

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.

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H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.

Refer to: THOMAS HART & Co., Lower & Barrow, HART, CUMMINGS & HART, Philadelphia, REYNOLDS, McFARLAND & Co., Springfield, Good & Co.,

SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

This Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and has given entire satisfaction.

The following certificate is from a few of those who have these machines in use.

Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844. We, the subscribers, certify that we have now in use, in our families, Shugert's Patent Washing Machine.

It does not require more than one third the usual quantity of soap and water; and that there is no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wearing of the fabric.

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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.—JENKINS.

By Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Sept. 20, 1845.

Vol. 5--No. 52--Whole No. 260.

From the National Intelligencer. CAPTAIN FREMONT'S SECOND EXPLORING EXPEDITION. Continued.

[The concluding portion of the narrative published in the American of the 13th inst., left the gallant Captain and his gallant band at the Boiling Springs, in lat. 40 deg.—We now resume the narrative, describing the extraordinary perils and hardships of the journey over the Sierra Nevada—a story of thrilling interest and fearful incident.]

On the 15th of January the expedition reached the inlet of a large fresh water stream, which, says Capt. F.—

"We all at once were satisfied was neither Mary's river or the waters of the Sacramento, but that we had discovered a large interior lake, which the Indians informed us had no outlet. It is about thirty-five miles long, and by the mark of the water line along the shores, the spring level is about twelve feet above its present waters. The chief commenced speaking in a loud voice as we approached, and parties of Indians armed with bows and arrows issued from the thickets. We selected a strong place for our encampment—a grassy bottom nearly enclosed by the river, and furnished with abundant firewood. The village, a collection of straw huts, was a few hundred yards higher up. An Indian brought in a large fish to trade, which we had the inexpressible satisfaction to find was a salmon trout; we gathered around him eagerly. The Indians were amused with our delight, and immediately brought in numbers; so that the camp was soon stocked. Their flavor was excellent, superior in fact to any fish I have ever known. They were of extraordinary size—about as large as the Columbia River salmon—generally from two to four feet in length."

"These Indians were very fat, and appeared to live an easy and happy life. They crowded into the camp more than was consistent with our safety, retaining always their arms; and, as they made some unsatisfactory demonstrations, they were given to understand that they would not be permitted to come armed into the camp; and strong guards were kept with horses. Strict vigilance was maintained among the people and one-third at a time were kept on guard during the night. There is no reason to doubt that these dispositions, uniformly preserved, conducted our party securely through Indians famed for treachery."

"In the meantime, such a salmon-trout feast as is seldom seen was going on in our camp; and in every variety of manner in which fish could be prepared—broiled, fried, and roasted in the ashes—was put into requisition; and every few minutes an Indian would be seen running off to spear a fresh one. Whether these Indians had seen whites before we could not be certain; but they were evidently in communication with others who had, as one of them had some brass buttons, and we noticed several other articles of civilized manufacture. We could obtain from them but little information respecting the country. They made us the ground a drawing of the river, which they represented as issuing from another lake in the mountains three or four days distant, in a direction a little west of south; beyond which they drew a mountain; and further still, two rivers; on one of which they told us that people like ourselves travelled. Whether they alluded to the settlements on the Sacramento, or to a party from the United States which had crossed the Sierra about three degrees to the southward, a few years since, I am unable to determine."

"I tried unsuccessfully to prevail on some of them to guide us for a few days on the road, but they only looked at each other and laughed."

On the 24th of January they met with the following traits of Indian life and manner: "A man was discovered running towards the camp as we were about to start this morning, who proved to be an Indian of rather advanced age—a sort of forlorn hope, who seemed to have been worked up into the resolution of visiting the strangers who were passing through the country. He seized the hand of the first man he met as he came up, out of breath, and held on as if to assure him of protection. He brought with him in a little skin bag a few pounds of the seeds of a pine tree, which to-day we saw for the first time, and which Dr. Torrey has described as a new species under the name of Pinus monophyllus, in popular language it might be called the nut pine. We purchased them all from him. The nut is oily, of very agreeable flavor, and must be very nutritious, as it constitutes the principal subsistence of the tribes among which we were now travelling."

By a present of scarlet cloth and other striking articles we prevailed upon this man to be our guide of two days' journey. As clearly as by signs, we made him understand our object; and he engaged to conduct us in sight of a good pass which he knew.—Hear we ceased to hear the Shoshonee language; that of this man being perfectly unintelligible. Several Indians, who had been waiting to see what reception he would meet with, now came into camp; and accompanied by the newcomer, we resumed our journey."

"The snow deepened gradually as we advanced.—Our guides wore out their moccasins; and putting one of them on a horse, we enjoyed the unusual sight of an Indian who could not ride. He could not even guide the animal, and appeared to have no knowledge of horses. The snow was three or four feet deep in the summit of the pass; and from this point the guide pointed out our future road, declined to go any further."

On the 25th, "Galey, who was a little distance from the camp, had sat down to tie his moccasins, when he heard a low whistle near, and looking up, saw two Indians half hiding behind a rock about fifty yards distant; they would not allow him to approach, but, breaking into a laugh, skimmed off over the snow, seeming to have no idea of the power of fire arms, and thinking themselves perfectly safe when beyond arms' length."

On the 31st, says Capt. F., "we gathered together a few of the most intelligent of the Indians, and held this evening an interesting council. I told them that we had come from a very far country, having been travelling now, nearly a year, and that we were desirous simply to go across the mountain into the country of the other whites.—There were two particularly intelligent—one, somewhat old man. He told me that, before the snow fell, it was six sleeps to the place where the whites lived, but that now it was impossible to cross the mountain on account of this deep snow; and showing us, as the others had done, that it was over our heads, he urged us strongly to follow the course of the river, which he said would conduct us to a lake in which there were many large fish. There, he said, were many people; there was no snow on the ground; and we might remain there until the spring. From their descriptions we were enabled to judge that we had encamped on the upper water of the Salmon Trout river. It was hardly necessary to say that our communication was only by signs, as we understood nothing of their language; but they spoke, notwithstanding, rapidly and vehemently, explaining what they considered the folly of our intentions, and urging us to go down the lake. To-night, a word signifying now, we very soon learned, from its frequent repetition. I told him that the men and the horses were strong, and that we would break a road through the snow, and, spreading before him our bales of scarlet cloth and trinkets, showed him what we would give for a guide. It was necessary to obtain one if possible; for I had determined here to attempt the passage of the mountain. Pulling a bunch of grass from the ground, after a short discussion among ourselves, the old man made us comprehend that if we would break a road through the snow, at the end of three days we would come down upon grass, which he showed us would be about six inches high, and there the ground was entirely free. So far, he said, he had been in hunting for elk, but, beyond that, (and he closed his eyes,) he had seen nothing; but there was one among them who had been to the whites, and going out of the lodge, he returned with a young man of very intelligent appearance. Here, said he, is a young man who has seen the whites with his own eyes; and he swore, first by the sky, and then by the ground, that what he said was true. With a large present of goods, we prevailed upon this young man to be our guide, and he acquired among us the name of Melo—a word signifying friend, which they used very frequently. He was thinly clad, and nearly barefoot, his moccasins being about worn out. We gave him skins to make a new pair, and to enable him to perform his undertaking to us. The Indians remained in the camp during the night, and we kept the guide and two others to sleep with us.—Carson lying across the door, and having made them comprehend the use of our fire arms. The snow, which had intermitted in the evening, commenced falling again in the course of the night, and it snowed steadily all day."

"In the morning I acquainted the men with my decision, and explained to them that necessity required us to make a great effort to clear the mountains. I reminded them of the beautiful valley of the Sacramento, with which they were familiar from the descriptions of Carson, who had been there some fifteen years ago, and who, in our last privations, had delighted us in speaking of its rich pastures and abounding game, and drew a vivid contrast between its summer climate, less than a hundred miles distant, and the falling snow around us. I informed them (and long experience had given them confidence in my observations and good instruments) that almost directly west, and only about seventy miles distant, was the great farming establishment of Captain Sutter—a gentleman who had formerly lived in Missouri, and emigrated to this country, had become the possessor of a principality. I assured them that from the heights of the mountain before us we should doubtless see the valley of the Sacramento river, and with one effort place ourselves again in the midst of plenty. The people received this decision with cheerful obedience which had always characterized them; and the day was immediately devoted to the preparations necessary to enable us to carry it into effect. Leggings, moccasins, clothing—all were put into the best state to resist the cold. Our guide was not neglected. Extremity of suffering might make him desert; we therefore did the best we could for him. Leggings, moccasins, some articles of clothing, and a large green blanket, in addition to the blue and scarlet cloth, were lavished upon him, and to his great and evident contentment. He arrayed himself in all colors; and, clad in green, blue, and scarlet, we made this a gay looking Indian; and, with his various presents, was probably richer and better clothed than any of his tribe had ever been before."

"I have already said that our provisions were very low; we had neither tallow nor grease of any kind remaining, and the want of salt became our greatest privation. The poor dog which had been found in the Bear river valley, and which had been a champagne de voyage ever since, had now become fat, and the mutton to which it belonged requested permission to kill it. Leave was granted. Spread out on the snow, the meat looked very good; and it made a strengthening meal for the greater part of the camp. Indians brought in two or three rabbits during the day, which were purchased from them."

"To-night, (4th of February) continues the narrative, we had had no shelter, but we made a large fire around the trunk of one of the huge pines, and covering the snow with small boughs, on which we spread our blankets, soon made ourselves comfortable. The night was very bright and clear, though the thermometer was only at 10 deg. A strong wind, which sprang up at sundown, made it intensely cold, and was one of the bitterest nights during the journey."

"Two Indians joined our party here, and one of them, an old man, immediately began to harangue us, saying that ourselves and animals would perish in the snow, and that if we would go back he would show us another and a better way across the mountain. He spoke in a very loud voice, and there was a singular repetition of phrases and arrangement of words, which rendered his speech striking and not unamusing."

"We had now begun to understand some words, and, with the aid of signs, easily comprehended the old man's simple ideas. 'Rock upon rock—rock upon rock—snow upon snow—snow upon snow,' said he; 'even if you get over the snow, you will not be able to get down from the mountains.' He made us signs of precipices, and showed us how the feet of the horses would slip and throw them off from the narrow trails which led along their sides. Our Chinook, who comprehended even more readily than ourselves, and believed our situation hopeless, covered his head with his blanket, and began to weep and lament. 'I wanted to see the whites,' said he; 'I came away from my own people to see the whites, and I wouldn't care to die among them; but here—' and he looked around into the cold night and gloomy forest, and drawing his blanket over his head, began to lament."

"Seated around the tree, the fire illuminated the rocks and tall bolts of the pines around about, and the old Indian haranguing, we presented a group of very serious faces."

"February 5.—The night had been too cold to sleep, and we were up very early. Our guide was standing by the fire with all his finery on, and, seeing him shiver in the cold, I threw on his shoulders one of my blankets. We missed him a few minutes afterwards, and never saw him again. He had deserted. His bad faith and treachery were in perfect keeping with the estimate of Indian character which I long intercourse with this people gradually forced upon my mind."

On the 10th of February, "the wind kept the air filled with snow during the day; the sky was very dark in the southwest, though elsewhere very clear. The forest here has a noble appearance; the tall cedar is abundant, its greatest height being 130 feet, and circumference 20, three or four feet above the ground; and here I see for the first time the white pine, of which there are some magnificent trees. Hemlock spruce is among the timber, occasionally as large as eight feet in diameter but feet above the ground; and in ascending, it tapers rapidly to less than one foot at the height of 80 feet. I have not seen any higher than 130 feet, and the slight upper parts is frequently broken off by the wind. The white spruce is frequent, and the red pine (Pinus colorado of the Mexicans), which constitutes the beautiful forest along the banks of the Sierra Nevada to the northward, is here the principal tree, not attaining a greater height than 140 feet, though with sometimes a diameter of 19. Most of these trees appear to differ slightly from those of the same kind on the other side of the continent."

"The elevation of the camp, by the boiling point is 8,050 feet. We are now 1,000 feet above the level of the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, and still we are not ascending."

The top of a flat ridge near was bare of snow, and very well sprinkled with bunch grass, sufficient to pasture the animals two or three days, and this was to be their main point of support. This ridge is composed of a compact trap, or basalt, of a columnar structure; over the surface are scattered large boulders of porous trap. The hills are in many places entirely covered with small fragments of volcanic rock."

February 13.—"The meat train did not arrive this evening, and I gave Godey leave to kill our little dog, (Tiamath,) which he prepared in Indian fashion, scorching off the hair, and washing the skin with soap and snow, and then cutting it up into pieces, which were laid on the snow. Shortly afterwards the sleigh arrived with an extraordinary dinner—pea soup, mutton, and dog."

On the 20th of February, "we encamped with the animals and all the material of the camp on the summit of the Pass in the dividing ridge, 1,000 miles by our travelled road from the Dalles of the Columbia."

"The people who had not yet been to this point climbed the neighboring peak to enjoy a look at the valley."

"The temperature of the boiling water gave for the elevation of the encampment 9,335 feet above the sea. This was 2,000 feet higher than the South Pass in the Rocky mountains, and several peaks in view rose several thousand feet still higher. Thus at the extremity of the continent, and near the coast, the phenomenon was seen of a range of mountains still higher than the great Rocky Mountains themselves. This extraordinary fact accounts for the Great Basin, and shows that there must be a system of small lakes and rivers here scattered over a flat country, and which the extended and lofty range of the Sierra Nevada prevents from escaping to the Pacific ocean. Latitude 38 deg. 44'; longitude 120 deg. 28'."

"Thus this Pass in the Sierra Nevada, which so well deserves its name of the Snowy mountain, is eleven degrees west and about four degrees south of the South Pass."

(To be continued.)

THE SECTARIAN FEELS IN GERMANY have risen to a height which is leading to riot and bloodshed. In the foreign news published yesterday, we gave an account of the riot at Liepzig, and the action of the military in firing upon the rioters. We notice a similar transaction in the town of Halberstadt, which occurred on the 9th of August. It broke out after divine service had been performed by the German Catholics, according to their rite."

"John Ronge addressed the populace from the balcony of a house on one of the public places of the town, and concluded a vehement speech by the words, 'Rome and her supremacy shall and must fall. Amen.' A citizen of the place exclaimed, 'Rome will not fall so soon as you.' The interruption exasperated the people, who attacked the person and the house of this individual. A troop of cuirassiers rode into the market-place, and cut down the populace in the streets, but several of the soldiers were dragged from their horses and severely wounded before the crowd could be dispersed. The Catholics of Halberstadt kept at home, but it was apprehended that their houses and churches would be assailed by the mob. The man who first cried out against Ronge endeavored to throw a stone at him. The persons who were near this fanatic held him back and prevented him realizing his culpable intention; but at the same instant a young man struck with a heavy stick, a violent blow upon the back of Abbe Ronge, who immediately fell on the ground. The Abbe got up and ran away, but soon afterwards was father ill-treated by several other men; and it was only with great difficulty, and through the protection afforded him by a great number of his friends, that he succeeded in gaining the hotel he lodged at. About 100 of the persons engaged in the riot were arrested."

The Prussian Government has taken vigorous measures to repress the agitation. All sectarian controversies are to be excluded from the secular press, and the schismatics have been precluded from publishing announcements or reports of their proceedings.—Phil. Ledger.

CHINESE RANSOM MONEY.—A fresh instalment of the Chinese ransom-money, which was brought to England by the Cambrian, arrived in London on the 4th instant. The whole of the ransom, consisting of \$2,000,000, which was deposited in 500 boxes, and weighed about 62 hundred weight, was conveyed by the South-western Railway, under a military guard. On its arrival it was placed in ten wagons, each drawn by four horses, and taken to the Mint. There is another portion of Sycé silver expected, which will be the last of the ransom.

A TALL REPRESENTATIVE.—Among the California delegation which left St. Louis a couple of weeks since, was Dr. R. Semple, who stands 6 feet 6 inches in his shoes!

THE following is an anecdote of Commodore Decatur. It occurs in a late number of the Nautical Magazine:

"Before the war, Captain Carden and the Macedonian were at Norfolk; Decatur was there, too, and a warm intimacy soon joined in friendship two kindred hearts. While discussing naval affairs one day, Carden said, 'Decatur, your ships are good enough, and you are a clever set of fellows; but what practice have you had in war? there's the rub. One of these days we will probably have a brush together, and if I catch your ship at sea, I will knock her into a cocked hat, Stephen.' 'Will you,' says Decatur, 'I will bet you a hat on it.' The bet was agreed on, and the conversation changed."

"But a few months elapsed ere the war that had been threatening commenced, and the two captains, by some singular coincidence, met. The results of the action are known. Captain Carden, on going on board the United States, was received by a lieutenant at the gangway to whom he tendered his sword. 'Not to me, sir,' said the officer, 'but to the Captain.' 'And where is the Captain?' said the embarrassed Englishman. 'He is standing at that; that is the gentleman, sir, in a tarpaulin hat and round jacket.'"

"Carden went aft, and his feelings on meeting, under such circumstances, his old friend, may be imagined. As he offered his sword to Decatur, that officer said, 'No, Carden; I never take the sword of a brave man; you have fought gallantly.' 'But,' said he, 'leaving his hand on the other's shoulder, I will take that hat, my dear fellow.'"

"In transferring to the United States the snuff of Capt. Carden, a fine band was included. In the afternoon, when dinner was announced in the cabin, Capt. Carden said to Decatur, 'These musicians are very skilful, and I have always had them on deck while at my dinner. 'Very well,' said Decatur, 'we will have them up.' The band was ordered on deck to play, and Com. Decatur was asked what air he would like to hear. 'Let them play Britannia rules thy Waves,' said he with a sly laugh."

STRANGE ORIGINS.—An exchange paper, under this title, published the following: "Moses was a shepherd.—Nash a farmer.—Confucius a carpenter.—Mahomet an ass-driver.—Mehemet Ali a barber.—the actual Emperor of Morocco, a picture-dealer.—Bernadotte, a surgeon in the garrison of Martinique, at the time of the invasion of the English.—Madame Bernadotte, a washwoman of Paris.—Napoleon, who descended from an obscure Corsican family, was only a minor when he espoused Josephine, daughter of a tobacco merchant, creole of Martinique.—Franklin was a printer.—President Royer, a mulatto barber.—President Tyler, a militia captain.—Oliver Cromwell, a brewer.—President Polk, a tavern-keeper.—the step father of Isabella, Queen of Spain, the husband of Christians, and the brother-in-law of the King of Naples, was a waiter in a coffee house.—General Espartero was a sexton.—King Christophe, of Hayti, was a slave of St. Kitt.—the present President of Hayti was also a slave.—Bolivar, an apothecary.—Gon. Pez, a cow-drover.—Vasco de Gama, a sailor.—Columbus, a sailor.—Louis Philippe, a schoolmaster in Switzerland, at Basle, and at Havana.—Catharine II, Empress of Russia, a girl attached to a regiment.—the present Governor of Madras, a tailor.—the Minister of Finances of Portugal, a wine merchant."

LESSON FROM A SLAVE.—The editor of a widely circulating paper being asked how and why he was led to the habit of filling his sheet with short, racy articles, replied, that his object was to secure readers, and that he had profited very essentially from the hint of a slave, who said he could, without fatigue, hoe an acre of corn in a day, if only planted in short rows! The hint is applicable to newspaper contributors, and indeed to all writers on speakers. TAKE TIME TO BE SHORT.

They have a short way of tying the nuptial knot in the Hoosier State, to wit: "What is your name, sir?" "Matty." "What is your name, Miss?" "Polly." "Matty, do you love Polly?" "No mistake." "Polly, do you love Matty?" "Well, I reckon." "Well, then, I pronounce you man and wife. All the days of your life."

The following very appropriate verse was found some time since, written upon the back of a bank note: "Mark from the banks an awful crash, Ye patriots hear the cry; Here is a note that calls for cash, But, oh, 'tis all in my eye!"

PIECES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion, \$0 80

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.

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. W. SWAIN'S Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory.

No. 37 North Third Street, two doors below the CITY HOTEL, Philadelphia.

ALWAYS on hand, a large stock of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, including the latest new style of Plinked Edged Parasols, of the best workmanship and materials, at prices that will make it an object to Country Merchants and others to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 22, 1845—1v

SPANISH HIDES AND TANNERS' OIL.

5000 Dry La Plata Hides—first quality, 3500 Dry La Guira, do 1000 Dry Sable La Guira, do 2000 Dry Sable Brazil Hides, do 50 Bales Green Sable Fatum Kips, 20 Bales Dry Fatum Kips, 120 Barrels Tanners' Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools.

For sale to Country Tanners at the lowest prices and upon the best terms.

N. B. The highest market prices paid for all kinds of leather.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS, No. 21, South Third St. Philadelphia, September 14, 1844—1v

DR. J. C. WELLS'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

THIS Medicine is offered to the public generally, from a full conviction that it is superior to any other medicine now in use, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility or Bodily Weakness, &c.

Its effects have been tested in a private practice over eight years, and it is now more extensively circulated, at the solicitude of many who have received the most signal benefit from the use of it.

The following is one among a number of certificates received in relation to the success of this medicine:

LANCASTER Co., March 18. DR. GEORGE W. ALLEN,

Dear Sir:—It is with great pleasure that I inform you of the success attending your Dyspeptic Medicine, while employed in my practice. From past experience, I firmly believe that in eight cases out of ten, the Dyspeptic, by the use of your medicine, may entirely rid himself of this thorn in the pathway of life; not only in dyspeptic cases, but in all cases of constipation, and diseases depending on a debilitated state of the nervous system, together with a torpid state of the bowels, will your Elixir be found of inestimable value. Numerous instances wherein the usefulness of the medicine has been realized, may be forwarded, if required. I wish you great success, and recommend the medicine to the suffering part of mankind.

Yours, with great respect, ROBERT AGNEW, M. D.

For sale at the store of H. B. Masser, agent for the "American," Sunbury, Pa. Oct. 20th, 1844.—1v