

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."
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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.—JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Eiseley.

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

Vol. 6--No. 13--Whole No. 273.

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, \$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 or less make a square.

E. B. MASSER,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 SUNBURY, PA.
 Business attended to in the Counties of North-
 umberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.
 Refer to:
 P. & A. ROYD, JR.,
 LOWER & BARRON,
 SOWERS & SNOODGRASS,
 REYNOLDS, McFARLAND & CO.,
 SPERING, GOOD & CO.,
 Philad.

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.—1y.

Removal.
DR. JOHN W. PEAL.
 RESPECTFULLY informs the ci-
 zens of Sunbury and its vicinity, that
 he has removed to the Brick House, in
 Market street, formerly occupied by
 Benjamin Hendricks, east of the store formerly
 occupied by Miller & Martz, and now by Ira T. Cle-
 ment, where he will be happy to receive calls in
 the line of his profession.
 Sunbury, March 20th 1845.—

NEW CARPETINGS.
 THE subscribers have received, and are now
 opening a splendid assortment of the following
 goods—
 Saxony, Wilton and Velvet Carpetings,
 Brussels and Imperial 3 ply do
 Extra superfine and fine Ingrains do
 English shad-d & Danish Venetian do
 American towled and 22/1 do
 English Brugses and Woaden Floor Cloths
 Stair and Passage Backings
 Embossed Piano and Table Covers
 London Cheville and Tuffed Rugs
 Door Mats of every description.
 —ALSO—
 A large and extensive assortment of Floor Oil
 Cloths, from one to eight yards wide, cut to fit
 every description of rooms or passages.
 Also, low priced Ingrain Carpetings from 3 1/4
 to 6 1/2 cents per yard, together with a large and exten-
 sive assortment of goods usually kept by carpet
 merchants.
 The above goods will be sold wholesale or retail
 at the lowest market prices. Country merchants
 and others are particularly invited to call and ex-
 amine our stock before making their selections.
 CLARKSON, RICH & MULLIGAN,
 Successors to Joseph Blackwood, No. 111 Chesnut
 corner of Franklin Place,
 Philadelphia, Feb. 23d, 1845.—

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 UM-
 BRELLAS 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 other-
 call and examine his stock before purchasing
 elsewhere.
 Feb. 22, 1845.—1y

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 rot to rust, and no springs or rollers that
 get out of repair. It will do twice as much wash-
 ing, with less than half the wear and tear of any
 of the late inventions, and what is of greater impor-
 tance, it costs but little over half as much as other
 washing machines.
 The subscriber has the exclusive right for North-
 umberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Luzerne
 and Clinton counties. Price of single machine
 \$5. H. B. MASSER,
 Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844.

CHAS. W. HEGGINS,
 A. JORDAN,
 CHS. WEAVER,
 CHS. PLEASANTS,
 GIDEON MARKLE,
 Hon. GEO. C. WELKER,
 BENJ. HENDRICKS,
 GIDEON LEISERRING.

HERN'S HOTEL, (formerly Tremont House, No.
 116 Chesnut street,) Philadelphia, September
 21st, 1844.
 I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine
 in my house upwards of eight months, and do not
 hesitate to say that I deem it one of the most use-
 ful and valuable labor-saving machines ever in-
 vented. I formerly kept two women continually oc-
 cupied in washing, who now do as much in two
 days as they 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
 his is decidedly superior to every thing else, and
 his is so little liable to get out of repair, that I would
 not without one if they should cost ten times the
 price they are sold for.
 DANIEL HERR.
 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.



From the London Kepeake.
 God Careth for the Poor.
 BY MRS. ANDY.

Oh! speak not of their homely toils, their slow
 corroding cares;
 Say not that dreary, joyless days and anxious
 nights are theirs:
 Peace oft deserts the palace-gate to seek the cot-
 tage-door:
 Contentment loves the lowly roof—God careth
 for the Poor.
 Is not the wealth of nature theirs?—the flowers
 of varied dyes,
 The silver stars, the towering rocks, the blue
 and sunny skies;
 The twining boughs their canopy, the mossy turf
 their floor;
 Say, need they pine for golden halls?—God careth
 for the Poor.
 They never chide Time's lagging course, nor wish
 the moments spent:
 Turning from music, flowers and books, in pec-
 vish discontent;
 Viewing past pleasures with disdain; yet covet-
 tous of more:
 They know not vexed satiety—God careth for
 the Poor.
 They glide not languidly along o'er life's unref-
 led seas;
 Labor imparts enjoyment to their intervals of
 ease:
 Their hours of pastime swiftly fly, nor leave
 them to deplore
 Nameless imaginary ills—God careth for the
 Poor.
 And deem not that dull ignorance obscures their
 simple lot:
 The light of knowledge penetrates the lone se-
 questered cot:
 None vainly need the tidings of salvation to im-
 plore;
 The Gospel cheers the humblest hearth—God
 careth for the Poor.
 His precepts are before them, and His eye is o'er
 them still;
 They have earth's blessing to partake, earth's
 duties to fulfil;
 The Heaven that smiles above them may be
 theirs for evermore;
 Faith tells them of the Promised Land—God
 careth for the Poor.
 And never shall we scornfully their homeliness
 deride,
 And never shall we judge them by the world's
 false code of pride,
 If rightly we have read and prized that Book of
 sacred lore,
 Which shows to us how lovingly God careth for
 the Poor.

LARGE MASS OF NATIVE COPPER AND SILVER.
 While the rich ores of Lake Superior are
 almost daily freighted to Boston, a rock of Me-
 tallec Copper and pure native Silver, weighing
 more than 1690 pounds, has found its way to our
 City, and may be seen for a few days at 90 Chap-
 pel-st, next door to the New-Haven Bank, at
 the store of Messrs. Walker & Wadsworth.
 This specimen is said to far surpass in beauty
 of form and rich display of silver on its surface
 the one removed from the West fork of Ontonog-
 on river, a few years since, by Mr. Eldred, at
 an expense of \$25000. It was discovered by an
 Indian, named Toussant Piquet, in the employ
 of Major J. B. Campbell, a few miles eastward
 of Elia river, on the Lake shore, where it has,
 no doubt, for many years, buffeted the waves of
 this inland ocean. Notwithstanding it was
 found loose amidst an assemblage of phosphoric
 and granite boulders, lodged upon the strata
 of red sand stone, dipping under the Lake, still
 the adhesion of a portion of vein stone shows,
 evidently, that it was originally an inhabitant
 of the adjacent Elm river hills, where regular
 veins exhibiting native copper in places may
 be seen on lands secured by Messrs. Kinzie &
 Green. We are informed by a gentleman who
 has carefully explored the copper region, that
 these loose masses of copper may be traced to
 their parent veins of calcareous spar and amal-
 come in the conglomerate and red sand stone,
 and of Phosphite, Launonite and Datholite in
 the Trap. In this way they become leaders or
 guides to the mineral contents of this region,
 which promises soon to be to the United States
 what the Urals is to Russia—the seat of prodig-
 ous industry, and the source of inexhaustible
 mineral treasures.
 We recommend to our readers by all means
 to see this rare product of the mineral kingdom
 before it is removed from New-Haven, perhaps
 never to return.—New-Haven Courier.
GALVANIC GARTERS having taken so well,
 shopkeepers are now advertising galvanic bus-
 tles.
DANCING is said to be like new milk—it
 strengthens the calves.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

We are indebted to the New York Tribune
 for the subjoined digest of the official correspon-
 dence, between our own and the British Gov-
 ernment, in relation to this vexed question.
 It presents the points of importance, necessary
 to be remembered, and will afford to the general
 reader, the information most to be desired:
 The first is a letter from Mr. Fox, the British
 Minister, to Mr. Webster, U. S. Secretary
 of State, dated Washington, Nov. 15, 1842,
 covering a copy of part of a letter from Lord
 Aberdeen to Mr. Fox, requesting that the United
 States Minister at London might be fur-
 nished with instructions to treat with such per-
 son as might be appointed by England, on the
 North-Western Boundary.—Assuring Mr. Web-
 ster that England was ready to enter into a fair
 and equitable compromise of the difficulty.
 Mr. Webster replies to Mr. Fox, Nov. 25
 1842, informing him that such instructions would
 be given to the United States Minister at Lon-
 don.
 Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Upshur, United
 States Secretary of State, dated Wash-
 ington, Feb. 24, 1844, intimating the anxious de-
 sire of the British Government to come to a
 speedy settlement, and proposing a conference.
 Mr. Upshur to Mr. Packenham, Feb. 26, 1844,
 names 11 o'clock A. M. next day for said con-
 ference.
 Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Calhoun, July
 22, 1844, announcing the death of Mr. Upshur
 (on Feb. 25th) &c. had prevented prompt at-
 tention to the Oregon Boundary and that now
 as Congress had adjourned it would be a proper
 time to proceed with it.
 Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham, Aug. 22,
 1844, appointing 1 o'clock P. M. next day for
 conference, concurring with the French senti-
 ment in desiring a speedy settlement of the
 question.
 Mr. P. to Mr. C. Aug. 22, '44 agreeing to
 the hour.
 The conference was accordingly held on the
 23d of August, 1844 and the Plenipotentiaries
 proceeded to examine the state of the question.
 Mr. Calhoun desired a proposal from Mr. Pack-
 enham, who said he would be able to make a
 definite one at the next conference and desired
 Mr. C. to be also ready with his proposal. Ad-
 journed to the 26th August, when it was again
 assembled. Mr. Packenham made a proposal
 to Mr. Calhoun, which Mr. Calhoun declined.
 They then agreed that a more full understand-
 ing of their respective views, was necessary to
 facilitate future proceedings. It was agreed
 that written statements of the views of both
 parties should be given before proceeding further.
 It was agreed that the American Plenipotentiary
 should make his statement at the next con-
 ference and, when ready, give the necessary
 notice.
 Attached to the Protocol is the offer of Mr.
 Packenham to take the 49th parallel of latitude
 to the Columbia River and the River to the sea;
 and also to make free to the United States any
 port or ports they might desire on the mainland
 or on Vancouver's Island South of 49 deg.
 Sept. 2d, 1844 the third conference was held
 at the office of the United States Secretary of
 State. The American negotiator gave his views
 of the claims of the United States to the
 portion of the Territory drained by the Colum-
 bia as his grounds for declining the British Minister's
 proposal.
 Sept. 12, 1844, the fourth conference was
 held at the same place, and the British Minis-
 ter gave his views.
 Sept. 20th, fifth conference, Mr. Calhoun de-
 livered a rejoinder.
 Sept. 24th, sixth conference.
 The British Minister stated he had read with
 due attention the rejoinder of the U. S. Plenip-
 otentiary; that he did not feel authorized to en-
 ter into any discussion relative to the Territory
 North of lat. 49 deg. which was understood by
 the British Government to form the basis of ne-
 gotiation on the part of the United States as
 the line of the Columbia formed that of Eng-
 land. That his former proposal was offered
 by Great Britain as an honorable compromise and
 that it was made with the proviso that in no
 case in any further negotiations should it com-
 promise or weaken the claims of Great Britain un-
 less accepted by the United States.
 Sept. 3d, '44—Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packen-
 ham—declines Mr. P.'s proposal, as it would li-
 mit our possessions to narrower bounds than
 what we had a clear right to. Mr. Calhoun
 then enters into an able argument on our claims
 to the territory drained by the Columbia, aris-
 ing from our proper right, and those derived
 from France and Spain. The former he grounds
 as against Great Britain, on priority of discov-
 ery, exploration and settlement.—The prior dis-
 covery is claimed for Captain Gray, a citizen of
 the United States, May 11, 1792, who gave the
 river its name. The discovery is opposed by
 those of Meares and Vancouver. The former
 sailed along the coast through which the Colum-
 bia flows, in 1788, in order to ascertain whether
 the river laid down in Spanish charts as "St.
 Roc" really existed, and he declares "we can
 now safely assert that there is no such river."—
 Vancouver, in April, 1792, explored the same
 coast. His own journal proves that he failed to
 discover the river. He even disbelieved Cap-
 tain Gray's discovery. Gray gave a copy of his
 chart to Madia at Nootka Sound, and on Van-
 couver's arrival at Nootka gave him a copy. Van-
 couver guided by the chart, entered the Colum-
 bia Oct. 20, 1792. The attempt to prove that
 Captain Gray sailed in a private, not a United
 States vessel, shows the strength of our claims.
 Mr. Calhoun then proceeds to consider the
 discoveries of the Columbia's branches by Lew-
 is and Clark, long before any British subject
 visited these parts, and asserts our clear right
 by the discovery of the mouth and head waters of
 Columbia river.
 He next describes the question of settlement
 by our citizens of 1800, '10 and '11. The
 taking possession by the British during the war,
 restoration after peace.
 He then proceeds, "We have added to our
 claims those of France and Spain by the Treaty
 of Louisiana and the Treaty of Florida. The
 cession of Louisiana gave an undisputed title
 to the summit of the Rocky Mountains and by
 Continuity to the Pacific, founded on the Tre-
 aty of 1763.
 He then dwells on the argument of Contin-
 uity, instancing the contest between Great Brit-
 ain and France which was terminated by the
 Treaty of 1763. The fact that Great Britain
 claimed this continuity for her colonies (now
 the United States) forecloses her contesting
 this principle against us.
 He then examines the treaty of 1763, which
 fixes the Mississippi as the boundary between
 Great Britain and France, extinguishing the
 claims of Great Britain West of that boundary.
 The right of continuity was transferred to us
 by France in the Treaty of Louisiana. France
 held this right by the extinguishment of Great
 Britain's claim by Treaty of 1763.
 He then proceeds to defend our claims on the
 discoveries of Spain which we have acquired.
 In place of conflicting with each other they
 naturally blend together forming a strong chain
 of title against all opposing claims.
 He then takes up the restoration of Astoria,
 and quotes the admission of Lord Castlereagh
 to Mr. Rush, admitting our ample right to be
 reinstated, and our right to possession while
 treating of title.—Our claims have since been
 strengthened, by increase of our population by
 emigration. He concludes by stating that the
 same cause which peopled the valley of the
 Mississippi will yet cause emigration across
 the Rocky Mountains, and that the whole region
 drained by the Columbia is destined to be peo-
 pled by us. Mr. Calhoun closes his able paper
 by stating that he refrains "from presenting the
 claims which the U. S. may have to other por-
 tions of the territory" than those drained by the
 Columbia River, and by renewing assurances
 of high consideration, &c. &c.
 Sept. 12, 1846, Mr. Packenham writes to Mr.
 Calhoun in reply to the above. That he has no
 evidence that Louisiana extended West to the
 Pacific, but that the Rocky Mountains was the
 Western boundary, for which opinion he quotes
 Mr. Jefferson. Even if the boundary did not
 extend Westward of the Rocky Mountains, that
 France transferred to Spain in 1762, and Spain
 to England by treaty between Great Britain and
 Spain in 1763, which abrogated the claims of
 Spain.
 He denies that the claim of continuity can ef-
 fect the claim of right. He acknowledges that
 Spain, in 1819, transferred her rights North of
 42 degrees, but that did not invalidate her for-
 mer concessions in 1790.
 In regard to the discoveries of Heceta and
 Gray they conflict, and if Heceta's claim be
 good it favors Great Britain owing to the tre-
 aty of 1790.
 The United States had no claims when they
 became a nation. Those of France were worth
 nothing. He urges the commercial intercourse
 of Great Britain with the North-west coast, the
 voyages of Cook and Meares, the survey of the
 coast by Vancouver, which makes Great Brit-
 ain's claims to discovery and exploration very
 strong. He sets the accuracy and authenticity
 of Cook and Vancouver's survey against the dis-
 covery of the mouth of the Columbia by Cap-
 tain Gray. Of the exploration of Lewis and Clark
 he says that McKenzie, a British subject, crossed
 the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific in 1793,
 and discovered the upper waters of the Colum-
 bia river, near lat. 49 deg., and puts this against
 Lewis and Clark's.
 He meets the authority of Lord Castlereagh
 by the despatch of Lord Castlereagh himself to
 the British Minister at Washington, when giv-
 ing up Astoria, claiming the whole territory.
 Great Britain and the United States are in
 joint occupancy; one cannot divest the other
 but by an equitable division of what is jointly
 occupied.
 In claiming the Columbia as the boundary,
 Great Britain is not influenced by ambition of
 possessing large territory, but by considerations
 of utility if not of necessity, which cannot be
 lost sight of.

MANUFACTURING VILLAGES IN ENGLAND.

We find in one of the "Letters from the Mid-
 land Counties," an interesting series now in
 course of publication in the N. Y. Commercial,
 the following description of beings who inhabit
 the villages in the neighborhood of Birmingham.
 He says:
 "There are other manufacturers than these,
 of whom very little is known the hard handed
 men, women and children, who supply New
 York and half the world with their nails,
 chains and hardware of every description.—
 These men live in small towns within ten miles
 round Birmingham, and other large places which
 are the markets for their produce." Curious
 names, too, do the places of their birth exult in
 —Darston, Willenhall, Sodom, Ninevah, Go-
 morah, Hell Hole, Hell's Corner, Tipton, &c.
 &c.; places containing each a population of
 from two to ten thousand, made up half miners,
 half of gun lock and other hardware makers.
 To say that they are steeped in ignorance, de-
 pravity and brutality of the most revolting kind,
 would be to speak very mildly.—To compare
 them with a Chippewa or Negro before he is
 civilized would be to insult the red and black
 man. In fact they are alone—unapproachable
 —incomparable. The women have lost all
 femininity of appearance, they are deformed
 and their features and necks are crushed into a
 heap from carrying heavy loads of coal upon
 their heads. One fourth of the men you meet
 have wooden legs or have lost an arm or eye,
 or are blind entirely; or their faces and brows
 throats and bosoms are seared with blue
 scorchings—all the effects of accidents and fire
 damp in the coal pits. The streets are always
 filthy and crowded with bull dogs, pigs and
 children of all ages, for these people generate
 like rabbits. They have corrupted the 'Queen's
 English' until none but themselves can under-
 stand their language."

INDIAN FUNERAL.

The Indians have peculiar
 customs which will not yield to civilization.
 An Indian funeral took place at Alexandria, Lou-
 isiana, a few days ago. According to a custom
 founded upon the religious faith of the red man,
 all the worldly effects of the departed savage,
 including rifles, shot pouch, skins—even a mus-
 and Colt belonging to him—were deposited with
 his remains in the tomb, to be carried with him,
 according to the romantic faith of his ancestors,
 to the sunny hunting grounds and doral valleys
 prepared beyond the grave by the "Great Spirit"
 for the reception of the good, and barren
 deserts and icy hills provided for the punishment
 of the depraved and vicious.

A STRICT CONSTRUCTIONIST.

—Mr. C. F. No-
 land, of Arkansas, is said to have made the fol-
 lowing speech at the Memphis Convention:
 Mr. President—Before the vote is taken I
 wish to make a speech which shall not be five
 minutes long [cheers and cries of "go on!"]
 When Gen. George Rogers Clark was taken
 prisoner by the Indians, they made him pack the
 skulls and things of the whole party, and keep
 with 'em too. After three or four days he was
 so worn out with fatigue that he could with dif-
 ficulty drag one foot before the other, so he
 thought he'd make 'em a speech—[cheers]—
 Throwing down the skulls, and mounting a
 log, he stretched out his hands and said:—"Gen-
 tlemen Ingins! [peals of laughter] I propose
 that every man carry his own skull!"
 And so, Mr. President, I propose that every
 State carry her own skull!

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In old times,
 when slavery was sanctioned in Massachusetts,
 a wealthy lady residing in Gloucester was in
 the habit of giving away the infants of her fe-
 male slaves, a few days after they were born,
 as people are accustomed to dispose of a litter
 of kittens. One of her neighbors begged an
 infant, which, in those days of comparative sim-
 plicity, she nourished with her own milk, and
 reared among her own children. This woman
 had an earnest desire for a brocade gown; and
 her husband not feeling able to purchase one,
 she sent her little nursing to Virginia and sold
 her, when she was about seven years old.—*Miss
 Child's History of Women.*

USE OF A BUSTLE.

A few days since,
 says a Liverpool paper, one of very capacious di-
 mensions was seen floating in Prince's dock.
 On drawing or rather hauling it to land, it was
 found to be tightly stuffed, and, on opening the
 seam, it was ascertained that the stuffing con-
 sisted of several pounds of tea. It is supposed
 to have dropped from some female while in the
 act of crossing from a Chinese vessel to a quay.
 It has since been conveyed to the central police
 office, where it lies for the inspection of the cu-
 rious in matters of the kind.

THERE IS A TOWN DOWN EAST.

where the cows
 are fed upon fish. Their milk is the scabiest
 that is served in the Union.

AN ODD CRITERION.

An infallible criterion,
 as far as it goes, of a good man, is a clean man-
 ward pot.