examination of
their stock.

G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR.
Philadelphia, May 25, 1844.—ly

FOR SALE.—The small farm,
containing about 100 acres, about 2 miles
above Northampton, adjoining lands of Jesse C.
Horton, John Leghorn and others, will be sold
cheap, if application be made soon to the subscriber.
Sunbury, Aug. 31.

H. B. MASSER.

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

H. B. MASSER.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. B. MASSER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citi-
zens of Sunbury and its vicinity, that
he has removed his office to the
building in Market Square, east of Ira
T. Clement's store, and immediately opposite 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 Provi-
sion Chests, and Patent
Refrigerators, and Patent
Iron Chests, for preserving
Books, Papers, Deeds, Jewels,
&c., &c. Gold, Silver, &c., made
of Boil Iron, (and not over Plank as usually
made) out of every one hundred now in use, and for sale
made) with first rate Locks and David Evans'
Patent Keyhole Covers, similar to the one exhib-
ited 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, al-
though 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 Copy-
ing Presses, and Smithwork generally, on hand
or manufactured at the shortest notice.

CAUTION.—I do hereby caution all per-
sons against making using, 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 using
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.—ly

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.

250 Stone Jugs, from 1 quart to 5 gallons,
500 Stone Jars, from 2 to 6 gallons. For sale
cheap, by Oct. 14

H. B. MASSER.

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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.—Jazzanson.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, March 1, 1845.

Vol. 5--No. 23--Whole No. 231.

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 accord-
ingly.
Sixteen lines make a square.

An Important Improvement.

Some of the newspapers have mentioned an
important improvement which Mr. Coleman,
brother of the inventor of the Eolian attach-
ment, has made. We find in the Baltimore
Sun a description of this improvement, by one
who has seen and understands its operation. It
is the working model of a plan by which loco-
motive engines, with their whole trains of load-
ed cars attached, may pass up and down in-
clined planes by their own power, without the aid
of stationary engines, with their cumbersome ma-
chinery, costly drag ropes, and the enormous ex-
pense attending them. The Sun says—

"We had the pleasure, a few days since, of
witnessing the operation of the model of Mr.
C.'s invention, and were highly pleased with its
convenience, because we considered that it af-
forded evidence of being a valuable improve-
ment, calculated not only to do away with the
necessity of a great proportion of the heavy an-
nual expense attending the present mode of
passing inclined planes, but to avoid the danger
to the lives of the passengers, inevitably con-
nected with the use of the endless drag rope at
present used.

The plan consists of having a second track or
set of rails laid within the regular track, and
raised some inches above it. In the centre of
this inside or middle track is laid a row of cast
iron block wheels or pulleys, very near together,
playing horizontally upon strong and firmly fas-
tened vertical axles or studs. This, we believe,
is all the variation or alteration that is required
to be made in the road.

In adaptation to this new arrangement of the
road, there is attached to the locomotive, under-
neath, a machine containing a set of wheels
smaller than those of the locomotive, and so
placed inside of them as to rest the weight of
this inside or middle track is laid a row of cast
iron block wheels or pulleys, very near together,
playing horizontally upon strong and firmly fas-
tened vertical axles or studs. This, we believe,
is all the variation or alteration that is required
to be made in the road.

These two sets of locomotive wheels are con-
nected by gearing, the outer ones playing free
from the track and serving as cranks by which
the smaller are turned, the former making sev-
eral revolutions to each one of the latter, by
which, as any mechanic will readily see, time
is turned into power. Between the smaller
wheels is attached by gearing, lengthwise with
the locomotive, a substantial cylinder, having
upon it a large strong square thread, running
spirally around it at an angle adapted to the
size of the block wheels or pulleys of the road,
between which it runs upon the principle of the
screw, by the rotary motion of the cylinder to
which the power of the locomotive is applied.

This spiral thread of the cylinder pressing a-
gainst the pulleys of the road propels the loco-
motive forward, and in proportion to the dis-
parity of speed between the inner and outer wheels
by a graduation of the gearing, may the propel-
ling force or power be increased. It is simply
a change of time into power. The machinery
and gearing of course require to be made strong
in proportion to the power to be applied to them.
The safety of this plan consists in the fact that
the engineer of the locomotive has perfect con-
trol over it, can stop and start it as he pleases
on any part of the plane, run up or down, either
way with the same ease, and with complete
command.

We shall be glad to see this improvement gen-
erally introduced.

SOLAR SPOTS.—The Boston Mercantile Jour-
nal says—

A dark spot of uncommon magnitude is now
visible on the disc of the sun. It is more than
ten thousand miles in diameter, and its area is
greater than that of the Pacific ocean. This
spot was first observed on the 13th inst., near
the eastern limb of the sun, and a little above
his equatorial diameter. It has now advanced
nearly to the disc, and will occupy seven or
eight days more in passing across to the west-
ern limb, where it will disappear. It cannot
be seen without difficulty by the naked eye, but
is shown distinctly with a telescope eight or ten
inches in length. In making observations relat-
ing to the sun, the eye should be carefully pro-
tected by means of colored glass, or a piece of
window glass rendered quite dark by the smoke
of a lamp. Besides the principal spot now vi-
sible on the sun's disc, there are five others of
sufficient dimensions to be seen with a 52-inch
achromatic telescope. The sun has not been
entirely free from spots for several weeks. On
the 31st of January fifteen were counted, there
most of them were comparatively small.

The theory most generally adopted by As-
tronomers in regard to these spots is, that they
are portions of the solid and opaque mass of
the sun, seen through openings in the luminous
atmosphere or phosphorescent clouds with which
the body is surrounded.

A white man, says the Picayune, of the
name of Black, and a black man by the name
of White, lately attacked a man on the
levee, by the name of Green. After a hard
tussel, the aggrieved party lashed the black
man white, and licked the white man Black.

A "TROT" BOO—John L. Boo was fined
for being drunk, in Hudson, N. Y.

The New York correspondent of the Nation- al Intelligencer writes—

Workmen are now busy arranging the wires
for a magnetic telegraph between the "up-
town" and "down-town" people. The wires are
to pass through Broadway, and the "down-town"
depot is to be at the Clay Committee room, in
the Express Building, near the head of Wall
street. The "up-town" terminus will be for the
present at the rooms of the Lyceum of Natural
History, in Broadway, near Pine street. One
object is to establish a communication for the
convenience of gentlemen whose places of busi-
ness are far more distant from their homes. Er-
rand boys are to be in attendance at the two
depots to carry messages. A gentleman, for in-
stance, wishes to send word to his wife that he
will bring home a friend to dine with him. By
the ordinary modes of conveyance, it would
take an hour at least to apprise her of the fact.
By the telegraph, the important communication
may be made in less than five minutes. Again,
Mrs. Smith, from her "up-town" abode, wishes
to inform her liege lord, who is as far down
town as the Bowling Green, that the baby is
sick, and that he must come home immediately.
The accommodating telegraph communicates
the mandate with lightning like celerity; and
in five minutes from the time she sent the sum-
mons, Mrs. Smith receives the assurance that
Mr. Smith is "on his way up." Indeed, it will
be difficult to imagine all the advantages of
this establishment.—If Mr. Smith has any thing
to detain him from his dinner, instead of leaving
his wife to fret over his absence, and imagine
that he has been run over by an omnibus, he
sends a laconic message like this: "Unavoid-
ably detained; shall dine at Delmonico's; don't
wait." I have heard of an up town editor who
means to write his editorials henceforth by the
telegraph—the index being fixed against the
wall over the stand of one of the compositors,
and the editor dictating as he sits in his com-
fortable library four miles off. Instead of wait-
ing at night in a gloomy printing office for the
Southern mail, he remains at home with his
family; and about 12 o'clock looks at the index
over the mantel piece to see if there is any news
requiring an editorial. If the telegraph tells
him that the post office bill has passed, he sends
back a few lines of congratulation to his readers
on the happy result, and retires to bed, lumpy
in the recollection that he has not to walk four
miles in the rain to reach it.

MR. PRATT, Chairman of the Committee on
Public Buildings, being attacked for making
certain purchases for the President's House,
thus defended himself:—

"It was true (said Mr. P.) he had directed a
set of curtains to be put up in the President's
House, because he was ashamed, and every de-
cent man ought to be ashamed, of those that
were there. He had directed the finest that
could be procured; yes, the finest and most be-
coming the place, and he told the upholsterer
that if the Government did not pay for them he
would, and he meant to do it. He did not give
the order as Chairman of the Committee on Pub-
lic Buildings, but as an individual, as a private
gentleman; he had taken the responsibility, and
he meant to stand by it; and, if the Govern-
ment did not pay for the curtains, he would. He
then turned to Mr. H. and very emphatically
asked of him: Now, sir, have you ever done as
much for your country?" (Much laughter.)

A THOUGHT FOR PARENTS.—A child begin-
ning to read becomes delighted with a newpa-
per, because he reads of names and things
which are very familiar and he will make a
progress accordingly. A newspaper in one
year, (says Mr. Weeks) is worth a quarter
schooling to a child and every father must
consider that substantial information is con-
nected with advancement. The mother of a family
being one of its heads, and having a more im-
mediate charge of children should herself be in-
structed. A mind occupied becomes fortified
against the ills of life and is braced by any
emergency. Children amused by reading or
study, are, of course, considerate and more
easily governed. How many thoughtless young
men have spent their earnings in a grog shop
books for their families would have given them
suffice to reclaim a son or daughter who had igno-
rantly and thoughtlessly fallen into tempta-
tion.

A COXCOMB.—Presenting a young lady to
his mother, said—"Madam, this is Miss F. and
she is not so great a fool as she looks to be."
"There madam," said the lady, "lies the differ-
ence between your son and me."

Mr. George Sharp looked rather dull one
evening, a friend observed that he was rather
in a low key, "Oh!" replied a young lady
sarcastically, "any one can see that G. Sharp
is A. flat."

If you can't stand before the truth, you must
fall, as the man said when he knocked his wife
down with the Bible.

NOTHING.—An Irishman has defined noth- ing to be "a foolish stocking without a leg."

A description by another Emerald is better.
"What is nothing?" he was asked. "Shut
your eyes and you will see it," said Pat.

An Ohio Editor, in recording the career of
a mad dog, says: "We are grieved to say
that the rabid animal, before he could be kil-
led, seriously bit Dr. Hagg and several other
dogs."

ENGLISH JURIES.—In Lincolnshire, a Jury
said to have found a man charged with stealing
pigeons, "guilty of manslaughter."

COMMUNICATED.

To the Democracy of the Thirteenth Con- gressional District.

FEELING-CITIZENS.—A late occurrence has
impetively demanded my appearance before
the public, and full of a sense of gratitude for
the evidence I have received of the esteem and
confidence of the Democrats in all parts of the
District, but particularly of Northumberland
county, I gladly embrace the occasion to return
my sincere thanks, and to pledge to the public
all my energies, as heretofore, to promote our
glorious cause, and to express my willingness
to stand or fall with the party.

All I ask, at present, is, that the Democracy
will carefully read the pitiful attack upon me,
and the statement I shall make going to show
the falsity and injustice of it, a part of which is
published below.

Our late defeat, though a temporary evil,
will, I hope, eventually terminate in a benefi-
cial result. It will purify the party from the
incubus that has heretofore weighed it down.

Personally, my defeat did not affect me in
any other way than as a democrat who wished
to see the speedy reclamation of the district.

I am, fellow Democrats,
Your obedient servant,
WM. A. PETRIKIN.

Muncy, Lycoming county, Pa.
February 18, 1845.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

H. B. MASSER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Having
always been a warm advocate for the cultivation
of peace and generous feelings among all the
members of the Democratic family, I regret, so
far as I am personally concerned, the necessity
which demands my appearance before the pub-
lic. For the cowardly attack upon me, and a
portion of my friends, published in your paper of
the 1st inst., and the source from which the
communication emanates, I entertain no other
feelings than those of contempt; and I, there-
fore, feel disposed to pass it by in silence, but
in obedience to the urgent entreaties of my De-
mocratic fellow-citizens, who have never proved
recalcitrant to our glorious principles, and in ac-
cordance with what I conceive to be an imper-
ative duty to the party, I am constrained to use
the opportunity thus thrust upon me, to give a
brief history of our unhappy differences in Ly-
coming county, and to trace them to their pro-
per causes. I, therefore, gladly embrace the
occasion to serve the cause of Democracy, to
which my whole life has been devoted, and to
promote which much of my time and money have
been ungrudgingly given. As, by the nature of
the case, I shall, in this communication, fre-
quently be compelled to speak of myself, I ask
the indulgence of the reader, and fully rely on
my fellow citizens to excuse anything that may
appear like egotism.

The reflecting mind will readily perceive
the unworthy motives which prompted "Old
Lycoming" to seize upon the occasion of the
distribution of the petition of the State, to
publish an erroneous statement for the purpose
of exciting those who had caused the defeat of
the party in the 13th district. It is reasonable
to suppose that the Democracy of Lycoming
county would urge the removal, from office, of
those who had basely betrayed their political
friends; and, as some of them were applicants
for a continuation of official favors, it became
necessary to devise some means to justify their
opposition to the ticket last fall, and to neutral-
ize the honest indignation everywhere entertain-
ed against them. But they had sagacity en-
ough to know that the publication of a tissue
of personal abuse, interwoven with such a glaring
perversion of facts, in the face of the honest
Democracy of Lycoming, to all of whom my
political course has been well known for years,
would subject the Porter faction, who conceive
the destruction of my political reputation in-
dispensable to their future success, to the scorn
and contempt of all honorable men. To reach
that object, they saw it was necessary to seize
the proper occasion to misrepresent the true
Democracy of Lycoming, by a cowardly and an-
onymous attack upon me, and the friends for whom
I felt interested, through the medium of a paper
in a neighboring county.

The candid reader will please observe that
it was intended to appear just at the proper
time, to produce an unfavorable impression of
us upon the appointing power, leaving us no

means of exposing the falsehoods and misrep-
resentations contained in it, until after the de-
signs of the writer or writers had been accom-
plished. Can any one, therefore, doubt that the
whole was manufactured for the occasion, with-
out regard to candor, truth, or justice?

Owing to other causes, however, it did not
appear in "the nick of time," but remained in
the editors hands nearly two weeks before its
publication. It, therefore, became necessary
to adopt another course, and, consequently, I
had the satisfaction to hear the substance of
much of it repeated in a speech before the Board
of Canal Commissioners; such parts only as I
had the means of disproving on the spot, being
suppressed! Having been apprized, by a friend
at Harrisburg, that there was in the hands of
the editor an extraordinary attack upon me and
my friends, some of whom were applicants for
office, and having heard the speech of the Audi-
tor General, before the Canal Board, pleading
for the re-appointment of his brother-in-law, I
was fully prepared for the appearance of the
publication; for past occurrences have taught
me that there are materials in the source from
which it came, capable of anything however
base.

A charge of cowardice is preferred against
some one, but with what propriety will it ap-
ply to himself, or themselves. I say themselves
because there is abundant reason to believe that
there were more than one engaged in it. I
earnestly desire that every democrat in the
district, that adhered to his party throughout
our trying contest last fall, and shared in the
disgrace of defeat, will give the effusion of
"Old Lycoming" an attentive perusal, and then
ask himself if it be not an attempt to justify
those who treacherously betrayed their political
friends. This being the case, I feel justified
in ascribing its production to the secret caucus,
or a committee thereof. Cowardice! Is there
any thing imaginable more dastardly than the
conduct of those of whom I speak! Their se-
cret co-operation with the whigs before the
election, can only find its parallel in cowardice
in their anonymous and unmanly attack upon
myself and friends, containing misrepresenta-
tions which they dare not at home openly avow.

My accusers have gone back ten years, to
search for something reprehensible in my polit-
ical course; but, though the decline of Demo-
cracy in this county is ascribed to me, yet not a
single instance in which I have been unfaith-
ful to my professions is given and sustained
with any degree of plausibility. The little po-
litical influence I have enjoyed, through the
kindness of my fellow citizens, has always been
exercised in behalf of our glorious principles.
Time and again have I exerted my energies
and employed my means unparingly, to pro-
mote the success of these same demagogues,—
not because of any merit of theirs, but because
they had been placed in nomination; yet, be-
cause I would not, with them, worship the
Bank power, sing hosannas to Nick Biddle, and
submit, without a murmur, to Executive dicta-
torial interference, I have been repaid with the
blackest ingratitude. But it seems that some
of them, in times past, have suffered defeat,
and when they subsequently presented them-
selves for nomination by the delegates of the
people, they have been rejected, for which they
seem to hold me responsible; but if the reader
will indulge me I will endeavor to show some
of the causes of their rejection, and the origin
of our unhappy divisions.

They have gone back ten years; but, with
much more propriety, I might go back to the
pale days of Antisasonry, and show where
some of those Wilkeson worthies were at
that period; or to the trying time of *Panic and
Pressure*, when the U. S. Bank was in the po-
litical field, and ask what support they afforded
the "Old Hero"—or I might inquire who
they were that were holding meetings at Wil-
kesonport, and passing resolutions "that it was
a slander on General Jackson to say that he
would veto the U. S. Bank bill!" It might also
be also to that time when it suited the conveni-
ence of the "junta," who now claim to be immaculate
democrats, to "head-wink the people;" they
could roar out lustily against the Bank; but
when they wished to carry a favorite measure,
such as an appropriation to their Rail Road, or
to procure subscription to the stock, or a charter
for their West Branch Bank, they could accom-
modate themselves to the particular circum-
stances, either to throw up their caps, clap their
hands and shout loudly for Nicholas Biddle, who
appeared among them like another *Jupiter
Ammon*, or, when the whole country was agi-
tated with the subject of Bank abuses, they
could silence their organ and close its columns
against the friends and supporters of General
Jackson.

I might, with truth, say a great deal more,
but it would be irrelevant, and it is no part
of my design to give a detailed history of all their
political somersets and inconsistencies. My
present purpose is to glance at the causes of
our recent defeat, to show the injustice of the
cowardly attack upon myself, and the base pur-
poses intended to be effected by it, and to vin-

dicate my Democratic fellow citizens from the
unjust imputations cast upon them by a junta of
spurious pretenders; and if, in the performance
of this imperative duty, I should happen to tread
upon the corns of some of my neighbors of Wil-
kesonport, it is not because I feel any disposition
to wound their feelings, but because those ex-
cesses have grown to such magnitude that it
is impossible to pass through the field of de-
ference without coming in contact with them.

"Old Lycoming" insinuates that my political
sins commenced before the memorable contest
of '35, when William F. Packer, the late Audi-
tor General of Porter's administration, was
a candidate for the State Senate, and defeated;
but specifically charges me with being chiefly
instrumental in producing that result. But a
plain statement of facts, and a reference to the
columns of the *Lycoming Gazette*, of which he
was, at that time, the editor, being still the own-
er, will show that his defeat had its origin in
the honest indignation of a majority of the peo-
ple upon whom his paper had, for months, con-
tinued to pour out a torrent of personal abuse.

It will be remembered that in 1835 the De-
mocratic party in Pennsylvania was, unfortu-
nately, divided upon the question of Governor.
The respective friends of George Wolf and H.
A. Muhlenberg, having separately organized,
each party claiming to support the regular no-
mination. Here was an open division of the
party, and harmonious action among its mem-
bers was scarcely even hoped for by the most
sanguine; but previous to the meeting of the
County Convention, the Standing Committee
met, and, in order to unite the two branches of
the party upon local affairs, they published the
following patriotic sentiments:

"Nominations having already been made for
Governor, and differences of opinion existing in
our ranks in relation to that question it is ex-
pected that delegates will be elected and a county
ticket formed without reference to the Gubernatorial
election. Let those who have hitherto
been found rallying around the standard of Demo-
cracy and in support of President Jackson,
in the great leading measures of his administra-
tion, by uniting, present an undivided front to
their common opponents. It is by union alone,
in our local questions, that we can expect to
succeed with our county ticket."

(Signed by Geo. Crawford, E. P. Youngman,
W. Platt, Jr., W. A. Petrikin, David Hanna,
Isaac Bruner, W. Morrison, T. Maxwell, Wm.
F. Packer.)

The result of this conciliatory measure was
a compromise, and the settlement of a full tick-
et, upon which W. F. Packer's name appeared
as the candidate for Senator. Being the editor
of the *Gazette*, common prudence, at least,
should have dictated moderation in his abuse of
Mr. Muhlenberg and his friends, while he sol-
icited the votes of the latter to elevate himself
to a seat in the Senate; but, instead of pursu-
ing a course calculated to foster and preserve
the feelings of amity thus happily begun, his pa-
per continued its foul abuse of a large portion
of the party with, if possible, more virulence
than ever! Would that not account for his de-
feat in a county where Mr. Muhlenberg re-
ceived 935 votes!

Let any one take the trouble to examine a
file of the *Lycoming Gazette*, for 1835, edited
by Mr. Packer, and note the abuse of Mr. Muh-
lenberg and his friends, and he will be fully
convinced that no exertions could have pro-
cured him the unanimous support of a party
whose sensibilities he continued grossly to ou-
trage up to the very day on which they were
called upon to support him! In a number of
that paper, of May 12th, '35, the reader will
find several articles abusive of Mr. M. and his
friends, wherein the former is denominated the
"Church and State candidate," and the latter
"Muhlen," friends of the "Parson," who hired
me to set as officers in the "Muhley Meet-
ings!" Through several columns, under date
of the 20th, personal abuse of individuals is
slung with a recklessness rarely if ever equalled.
Passing over several numbers, filled with
the same kind of offensive slang, I find an un-
gentlemanly personal attack upon Mr. Muh-
lenberg himself, published in the *Gazette* on the
10th of June. Were it possible, in a communi-
cation necessarily short as this must be, to col-
lect and condense all the nauseous venom pub-
lished, about this period, by Mr. Packer, who
was not only the candidate for the Senate, but
one of the Wolf Delegates to the Baltimore
Convention, held an office under Gov. Wolf,
and was the editor of the *Gazette* which con-
tained this slang, it would exhibit a picture
from which humanity would shudder, and
would fully account for his defeat without any
agency of mine. I shall, however, be able to
show and prove, that unworthy as he was,
yet, for the sake of the principles at stake, I
gave him an ardent support. Let it also be re-
membered that, as Superintendent of the Canal,
serious charges were published against him;
and, whether true or false, his conduct was such
as to fasten the impression on the minds of the
people.