

**TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"**

H. B. MASSER, } PUBLISHERS AND  
JOSEPH EISELY, } PROPRIETORS.  
H. B. MASSER, Editor.  
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**UMBRELLAS CHEAP**

**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.—ly

**HERY'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 capacity of his and convenient establishment, and will always be ready to entertain visitors. His established reputation for the fine, is hoped, will afford full assurance, that his guests will be supplied with every comfort and accommodation; whilst his house will be conducted under such arrangements as will secure a character for the first responsibility, and satisfactory entertainment for in-dividuals and families.

Change 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, PHILADELPHIA,

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

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.—ly

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

Sunday, Aug 31. H. B. MASSER.

**FLAX SEED.**—The highest price will be given for Flax Seed, by

Aug 31, 1844. H. B. MASSER.

**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 dollars, by

June 15. H. B. MASSER.

**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 Tea T. Clement's store, and immediately opposite the post office, where he will be happy to receive calls in the line of his profession.

Sunday, 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 Premium Fire and Thief Proof Iron Chests, for preserving Books, Papers, Deeds, Jewelry, Gold, Silver, &c., &c., made of Solid Iron, (and not over Plank as imitations 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 exhibited at the Philadelphia Exchange, for three months in the summer of 1843, 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 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 \$5 00.

Dec. 2, 1843. H. B. MASSER.

**STONE WARE for sale.**

225 Stone Jugs, from 1 quart to 3 gallons, 50 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 & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, April 19, 1845.

Vol. 5--No. 30--Whole No. 238.



For the American.

**I LOVED.**

I loved to see the gentle fawn Sporting upon the grassy lawn,  
Or bounding on the mountain height,  
I loved to see the eagle, strong,  
Winging his rapid course along  
The sky, till he was lost to sight.  
I loved to watch the rising cloud,  
And hear the wild winds, howling loud,  
With the rolling thunder peeling;  
To see the lightning fiercely flash,  
While o'er our ship the waters dash,  
Till beneath their shock it's reeling.

I loved to mark the evening sky,  
And hear the gentle zephyrs sigh,  
As whispering accents sweet of love,  
The dewy flowers, the waving grain,  
And, warbling in a merry strain,  
The rich drab songsters of the grove.

I loved to see, with laughing eye,  
And silken curls of golden dye,  
And step as light as a gazelle,  
A fairy graceful girl appear,  
Whose silvery voice fell on the ear,  
As witching as the siren's spell.

But now I look on all with hate,  
A bitter and a with'ring fate,  
Has torn and scathed my breast;  
For I have felt the burning pain,  
To love—Oh, Heaven! yet love in vain,  
And long for the damp grave's rest.

Sunbury, 1845. BOSE MIXON.

**Moral Influence of Shade Trees.**

Nothing presents to the eye more delightful evidences of good moral sentiment, as well as refinement, in city or country, than streets and dwellings shaded by ornamental trees. It is indeed questionable, whether a few dollars can be expended in any other way, to contribute so much for the improvement of taste, as well as for the comfort and satisfaction of the whole community, as in planting such trees. How grateful to the eye and soothing to the spirit, in a bright sunny day, if instead of the glare of brick walls, the side-walks of our city streets were all lined by a rich variety of beautiful foliage. And what an amount of innocent and healthful pleasure, as well as elevation of moral feeling, must the exhibitions of such foliage afford to the tenant of every peaceful home in the country, and to the thousand passing travellers. How much of the unpleasantness of summer travelling might be relieved, and what an impress of beauty and moral grandeur might be given to American scenery and American character, by leaving or planting such rows of useful and ornamental trees, along all the ten thousand avenues of the nation. This then is the season, swiftly passing away, for securing from the forest abundant supplies of these ornaments, and comforts; which, like the flowers of the field, Wilberforce would very properly reckon among the benignant "smiles of Heaven; and which cannot be slighted or undervalued by any, without evidence of stupidity, indolence, covetousness, or ingratitude to the Giver of all good.

**Peach Trees.**

The Louisville Journal gives the following sensible hints:—"This is now the season to attend to peach trees. Remove the earth from the trees at its roots, make a close examination for worms with the aid of a knife, carefully cutting in where the gum is found, and as far as there seems to be a hollow under the bark. When the worms, if any, be extracted, wash the whole stem of the tree with strong soap suds; when dry, apply a coating of whitewash (in which salt has been dissolved) around the stem near the roots. Then make a pyramid around the tree of powdered charcoal or fine coal cinders, or, in default of these, of sand or dirt. Two or three times during the year, remove the pyramids, examine for worms, rub the stem near the roots with a piece of coarse cloth to destroy any eggs that may have been deposited, and finally restore the pyramid. An occasional application of salt and sulphur, or wood ashes, may be made, and some rely altogether on these applications, with the addition of searching for worms in spring and autumn, and on these occasions carefully rubbing or scraping the tree. If trees are attended for two or three years, they are not likely to be attacked by the worm. The tree becomes sound and healthy, and the worm does not seem able to penetrate the bark."

**A correspondent of the New York Commercial**

suggests that fires, of whose origin there is no clue, are often kindled by mice nibbling at lucifer matches, improperly kept in desks and among papers. Therefore, keep your matches in a tin box, as made for the purpose by the tinners.

**From the Harrisburg Argus.**

**The Tariff.**

In the commencement of our editorial career we deem it our duty to declare ourselves in favor of the great cardinal measure of the Pennsylvania Democracy, a tariff for revenue, laid with sound discrimination upon foreign importations coming into competition with articles of American growth and manufacture. The present tariff is based on this principle: it was designed to supply the wants of the Treasury, in a just and economical administration of the Government, by raising the revenue mainly upon such articles as are produced at home, and admitting duty free, those which are not. It is not pretended that the present tariff is perfect. It will be found, no doubt, upon experience, to require modifications in some of its parts, without disturbing its protective principle of home labor, or impairing the revenue principle upon which it is based. We shall oppose the continual agitation of this question in Congress. Nothing injures the great industrial interests of the country as much as a constant alteration in the laws of trade. Less protection is better than uncertainty and doubt; and, therefore, no material change of the present tariff should be attempted, until the public debt is extinguished, and a redundant treasury should require a less amount of revenue. Then the list of free articles may be increased, by taking the duty from those which are still taxed, only for revenue.

Pennsylvania can never depart from the tariff policy, and any set of men who shall undertake to overthrow it, will meet with signal defeat. Look at her great interests. She mined and sent to market in 1844, more than 1,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, in addition to the bituminous coal. This year it will be increased to 2,000,000 tons. She now manufactures about one-half of all the iron made in the U. States, and this manufacture is increasing with astonishing rapidity. According to the report of the Canal Commissioners, the quantity of iron of every description shipped on the public works, in 1843, was \$5,170,119 pounds—in 1844, it was 157,948,180 pounds, being an increase of nearly ninety per cent in one year. The toll upon coal in 1844, was \$158,130, and upon iron \$64,478. In 1845, the toll on these articles will be greatly increased.

Pennsylvania also raises about one eighth of all the wheat grown in the Union, and has a soil capable of producing as much as is now raised in all the States. She has a system of public works reaching from the Atlantic to the Ohio and the Lakes, and connecting her Coal fields, iron mountains, and rich agricultural valleys with the seaboard. The success of this system of public works costing \$40,000,000, depends upon the permanency of the tariff. If our coal trade is arrested by the loss of the eastern market, if our furnaces and rolling mills are stopped by an influx of foreign iron—if the trade of the west is dried up, in poverty, by the want of encouragement to home labor, a million of dollars now received in tolls, must be laid in taxes upon the people, in addition to the burdens now borne. Nor is this all the evil that will follow. The home market for our surplus agricultural produce will be destroyed. According to the estimate of Mr. Ellsworth, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, the following grain was raised in Pennsylvania, in 1843:

Wheat,	12,215,230 bushels.
Barley,	150,398 "
Oats,	19,826,938 "
Rye,	9,429,639 "
Buckwheat,	2,408,689 "
Indian corn,	15,857,431 "
Bushels of grain	59,888,142

Now, of this vast amount, only 30,000 barrels of flour were exported in 1844, it being not a tenth of the amount consumed by our own people engaged in mechanical pursuits, the mining of coal—the manufacture of iron—and others dependant upon their prosperity; and not one-fiftieth part of all kinds of agricultural produce.

In the whole Union, about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are annually raised, and nearly 700,000,000 bushels of other grain. It was estimated by Mr. Ellsworth, in 1843, to be:

Wheat,	100,310,856 bushels.
Barley,	3,220,721 "
Oats,	145,929,906 "
Rye,	24,280,271 "
Buckwheat,	7,959,410 "
Indian corn,	491,518,306 "
Total,	776,319,530

In order to show the importance of the home market we call the attention of our readers to the following statement taken from the Treasury reports, showing the amount exported, and the amount retained at home, of the crop of 1842:

Wheat	Corn.
Productions—bushels 102,317,340	441,829,246
Exported,	6,594,176
Consumed at home,	95,723,173

**All other grain.**

Productions—bushels,	151,399,266
Exported,	411,468
Consumed at home,	150,978,000

It will be seen that the amount of wheat exported to all the world, is less than one-twentieth—and of other grain less than one three hundred and fiftieth part.

In addition to the value of the home market at or own doors, let us look into the cotton and woolen manufacturing States, which market alone depends upon the tariff. The State of Massachusetts alone, with a population of about 800,000; less than one half of that of Pennsylvania, is a better market for our flour than all the world besides. She is also the best market for our coal and iron.

Average annual import into Boston, for years 1842 and 1843,	610,000
By Western Railroad,	105,000
Distributed by Western Railroad, on the route,	100,000
Imported into South parts of Massachusetts,	120,000
Total barrels imported into Mass,	945,000

This will be equal to 4,200,000 bushels of wheat.

It is believed that the present prosperous state of the manufactures, which is the result of the tariff, will increase the demand in Massachusetts for the present year to FIVE MILLIONS OF BUSHELS! The average export of American wheat, has for the last twenty five years, to all the world, not amounted to 4,000,000 annually.

The following statement, derived from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury show the exports from the United States to Great Britain, of wheat and wheat flour for nearly 10 years:

1834	19,687	none
1835	5,376	none
1836	161	none
1837	none	3
1838	8,295	none
1839	167,582	6,633
1840	620,582	615,972
1841	208,984	119,854
1842	208,034	143,330
1843 9 months	19,436	none

Great Britain is our best foreign customer; yet the average amount purchased of us, does not amount to one quart annually for each inhabitant of her empire. It will also be observed that the demand, as small as it is, is uncertain and fluctuating, holding out some years a tantalizing prospect to the American farmer, in order to blast his hopes. Brazil is the next best market for our flour, yet New Jersey purchased twice as much from other States; and the whole fisheries of New England consume more flour than Cuba, which is our third best foreign market; and besides Great Britain, Brazil, and Cuba, there is no foreign nation that consumes one-half as much American flour as the single city of Pittsburgh. Thus one customer on our own side, is worth a hundred customers across the Atlantic. The foreign customer purchases only when driven to it by famine, and the demand is transient. The home customer is a perpetual one—fed by us from week to week, and from year to year. The great and unanswerable argument of Secretary Walker, in his masterly letter in favor of the annexation of Texas, showing that a new market would be opened for the manufactures, wheat, and bacon of the northern States, and thus showing the importance of extending the home market, is directly to the point. He finds by the census that the aggregate production of all branches of industry in the United States is more than \$1,000,000,000, while our annual export is but about one tenth of that amount. "Our exports," he says, "in 1840, amounted to \$163,533,896, deducting which from our whole products by the census of 1840, would leave \$859,600,845 of our own products, consumed that year by our own population of 17,462,453; and the consumption of our domestic products \$103,533,896 by the population of the world—900,000,000, it would make an average consumption of \$56 in value of our products consumed by each one of our own people, and 11 cents in value of our products consumed on an average by each person beyond our limits; and thus it appears, that one person within our limits consumes as much of our own products as 560 persons beyond our limits."

Gen. Jackson in his memorable letter to Dr. Coleman in 1824, uses the following language:—"Take from agriculture 600,000 men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes." This proposition, thus boldly made, and so startling to the unformed and unreflecting, is highly creditable to the penetration and sagacity of this strong minded patriot.

We have gone into some facts to show that agriculture is most of all benefited by a sound discriminating tariff, based upon such principles as will be permanent and stable. We shall continue to advocate such a tariff. We

firmly believe it essential to every class of citizens, and to every branch of industry. We deem it important not only to the prosperity, but to the independence of our country. It creates a market at home. It gives employment to spare labor. It opens our coal mines and finds a market for our coal. It brings the water-fall and the steam engine into the field to assist labor. It cheapens the price of manufactured articles to the customer. It affords steady employment and good pay to the laborer, instead of precarious employment and low wages. It adds wealth, comfort and prosperity to the community. Such are the beneficial effects of a steady, permanent and well digested system of imposts laid for revenue, but discriminating for the protection of home labor.

**An Ex-Governor Indicted.**

The Grand Jury of Washington, in the District of Columbia, says the New York Republican have found two presentments for libel against FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq., the Ex-Governor of Maryland, whose term of service expired in January last. The alleged libels are contained in a pamphlet lately published by Mr. Thomas, in which he lays before the public the domestic difficulties which afflicted his married life. The Ex Governor, it seems, suspected his wife—a young and very beautiful woman—of infidelity to his bed; and urged on by "the green-eyed monster," either drove her from his home, or rendered her existence so intolerable that she found it necessary to return to her friends. She was the daughter of the present Governor, McDowell, of Virginia, and a niece of the lady of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, the well-known Senator from Missouri. She was therefore certainly of a most respectable family. Still, with so many things concurring to make the matrimonial union agreeable, the parties were not able to live together in harmony, either on account of the jealous disposition of Mr. Thomas, or the unchaste behaviour of his consort. We have not read the Ex-Governor's pamphlet, nor seen any counter statement, and are of course not prepared to form a judgment on the merits of this case of domestic discord, so obtrusively presented before the public. The following extract which we have met in some of the papers, from the statement of the husband, seems to us to be sufficiently ridiculous, and to place him in a very absurd position:—

"In the spring of the year 1836, when I had been many years, and had attained to a respectable station in the House of Representatives of the United States, boarding in the same house with Col. Benton and his family, the eldest daughter of Gov. McDowell, then a promising young girl of only fifteen years of age, was sent to Washington in order to be put to boarding school at Georgetown. The young lady, instead of going to school, for which purpose she was sent from home, spent the whole session of 1835, which transpired after her arrival, and nearly the whole of the session of 1836-7, in the mess at the same boarding house where we were; and at a very early period of our acquaintance, I quote her own words, told me that 'she had set her cap for me.' Being then thirty-seven years of age, without having ever seriously turned my attention towards marriage, I answered, perhaps with too much plainness, but with perfect sincerity, 'It will be time enough for you to think of such things two years hence, after you have completed your education.'"

The strong-hearted old bachelor member of Congress, who was "thirty-seven years of age and had never seriously turned his attention towards marriage," seems to consider now that the light-hearted remark of a young school girl, that "she had set her cap for him," is proof positive of a premeditated and malicious conspiracy on her part to beguile him into the matrimonial noose, and make a Benedict of him in spite of his stubborn and long-continued opposition to the sovereignty of Hymen. We can fancy the painful and unprotected predicament of this simple minded and unsophisticated bachelor of "thirty-seven years of age," exposed to all the wiles and stratagems of an artful and designing girl of fifteen. It is very clear that the struggle was unequal, and the result was that the poor old bachelor had to put on the yoke of matrimony, and he insists that he had also to adorn his forehead with a pair of horns. When the marriage was solemnized Mr. Thomas was about forty-one and his lady nineteen years of age. They remained together but a very brief space of time—many rumors of the cause of their disagreement spread abroad, but none were authenticated—she returned to her father's house, and the two Governor's having met somewhere in Virginia, about a year ago, had a short personal scuffle. More than this we do not know about the case, and suspect that if we did, it would be neither profitable nor decorous to treat about it in this manner. We submit what we have written merely that the reader may, if he can, satisfactorily solve for himself the question whether it is most dangerous for an old bachelor to be entangled by a young girl, or a young girl to fall into the hands

**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.

**A Combat between a Monkey and a Cobra.**

The following curious account of a combat between a monkey and a cobra de carapella was related to me by an old friend in Bengal, who heard it from a gentleman who had witnessed the fact at Patna, some thirty years ago:

The monkey inhabited a large burr (indica) or banyan tree, (ficus, indica,) and was preparing to ascend it, when he perceived a large cobra near the root. On every attempt to approach the trunk, the snake reared his crest to attack him, and, as the monkey moved to the other side, the snake in like manner shifted his ground so as always to intercept his advance to the tree. The monkey on this quickened his movements, danced from side to side, and occasionally rushed directly at the snake as if to seize it, kept in a state of continual action and alarm for nearly two hours. At length the cobra, apparently tired out, lay stretched upon the ground. The monkey now walked leisurely before it, watched its motions all the time with the most vigilance, and gradually lessening the distance between them, till he arrived within reach of a single bound, when, springing on his enemy, before he had time to rear his head, grasped him firmly by the neck. The snake instantly enveloped him in his folds, but the monkey retained his hold, seized a brickbat, (a part of the ruins of an old pagoda at the foot of a tree,) and coolly set himself to work to rub it against the head of the snake. The operation was continued with the most determined perseverance, till he had utterly destroyed all vestige of the head, reducing it to a confused mass, when disengaging himself from the now inert folds, he threw it from him, and sprang up to his wonted roosting place in the tree.

After this, it can scarcely be questioned, that the monkey was perfectly aware of the dangerous character of the snake, and also knew well the seat of the formidable power which his enemy possessed, and could in an instant put forth his destruction. It also appears to prove that the larger animals, unlike the smaller ones, and small birds, are incapable of being acted upon by the power of fascination.—Medical Times.

**A Thrilling Incident.**—The Reverend Dr. Beecher, in an article which he recently furnished for the Young Reader, tells the following touching story.

"A few years since, as the Reverend Joseph Davis, an excellent Baptist Minister in London, was walking along one of the crowded streets of that city, his attention was arrested by the circumstance that a carriage with several horses was just about to pass over a little girl who was slowly crossing the road. He strongly felt the danger of the child, and, forgetting his own, he ran, snatched her up in his arms, and hastened with her to the side-path, when the thought him—what would the parents of the dear child have felt had she been killed! At this moment he looked in the face of the little girl, which had been concealed from his view by her bonnet—and imagine, if you can, his feelings when he discovered that it was his own daughter! I saw him about half an hour after the occurrence, and I shall never forget his agitation as he described to me her danger, or his expression of thankfulness to an infinite gracious Being who thus delivered his beloved child from death.

**Effects of Ashes.**

Mr. Peter Crispel, of Hurley, Ulster county, informs us that he raised last year, on one acre of land, three tons twelve hundred and eighty lbs. of hay at one crop. The hay was in merchantable condition and of a good quality, as will appear from the fact that it was sold for \$8 per ton, and was all weighed in the scales. The soil where this crop grew, was a dry, loamy alluvion and had been in grass many years. Last spring Mr. C. spread on a hundred bushels of leached ashes to the acre, which cost eight cents per bushel. The ashes increased the quantity of hay nearly one half, and from former experiments in the use of them, it is known that their effects continue for several years.

Mr. Crispel has made some trials with both leached and unleached ashes and the results, in his case, would seem to show that the unleached are not more valuable than the leached. He thinks that ashes which have laid some time after being leached, are much more valuable than when they are applied immediately after leaching. He informs us this is also in accordance with the experience of several of the Long Island farmers with whom he has conversed. We are aware that results do not appear to have been uniform in regard to the action of ashes, but we have heard the same views as were here held by Mr. Crispel frequently given by other farmers.—Cultivator.