

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 paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid.

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.

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, Nov. 15, 1845.

Vol. 6--No. 8--Whole No. 265.

PIECES 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, \$12; half column, \$8; three squares, \$5; two squares, \$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 or less make a square.

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

Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia. Refer to: P. & A. BAYBUTT, LAWYER & BARRISTER, SHENANDOAH & SHADSBURG, RAYMOND, McFARLAND & CO. SHENANDOAH & CO. SHENANDOAH & CO.

ALEXANDER L. HICKEY, TRUNK MAKER, No. 150 Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE all kinds of leather trunks, valises and carpet bags, of every style and pattern are manufactured, in the best manner and from the best materials, and sold at the lowest rate. Philadelphia, July 19th, 1845.—lv.

CASH STORE. CHEAP FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Twenty Per Cent. Saved.

THE subscriber having purchased the store of H. B. Masser, has just replenished the same with a new stock of goods, which being purchased at cash prices, will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, twenty per cent. cheaper than usual. Call and judge for yourself.

The following are some of the articles:—Barrington's, at 12 1/2. German linen, at 12. Muslin, at 6 1/2. Calicoes, best colors, at 7. Writing paper, at 12 1/2 per quire. Sugar, at 6 1/2. Coffee, at 10 to 12 1/2. Green tea, at 10, or 33 cts per dozen. Black tea, at 6 1/2. Mohair, at 6 1/2. Bass Eight day clocks, warranted, at \$4. "Thirty hour " " \$6. "Alarm " " \$7.

Besides Linens and Groceries of all kinds. Leghorns, Fur and Silk hats, Traced Cassimere, Cotton Yarn, Carpet, China, Ute's shoes, P. rasole, Land Lumps, &c. HENRY MASSER, Sunbury, July 5, 1845.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.

H. B. MASSER, respectfully informs his old friends and customers, that he has sold out his store indebted to him, to settle their accounts without delay, as they will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection, without respect to person, on the 1st of August. Sunbury, June 28, 1845. H. B. MASSER.

SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

THIS Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and has given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its construction, that it cannot get out of order. It contains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to get out of repair. It will do twice as much washing, with less than half the wear and tear of any of the late inventions, and what is of greater importance, it costs but little over half as much as other washing machines.

The subscriber has the exclusive right for Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Luzerne and Clinton counties. Price of single machine \$6. H. B. MASSER.

The following certificate is from a few of those who have used this machine in use.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have used in use, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washing Machine," and do so with satisfaction, saying that it is a most excellent invention. That, in washing, it will save more than one half the usual labor. That 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 or tearing. That it knocks off all buttons, and that the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, &c., may be washed in a very short time without the least injury, and in fact with any apparent wear and tear, whereas, if we therefore cheerfully recommend it to our friends and to the public, as a most useful and valuable washing machine.

A. JORDAN, CHS. WEAVER, CHS. PLEASANTS, GIDEON MARKLE, Hon. GEO. C. WELKER, BENJ. HENDRICKS, GIDEON LEISENRING.

Herrn's Hotel, (formerly Tremont House, No. 116 Chesnut street,) Philadelphia, September 21st, 1844.

I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine in my home upwards of eight months, and do not hesitate to say that I deem it one of the most useful and valuable labor-saving machines ever invented. I formerly kept two women constantly occupied in washing, who now do as much in two days as they then did in one week. There is no wear or tear in washing, and it requires not more than one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have had a number of other machines in my family, but this is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and so little liable to get out of repair, that I would not do without one if they should cost ten times the price they are sold for. DANIEL HERR.

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 Pinked 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.—ly

SUPERIOR Port wine, Madeira and Lisbon wines. Also superior Brandy and Gin, Lemon Syrup. Also a few barrels of Blue Fish, for sale by HENRY MASSER, Sunbury, July 19th, 1845.

LECTURE ON CHINA.

Boston Mercantile Library Association. The lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, on Wednesday evening, was delivered by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, his subject being "China." We copy an abstract from the Boston Mercantile Journal:

Mr. Cushing, in commencing his lecture, warned his audience against any disappointment that might be experienced as he should proceed in his address, as from the nature of his theme, covering such an immense field for comment, he should necessarily be brief and desultory in his remarks. The vastness of his subject, the thousand details connected with it, the topics of importance and interest upon which he must touch, would exclude all use of rhetorical ornament; and his audience must content themselves with a plain recital of facts.

To a European or American, (continued the lecturer,) just landed in China, every thing appears strange. He finds himself not only at the antipodes physically speaking, but at the antipodes in a moral sense. He sees around him countless myriads of men in a strange garb, and with a general appearance unlike to all that which he has heretofore been accustomed. He observes the most studied uniformity among the various classes, and the progress of everything which falls under his observation so slow and so unvaried, strike him in a singular contrast with our own changing manners and locomotive speed. A thousand things admonish him that he is in a strange land. He hears the constant sounding of gongs; he observes innumerable boats on the rivers, the dwelling places of millions of Chinese; carts moved on land by sails, as well as boats on the water. If the pilot look to the compass to direct his course upon the deep, he looks to the pointing of the south pole; if he receives a letter he will find it written in lines running from top to bottom of the sheet, reading from right to left, with the date at the bottom of the letter—no alphabet being used, but ideographic characters. The recurring, instead of being black, as with us, is white with the Chinese. The shoe, even, is whitened with some substance, to correspond with other portions of dress. He sees the saucer placed on the cup, instead of the cup on the saucer; shuttlecocks played with the feet, instead of their hands; ladies' feet depressed instead of their waists; leaves of a book cut open and trimmed on the back; a person swimming strikes his hands vertically, and not horizontally to the top of the head shaved; and when a friend meets you in the streets, he only shakes his hands at you; the infantry armed with matchlocks, the cavalry with the bow and arrow; and a colonel at the head of his regiment not infrequently brandishing a pan instead of a sword. He will not only note these exterior forms of difference, but will learn that nobility is not inherited from the father by the son, but rather, if one may so speak, by the father from the son—good deeds reflecting back upon a remote ancestry. Corruption of blood, for crimes committed, affects ancestors long since dead and gone, though it does not necessarily affect posterity. All these things will strike one, upon a cursory view; but it is just to treat the subject in a different manner, or injustice will be done to a great and polished people.

We in America receive our language, and unfortunately, too many of our ideas, from Europe. We speak as if we were the descendants of the oldest nation of the globe, of history as complete, if that history is ours—of our civilization as the unique idea of civilized society of the first voyage to India as discoveries, as if the teeming millions of China had no existence till discovered by a Portuguese navigator. He, the lecturer, would not speak of Chinese civilization as one, but also of its high antiquity.—China had for ages cultivated the arts, literature, and the sciences. The language of Confucius, the contemporary of Herodotus, is now the vernacular tongue of that great people.—The discovery of gunpowder, and the mariner's compass, the manufacture of silks and porcelains, the invention of the printing-press, and even the circulation of bank notes, had their day in China centuries ago. The lecturer did not know of anything that was not possessed by the Chinese anterior to the history of Europe, except the steam engine.

Our word "China," as designating the land of the Chinese, is unknown to their language, and is of Portuguese origin. Mr. Cushing here gave the three names by which the Chinese designate their country; and also the English translation of them, which he said, were quite faulty. Two of them are translated—quite the "Central Land," the other the "Central Flower Land"—the third has escaped our ear. The Chinese Empire consists of two great classes of people—the Chinese, who inhabit eighteen provinces of China Proper, and the Tartars, divided into the Manchou, Mongol Tartars, &c. It has been estimated that China contains a population of 350,000,000 souls; by many this is doubted, but those who doubt concede a population of 250,000,000, deducting ad libitum from the census taken by the Chinese themselves.

A slight analysis of the facts in the case will put an end to all speculation. One will see in China a vast multitude of human beings, all active and industrious. A comparison of the territory of China, its climate, its laws, customs and habits of the people, with those of other nations, will soon convince one that the empire is the seat of a vast population. A portion of China lies on the tropics, where two crops are easily produced every season.—No boasts of burden are to be seen in Southern China. All transportation is carried on the canals, or on the backs of men. The boats on the canals are tracked by men; no horses are to be seen, except what are in use for the Tartar cavalry, and but few buffaloes, which are used for ploughing some peculiar soils. These facts prove that the country is capable of supporting a dense population. It is not the case in China as in this country—they have not to produce in one crop sufficient to support them the year round, or to sustain beasts of burden, that consume as much as men of the agricultural products of the country. The land is one entire cultivated garden, except the large grounds left for the burial of the dead. These facts would have nothing to deduct from the estimation of the Chinese as to their own population. But there are others. The abstinence of the Chinese is one. They all eat cats, rats, dogs, &c. There is an immense emigration constantly going forth. In Southern China there are more producible articles of fruit than in almost any other section of the globe. (We understand Mr. Cushing to say that the lantern produces as 133 to 1 of our wheat, and 41 to 1 of our potato.)

To recall to mind the population of Europe, will serve to dispel any doubts one may entertain as to the correctness of the estimate of the population of China. China covers as large a space as Europe; and why not contain as large a population? If the nomadic regions of the north are scarce in population, the tropical regions of the south make up the deficiency. If Europe is capable of sustaining 250,000,000 of people why not China a larger population, possessed of superior advantages to Europe?—To a European, accustomed to look at Europe divided into 65 distinct governments, with a population of 250,000,000, the idea of a country under one government, with a population of 350,000,000, is perfectly astounding.

When we consider the facts of the immense population of China—that its government and laws have endured for centuries, we come to ask what is the form of its government, and what the principle of its social organization?—The exterior form is an hereditary monarchy. The reigning sovereign bears a particular name—not his own name, but the name of his reign, as it is deemed sacrilegious to pronounce the name of the sovereign after he ascends the throne. The prominent, and it may be said, almost the only principle of government is the paternal relation. The Emperor is called the father of his people; and the idea of the paternal relation runs through all the habits, laws, and customs of the people. It is a fiction, notwithstanding, but a beautiful one.

The radical idea in the social organization of the Chinese, is veneration of parents. Annual offerings are made at the graves of their ancestors, and children are most relentlessly punished by their parents for any disrespect shown to them. The government consist of the sovereign; a cabinet council; council of the army, (the great general council;) six supreme boards of revenue, rights, &c. (council for the Tartars;) council for the general inspection of officers; the high court of appeals; council for examination of candidates for public offices; council of the governors, &c., of provinces, and the army.

There is one curious fact in this organization; and that is the expedient adopted to secure the full submission of China to the Tartar. These Chinese were permitted to remain just as they were previous to the invasion; but a Tartar was appointed for every Chinese in the government, and this secured the Tartar power. The sovereign power is of a religious as well as a political character. When presented to the Emperor, the individual must prostrate himself three times on the ground, rising each time, and touching the ground each time he prostrates himself. This may be seen going on every day among the common people in the streets, who are constantly bowing at their altars, idols, &c. The ceremonies carries with it the ideal of total submission, mingled, it may be, with religious devotion.

The offices of government are bestowed upon merit, intellectual and moral; they are not hereditary. There are but few titular families, and they are among the Tartars; they, however enjoy no special privileges. Scholars constitute the first rank in the empire. After passing the examinations, which are most strict, the most meritorious are appointed to the inferior offices of government employ, destined through good behaviour to rise to the highest in the gift of the government. In China an official is punished by degrading

him from his rank. In this country—in our navy, for instance—the case is different. If an officer behave badly, he is suspended with or without pay, &c; put an officer is never degraded, as for instance, from a captain to a midshipman. In China this is the mode of punishment; it is the universal tenure of office. And a man has to commence anew, eligible again to the highest offices if he conducts well.

Public opinion is as much regarded in China as in Great Britain or in the United States. Newspapers abound, and are read as much as in this country. The Chinese have their red book, as we have our blue book. Pamphlets, labored arguments, are published as with us; and in farther analogy, periodical addresses are made by the sovereign to the people, which however, inculcate morals as well as politics.

The stated agricultural festivals are a great feature with the Chinese; it is at these times that the Emperor drives the plough before his whole court, as an example to his subjects. The works of Confucius are read by all, and their influence on the public mind is unbounded. They publish as much, and as cheaply, as in the United States; and the people read and write generally as they do in this country. Their language, which was at first hieroglyphic, has become one of arbitrary signs, but not letters; there is no alphabet, but each separate sign stands for a particular idea.—There are 80,000 characters in their dictionary; and from this it may be inferred what an immense labor it is to learn their language, and what it is which converts China into one great school. Oral language differs in different provinces, but the written language is the same throughout China. The written language bears the same relation to the oral language of the provinces, as the Arabic numerals do to the various languages of Europe. When persons from different provinces cannot comprehend each other, they resort to writing or making figures in the air. This language giving only to the people laws, &c., has done every thing for the stability of the government.

The manners of the Chinese are eminently courteous. Ladies do not mingle in their public assemblies. The lecturer would not pronounce their morals of a higher or lower standard than those of Europe. He did not believe it the province of a transient visitor so to do. The Chinese estimate the morals of the Europeans at a low rate; they have learned them from English sailors and soldiers within the past five years. When the missionaries retrace with the Chinese upon sin, they significantly point to the morals of the foreigners. The Chinese are eminently intellectual. The country abounds in books, public libraries, and shops for the sale of books. A catalogue of one of their libraries comprise ten volumes. In every dwelling house, books are necessary articles of furniture.

Great injustice has been done to the Chinese and their writings by bad translators. Mr. Cushing had formed a high estimate of their intellectual powers from his intercourse with them. Indeed, officials could not fail to exhibit intellectuality, as scholars take first rank in the empire. The stability of their government is evidence, to a certain extent, of the intellectual and moral character. The prevalent religion is worship of ancestors; though specific religions, such as Buddhism, Lamaism, Mahomedanism, &c., are tolerated. All important events, by the Chinese are celebrated by prostrations, burning of incense, beating of gongs and burning of fire-works.

The staple food of the Chinese is rice. In the decorations of their tables, and furniture of their houses, traces of high civilization may be found. The luxuries of the table consist of biche de mer, shark's fins and edible birds' nests—the latter the highest estimate of food in China. The food of the Tartar is game which is roasted and served up whole, while the Chinese is served in small dishes. Their drinks are tea, and a spirit distilled from rice. Many of the drinking vessels now in use in the United States are copied from the Chinese.

Commercially speaking, China is complete in herself. She raises her own breadstuffs, except some little rice which she imports. She has tea, silks, materials for utensils of iron, and wool, coal, precious metals, &c. Her commerce was changed by the course of the opium trade, which is very prejudicial to China. It would soon, however, have been changed by the introduction of cotton, large quantities of which, of the raw kind, she imports from the United States. She also imports the manufactured article from the United States and from Great Britain. The use of machinery is prohibited in China. The trade whether it goes direct from this country or Great Britain, greatly benefits us, as perhaps 6-7ths of British manufactured goods consist of American cotton.

We come to consider the question of what will be the ultimate effects of this change of commerce on the Chinese themselves. Two hundred and fifty millions of people, up to this time, have manufactured their own articles; now one will take the places of their own articles, and, of consequence, large numbers of them will be thrown out of employ. In China, as in the United States, they have no vast West to retire to, nor immense fields of agricultural occupations to employ them when their means of livelihood fail them. These things being so, must produce want, misery, and perhaps political agitation throughout the empire. Mr. Cushing was repeatedly told by the imperial commissioner, that China did not desire trade with foreigners, but that it was forced upon her. We must not only look to the benefits accruing to the United States through the supply of China of raw cotton, and a successful competition in the manufactured article, but also to the supply of ginseng and lead. Mr. Cushing knew of no other question connected with this subject, except the drain of specie from China, to pay balances of trade against her. He said no fears need be entertained for the present. The balance is against the United States. Besides, there are stores of metals in the country; and the immediate effect of a flow of specie from China is to change the relative value of commodities in that land.

Mr. Cushing next proceeded to treat the topic of the hostility of the Chinese towards foreigners. He said it was originally simply disrespect, and did not degenerate into hate until the conduct of foreigners had become so outrageous as to forfeit the good esteem of the people. The Chinese saw themselves surrounded by other Asiatic nations, vastly their inferiors in every respect. They naturally looked upon them with disrespect; also upon foreigners who visited their land. The early trading voyages of the Portuguese were rather piratical expeditions than commercial speculations. The expulsion of the Christians from China is also connected with the subject of the hostility of the Chinese towards foreigners.—We are naturally led to ask, how monarchs as wise and liberal as many of the Chinese monarchs have been, have prohibited the practice of the Christian religion in China, when all other religions are tolerated. At first, foreigners were well received in China. Marco Paulo and others had high employment under government; there was no objection to their penetrating to the interior of the country.—Great numbers of converts were made by the early Christian missionaries. What has effected a change in all these things? The missionaries indulged in bitter contests among themselves, on articles of faith; furious controversies were carried on, and violent pamphlets published. From the teachers of religion the contests spread among the converts, and excitement and agitation were the consequence.

To prevent domestic convulsions, the Emperor interposed his authority; and it is the belief of Mr. Cushing that to prevent internal troubles was the only motive operating upon the Emperor to exclude Christians from China. Mr. Cushing urged the missionaries to take warning from the past; to cease their quarrels upon minor articles of belief; and to unite in the one great work of redemption of the heathen.

Mr. Cushing said, although this vast empire was open to commerce, literature, and religion, too sanguine expectation must not be entertained; the progress of the Chinese is slow, and vast multitudes are to be affected. If the effects of the change of commerce are peace, the benefits to the world will be great; if not so, and civil convulsions ensue, the spirit of aggression will again take hold of the Chinese, and foreign invasion will be the consequence. The Tartars have several times overrun Asia, and carried their conquests even to Europe. The present Emperor of China is a lineal descendant of a Tartar Emperor, who once sat upon the throne of Moscow. We are second only to the English in point of commercial intercourse. We soon shall surpass both nations in our intercourse.

Mr. Cushing, in closing his address, spoke of there being as yet no commerce on the Pacific ocean; and that ultimately there must be some Anglo-Saxon powers settled on the shores of the Pacific. Should America plant it, the trade with China would be invaluable to her; and it would naturally flow to the western shores of this continent.

Fatal Accident. We are pleased to learn that an accident of the most shocking kind, occurred near the Baltimore Saw-Mill, in Plunket's Creek township, Lycoming county, on Monday the 27th instant. The particulars, as we learn them from one of the Lycoming Gazette, are briefly these:—A party of workmen, on the day the accident happened, were engaged in sliding saw logs from the mountain to the public road, so as to make them available at the mill, when it happened that one of the number, DAVID McCASLIN, had occasion to employ his time chiefly at the base of the hill. The logs which came down end foremost, obtained an immense velocity in the descent, and smashing everything before them, McCaslin, unfortunately remained in the passage of the sliding logs too long, and when he observed one descending the mountain, endeavored to avoid it, but as he sprang aside, he noticed that the log had taken the same direction, and he then essayed to run back, but slipped and fell. The huge timber, instantly struck one of his legs just above the knee carrying with it the cap and severing the leg, just below from the body. The dismembered limb, we are informed, was found some distance from the spot where the accident occurred, being thrown there by the log, in its downward course.

The unfortunate sufferer was immediately conveyed to a house near by, where every attention was paid and aid rendered, which human ingenuity was capable of, but all to no purpose. He died about twenty-two hours afterwards, leaving a wife and large family to mourn his untimely end.

A Valuable Table. The following valuable table was calculated by James M. Glynn, Esq., of Essex county, Va., and first published in Mr. Rifflin's Farmers' Register. TABLE.—A box 24 inches by 16 inches square, and 22 inches deep, will contain a barrel, or 10,752 cubic inches. A box 24 by 16 inches square, and 11 inches deep, will contain a half barrel, or 5,376 cubic inches. A box 16 inches 16 8-10 inches deep, will contain a bushel, or 2,150 4-10 inches. A box 12 by 11 2-10 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel, or 1,075 cubic inches. A box 8 inches by 8 4-10 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck, or 557 6-10 cubic inches. A box 8 by 8 inches square; and 4 2-10 inches deep, will contain one half peck, or 308 8-10 cubic inches. A box 7 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 8-10 inches deep, will contain a half gallon, or 141 4-10 cubic inches. A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 2-10 inches deep, will contain one quart, or 67 2-10 cubic inches.

These measures come within a small fraction of a cubic inch of being perfectly accurate; as near, indeed, as any measures of capacity have ever yet been made for common use; the difficulty of making them with absolute exactness has never yet been overcome. THE CAMANCHI INDIANS.—These Arms of the American wilderness range over our continent from Arkansas to California and from Georgia to Mexico, plundering frontier settlements, murdering the whites and stealing children. They sell the captured white girls to neighboring Indian tribes, retaining the boys to train up as chiefs and warriors. The present great war chief is a red-haired Scotchman, who was stolen from his parents while quite young. They use the bow and arrow, and among their twenty-five thousand warriors they have only twelve hundred rifles. The British Government is said to have an interview with some of their chiefs early in the present year, near Monterey, in Upper California, and the presence of their warriors in Texas is always attributed to his motives, they having an old grudge against the Texans for the murder of a number of their chiefs out of revenge at San Antonio a few years ago while in the Texan camp. They are a faithless race, and seldom or ever make treaties. They live principally upon spotted wheat they carry with them in small bags they never eat animal food. Their villages are usually built among the mountains, where their wives, children and old men are protected by natural fortifications. A Camanchi's average fights to the last, and seldom or at best one of them been taken prisoner. In athletic and equestrian feats they excel every other tribe, and to their honor be it recorded, that a Camanchi never offers an indignity to a female. In burning the frontier settlements in the United States and Mexico, they make it a point to murder every adult, male and female, over fifteen or sixteen years of age; but on some occasions, when they rob the dwellings of rich men, they carry off the young women to obtain ransom money from the relatives or friends of the captured. In one instance a few months ago they took off two daughters of a rich Mexican in Durango and received five thousand dollars for their safe return.

Too True.—The time was when industry was fashionable, and one was ashamed to practice it. Such times have changed—fashion rules the world, and labor has gone out of fashion with those that can live without it, and many they can't—and until a reform is had, and industry again becomes fashionable, we may bid farewell to many a comfort we might otherwise enjoy. Evils in the journey of life are like the hills which alarm travellers upon the road; they both appear at a great distance, but when we approach them we find they are far less formidable than we had conceived.