

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"

H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
JOSEPH EISELY, }
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.

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

Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.
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Philadelphia, July 19th, 1845.—ly.

Removal.
DR. JOHN W. PEAL.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens 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 & Marks, and now by Ira T. Clement, where he will be happy to receive calls in the line of his profession.
Sunbury, March 29th 1845.—

NEW CARPETINGS.

THE subscribers have received, and are now opening a splendid assortment of the following goods—
Saxony, Wilton and Velvet Carpetings }
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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 34 to 62 1/2 cents per yard, together with a large and extensive 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 examine our stock before making their selections.
CLARKSON, RICH & MULLIGAN,
Successors to Joseph Blackwood, No. 111 Chestnut, corner of Franklin Place,
Philadelphia, Feb. 22d, 1845.—

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

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Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory,
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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

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,
Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have now in use, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washing Machine," and do not hesitate 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 no buttons, and that the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, frills, &c., may be washed in a very short time without the least injury, and in fact without any apparent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to our friends and to the public, as a most useful and labor saving machine.
CHARLES W. HEGINS,
A. JORJAN,
CHS. WEAVER,
CHS. PLEASANTS,
GIDEON MARKLE,
Hon. GEO. C. WELKER,
BENJ. HENDRICKS,
GIDEON LEISENRING.

Have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine in my house upwards of eight months, and do not hesitate to say that I deem it of the most useful and valuable labor-saving machine ever invented. I formerly kept two women continually 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.
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SUPERIOR Port wine, Madiera and Lisbon Swines. Also superior Brandy and Gin, Lemon Syrup. Also a few barrels of **Black Fish**, for sale by
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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 & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Dec. 27, 1845.

Vol. 6—No. 14—Whole No. 274.

DEBATE IN THE U. S. SENATE.
Monday, December 15, 1845.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Cass on a former day, were taken up for consideration:
Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the national fortifications and of their armaments; and whether other defensive works are necessary; and into the condition and quantity of the military supplies; and into the state of the means possessed by the Government for the defence of the country.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the present condition of that great branch of the public service, and into the state of the militia law; and that they be further instructed to report such changes in the existing system as will give more experience and efficiency to that arm of defence, and will place it in the best condition for protecting the country, should it be exposed to foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the navy of the United States, and the quantity and condition of supplies now on hand, and whether an increase of them is not necessary to the efficient operation of the navy, and to its preservation and augmentation; and, generally, into its capacity for defending our coast and our commerce, and for any service the exigencies of the country may probably require.

The resolutions having been read—
Mr. CASS rose and addressed the Senate. It is possible, said he, to read the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, and to witness the indication of public opinion which are disclosed about us, without being aware that a crisis rapidly approaches; that the present state of the intercourse between this country and Great Britain demands serious consideration, and may demand a cordial co-operation in action on the part of Congress and the whole nation! The President has told us that the negotiations have arrived at, if not a close, at all events which is about tantamount to a close. The claims of the two nations he finds utterly irreconcilable, and a relinquishment of claims to some extent on the part of one or both countries, or the intervention of a mediating power, seem now to be the only alternatives which can avert that most disastrous event, a state of war.

If then we cannot, with a due regard to national honor, retrace our steps, as England has placed herself in our path what course is before us? I have no hesitation in saying, if England adheres to her last proposition, and refuses to relinquish it, it is tantamount to a declaration of war. I hope, nay, I say rather, I wish that England would awaken to a sense of her injustice, and yield when she can yield honorably. But will she do so? It is safest to believe she will not; and this dictate of caution is fortified by the whole tenor of her conduct. What did she ever relinquish to hold that she had once gained? The course taken by the two great leaders of her administration may be regarded as a pretty sure index of what may be expected from her policy.

[Mr. Cass here quoted from the London Morning Chronicle a portion of the debate which occurred in the House of Commons, April 5, 1845, in relation to the proposed annexation of Texas to the U. States.]
Mr. MANGUM said he was not a little surprised that a gentleman who felt so strong a confidence, then in the Executive, should have found it necessary to move the adoption, by this body, of resolutions of this description at a time like the present. The public mind was inflamed by the rumors which were spread abroad concerning the state of the negotiations about Oregon, and it was expected by some that we were to be plunged into a war forthwith. This, then, he considered a very unpropitious time for proposing the adoption of resolutions such as these and above all, for holding the language which the honorable Senator had used this day.

He prayed God that the greatest of all national evils might not come upon us; he was quite willing to entrust the negotiation to the President; and he would say, that, in his humble judgment, all agitation of the question—vituperation, recrimination—all this was calculated to precipitate us into that condition which every man who regards his country's welfare would deeply deplore.
Sir, when the gentleman tells us that Great Britain is the mistress of so many millions—I beg pardon for using a vulgar phrase—I will not brag the Senator.—If she was mistress of the world, and trampled upon our rights, she should be humbled. Sir, it would be a deep reproach in the present day that a war should be promoted between two enlightened nations. It cannot be justified; and in my humble opinion, if a war should occur, the Oregon question will be nothing more than a pretext.

The world is now agitated, heaving and struggling with two great contending principles; the whole of Christendom is shaking to its cen-

ter, between republicanism, where the power rests with the people, and monarchy in its various forms, absolute and qualified. When the struggle comes, you will find the people of this country united as one man. It will not be a sectional war. Thrones will tremble and totter, and Christendom itself be shaken to its very centre.
Why should the Senator avert to the unprotected state of our country—to the ten thousand miles of frontier exposed to the assaults of the enemy? I pray God the contest may never come; for no one can estimate the amount of evil to the whole civilized world that must result from it. Yet, rather than suffer dishonor, let it come; and if we are in that unprepared state that the Senator represents us to be, and if Great Britain be prepared to strike a blow that will debase our constancy like a stroke—if we are to suppress all this, yet, in my opinion, it will only serve to rouse the national spirit to the achievement of heroic deeds.

Sir, the power of this country is prodigious, and if put in requisition, Great Britain, with all her military and naval resources, though she might sweep the coast, yet she would find to her cost that it would be no child's play. Again, sir, I feel as much offended by the diplomatic interference of foreign Power in reference to the annexation of Texas as any man in the country.

I have thrown together (said Mr. M.) these desultory remarks, more for the purpose of exhibiting my views to my own constituents than for any other effect. My own American feelings cannot be questioned. I go for the Union, for every part of it; and when that Union is menaced or invaded, I set aside all domestic difficulties, and stand side by side with the foremost in its defence.

But, sir, we claim moderation, justice, proper respect and deference on both sides. War would seem to be monstrous in this advanced state of civilization, when the world has long since buried the sword, or rather converted it into the pruning hook. Under such circumstances, I trust and believe that all national differences may be adjusted without war. If war comes, I repeat the idea, it will result from the jealousy arising between republican and monarchical institutions.

Sir, (said Mr. ALLEN,) the resolutions come well from the Senator from Mich.—they come well for him, because he had the double experience of war and peace—because his age and character are calculated to give to the resolutions a consequence, and to recommend them to the serious consideration of the committees to which the resolutions are addressed. Is it possible that we have arrived at the humiliating condition when an American Congress is afraid to institute a resolution of inquiry into the state of our national defenses? It was the business of Congress to take upon itself the responsibility to judge what the country required, and to make provision for the national defense. Nothing could be more innocent, more judicious, more necessary, than the resolutions submitted by the Senator. He had supposed, after the able exposition the mover gave, the resolutions would have passed, as the acts he had referred to passed, with the full concurrence of that body.

RAIL ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. WHITNEY, whose return from a tour of exploration in the far West was noticed some weeks since, is preparing to urge upon Congress his magnificent project of a Rail Road from Lake Michigan to the Pacific ocean. He has published an Address to the People of the United States explanatory of his design, of the means of its accomplishment, and of the great results which may be expected from it. "It is my desire," he says in his address, "to call your attention particularly to the Memorial here annexed, and also the Report from the Committee on Roads and Canals; you will there see that I ask for 60 miles wide of land from the Lake to the Pacific Ocean. You will also see explained some of the great results to be produced from this work. You will see that it will change the whole world, and you will see that each one and all of you have the power without cost or price to do more than all mankind before you have done.—The lands which I ask are yours; all I ask is yours and yours to give. I ask it not for myself, but I ask it for you, that you may by your simple assent do that which shall be handed down to the remotest period of time as the greatest, the most magnificent work of all ages and of all time. A work which will bring the vast world together as one nation, one family; a work which shall allow us to traverse the vast globe in thirty days; a work which must civilize and christianize all mankind; a work which must place us in the centre of the world; Europe on the one side, and Asia and Africa on the other, compelling all Europe to pass through us to Asia and Africa; influencing all mankind, bringing all under our glorious and happy influence of freedom and independence. I ask it for you, for your children, and for the world. I ask it that our destiny as a nation may be accomplished."

Mr. WHITNEY estimates the cost of the road at \$20,000 per mile for the whole distance of some 2400 miles. The proceeds of the lands granted, sixty miles wide along the route of the road, are to be applied to the construction of the road, under the superintendence of commissioners to be appointed by the Government. The lands to be sold as the work advances.

Between Lake Michigan and the Missouri river, a distance of 650 miles, the lands are fertile and must be valuable. The country is well wooded and offers every facility for the construction of a railway. Beyond the Missouri for a long distance the lands are poor and without timber. Lake Michigan is therefore selected as the point of beginning because the requisite material may be had there in abundance; also because the value of the lands may be made at once to pay for the construction and afford a surplus to be applied to the cost of the work in the barren district beyond the Missouri; and for the further reason that it is necessary to have a cheap and easy water communication from the Atlantic cities to transport settlers, laborers and materials directly to the road. When the main line is established there may be connecting roads to unite with it from St. Louis or any other point.

This gigantic undertaking starts at the first view from its stupendous magnitude. But as one considers it and looks at it in detail the simplicity of the design becomes manifest and its practicability seems, to say the least, very plausible. There are already more than 2400 miles of railway in the United States—probably twice as many. If these roads were all connected, as in the course of time the main routes will be, it would be an ordinary thing for a traveller to go over the whole distance. It would excite no surprise if he were to traverse the whole extent with safety and despatch.—It is the idea of a single continuous road of 2400 miles which startles the imagination. If it be considered as a road made up of many parts and connected at convenient points, the wonder ceases. And it is to be remembered that in the progress of events, as our settlements extend towards the Pacific, this very connection by rail road from the Lakes or from the Missouri to the Western Ocean will undoubtedly be made.

The question then arises why not make it now?—How can the required portion of the public domain be better appropriated? If the work is finished as proposed the result will be that the Government will possess the most magnificent rail way in the world for which it will have paid not one dollar from its treasury; for which it will not have levied one dollar tax; for which there will be no demands of annual dividends on the capital expended; and upon which the charges of travel and transportation may be put so low as almost to make it a free road—for no more revenues will be required from it than a mere sufficiency to keep it in repair and in efficient operation.

It is scarcely possible that Mr. WHITNEY can over estimate the important changes which the opening of this road would bring about in the commerce of the world. It would place us in direct connection with the western coast of South America, with the islands of the Pacific, with Japan, with China and the East Indies, and would form the avenue through which would roll the traffic of eight hundred millions of people. Mr. OWEN of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals in the last House of Representatives, to whom Mr. W.'s memorial was referred, reported that the Committee were "unanimous in their opinion of the subject, and in their judgment, that it is one which well merits and ought to obtain the careful and deliberate attention of Congress, at a period of greater leisure than the present, being convinced that there are very few subjects which offer themselves to the consideration of Congress, that are better worth its patient and deliberate investigation."

The Report further added that "as the public domain of the United States is rapidly taken up, year by year, your committee, while they deprecate over hasty action, feel also the necessity that the plan, if practicable and expedient, should not be too long delayed."

Henrietta, the Emperor's Little Flower Girl.
[From a translation, by Mr. Thomas, of General St. Hilare's recent work, entitled "Facts Illustrating the Public and Private Life of Napoleon."]

At Saint Helena, when the weather was favorable, Napoleon always rode out either in his carriage or on horseback; but as soon as he had become familiar with the confined space allotted to him there, he often preferred exploring the secluded roads. After having finished his daily task of dictation, (for one of his favorite occupations was the dictation of his memoirs) and spent hours in reading, he dressed about three o'clock, and then went out accompanied by General Bertrand, Monsieur Las Cases, or General Gourgaud.

His rides were all directed to the neighboring villages, which he took much pleasure in exploring, and where he found himself more free from observation. Though the roads were in some places almost impassable, his taste for

exploring seemed to increase rather than diminish—even the pleasure of ranging this valley was to him a species of liberty. The only thing to which he had unconquerable aversion, was meeting the English sentinels, who were constantly stationed to watch him. In one of these rides, he afterwards became to him a daily retreat for meditation.

One day he discovered a neat cottage amongst the rocks of the valley, and entered the garden attached to it, which was radiant with flowers or geraniums, which a young girl was watering. This young girl was a brunette, and as fresh as the flowers; she had large, blue eyes of most pleasant expression, and Napoleon, always an admirer of the fair sex, was much struck with her beauty.

"Pray, what is your name?" he inquired.
"Henrietta," she replied.
"Your surname, I mean."
"Brow."
"You seem very fond of flowers."
"They are all my fortune, sir."
"How is that?"
"Every day I take my geraniums to the town, where I obtain a few sous for my bouquets."
"And your father and mother, what do they do?"
"Aias! I have neither," replied the young girl, with much emotion.
"No parents!"
"Not one; I am quite a stranger in this island. Three years ago, my father, an English soldier, and my mother left London with me for the Indies, but alas! my father died on the voyage, and when the vessel reached this island, my poor mother was ill that she could not proceed further, and we were left here."
She was ill for a long time, and having no resource left for our support, I was advised to sell flowers. A gentleman in the town, who made inquiries as to our prospects, took pity on us, gave us this cottage, where my mother's health improved, and where she lived nearly two years, during which we were supported by the sale of flowers. About a year ago my poor mother had a relapse, and obtained a respite from all her earthly sufferings. On her death bed she recommended me to trust in Providence, and I feel a pleasure in obeying her last wish.

The young girl having thus spoken, burst into tears. During this short recital, Napoleon was very much affected, and when she burst into tears, he sobbed loudly. At length he said, "Poor child! what sins could you have committed that you should have been exiled here so miserably! Singular fulfilment of destiny! Like me she has no mother, and I—I have no child!"
After pronouncing the words, the emperor again sobbed audibly, and his tears flowed freely. Yes, this great man, whom the loss of the most brilliant throne in the world affected not, who was calm amidst desolation itself, wept at the recital of this poor girl.

After a few moments he resumed his customary firmness, and said to her, "I wish to take home with me a *souvenir* of my visit to your cottage. Gather some of your best flowers, and make a grand bouquet."
Henrietta quickly made the bouquet; and when Napoleon gave her five louis for it, cried with astonishment, "Ah! sir, why did you not come sooner! My poor mother would not then have died!"

"Well, well my child, these are very good sentiments. I will come and see you again."
Then, blushing and regarding the five pieces of gold, Henrietta replied, "But, sir, I can never give you flowers enough for all this money!"
"Do not let that trouble you," answered Napoleon smiling. "I will come and fetch them."

He then left her. When he had regained his companions, he informed them of his discovery. He seemed happy in having one so unfortunate as himself to console; and on the spot, the young Henrietta augmented the special nomenclature of Longwood. He called her the nymph of St. Helena; for amongst his friends Napoleon habitually baptised all that surrounded him by a familiar cognomen. Thus the part of the island which he most frequented called the "Valley of Silence." Mr. Balcomb, with whom he stayed on his first arrival at St. Helena, was the "Amphitryon." His cousin, the major, who was about six feet high, was called the "Giant." Sir George Cockburn was designated as "Mr. Admiral," when the emperor was pleased—but when he had cause for complaint, his only title was "the Shark."

Some days after this visit to the cottage, Napoleon said, when dressing, that he would return to his pupil, and perform his promise.—He found the young girl at home; she had learnt since his last visit the name of her benefactor and much moved, not so much by his past grandeur as by his recent calamities, entreated him to accept the hospitality of her humble cottage. She then brought him figs, and water from the spring of the river valley.
"Sire," said she to Napoleon, "I have waited at home for you since you were last here, and have,

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consequently, not been able to procure wine for you, as your bounty will now enable me to do."

"And if you had," said the Emperor, "I should have scolded you well. When I come to see you I wish nothing better than this water which is excellent. On this condition, I will visit you! After all, I am but an old soldier, as your father was; and the old soldier who is not satisfied with figs and water is no soldier at all."

From this day Napoleon did not visit the valley without calling at the cottage of Henrietta. On these occasions she presented him with a magnificent bouquet, especially prepared for him; and after a little friendly chat with her, he would continue his ride, familiarly discoursing with those who accompanied him on the great and excellent qualities which this young English girl possessed.

In the following year Napoleon began to suffer from the attacks of the malady which afterwards proved fatal to him. Henrietta not receiving the visits of her benefactor, went to inquire after his health; and having left the customary bouquet with one of his attendants returned home very disconsolately. One fine day shortly afterwards, as she was sitting in her garden, she heard the sound of an approaching carriage; and running quickly to the gate found herself in the presence of Napoleon. As soon as she beheld him, her face assumed an expression of great sadness.

"You find me much changed, do you not, my child?" said he, in a faint voice.
"Yes, sire, I do indeed; but I hope that you will soon be restored to health."

"I much doubt it," he said, shrugging his shoulders with an air of incredulity. "Nevertheless, I much wished to pay you a visit to-day, to see you and your flowers once again."

He then slowly descended from the carriage, and leaning on the arm of Bertrand, reached the cottage. When he was seated, he observed,
"Give me a cup of water from the spring, my dear Henrietta; that will perhaps cool the fever which consumes me . . . here,"—(laying his hand on his side.)

The young girl hastened to fetch some. When Napoleon had partaken of it, his countenance, till then contracted, became serene.

"Thanks! thanks! my dear child," said he, "this water has eased my sufferings a little. If I had taken it sooner, perhaps" He added he, raising his eyes to heaven; but now it is too late.

"Ah!" replied Henrietta, in a tone of surprise and joy, "I am so happy that you are still with you good. I will bring you some more, do not will perhaps cure you!"
"No! my dear child, it will be needless now, all is over. I fear this will be the last visit I will make here. There is a settled grief here which is consuming me (and the emperor touched his side) and, as I may never see you again, I wish to leave you a souvenir of me.—What shall I give you?"

At these words the young girl could contain herself no longer; but, bursting into heartfelt tears, fell at the feet of the emperor, saying—
"Your blessing, sire."
Napoleon rose and blessed her with becoming gravity; for he always had respect for the creed of others.
From that day Henrietta did not fail to visit Longwood regularly. She carried water from the spring and her customary bouquet, but always returned home disconsolate; for each day she received the most alarming accounts of the health of the emperor.

At the commencement of May, 1821, when the sun shone more brightly than usual, Henrietta was informed that Napoleon was much better, that his reason had returned.
She arrived at Longwood, but alas! the reality was the reverse of her hopes. She found every one there in consternation. This time, fearing that he was dying, and wishing to see him once again she desired to be admitted to his presence. She was told that he was to die, and that it was impossible. Her supplies were at first in vain; but at length her tears and entreaties prevailed, and she was admitted to his chamber.

It was at this moment that Napoleon, surrounded by his faithful friends, and lying on his death-bed, had requested them to place the bust of his son before him. He then bade affecting farewells to his friends, and to the French people, whom he had loved so well.—His arms then contracted with convulsions his eyes became fixed, while he gasped—"France! My son!" Then all was silent. Napoleon had ceased to live.

At these words the flowers which the young girl had brought dropped from her trembling hands; she fell on her knees by the bedside; then making an effort, she seized and tried to press the hand of Napoleon to her lips.—But immediately her head fell back, her mouth was disclosed, her eyes fixed, and she sunk on the floor, buried in that sleep which knows no waking.
Henrietta was dead.