

**TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."**  
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHER 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 Northampton, Union, Levington and Columbia.  
Residence at P. & A. RAYBOLT, LOWER & BIRROCK, SOMERS & SPOONMAN, REYNOLDS, McFARLAND & CO. SEEBING, GOOD & CO., Philad.

**ALEXANDER L. HICKEY, TRUNK MAKER.**  
No. 130 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE all kinds of best trunks, valises and carpet bags, of every size and pattern are manufactured, in the best manner, from the best materials, and sold at the lowest rates.  
Philadelphia, July 19th, 1845.—1v.

**Removal.**  
DR. JOHN W. PEAL.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has removed to the Brick House, in Market street, formerly occupied by Benjamin Hendricks, &c. of the store formerly occupied by Miller & Mertz, 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:  
Sixteen, Wilton and Velvet Carpetings, Brussels and Imperial 3 ply do. CAR.  
Extra superior fine Egyptian do. PET.  
English shad-d & Damask Venetian do. ING.  
American knitted and figured do.  
English Druggets and Woaden Floor Cloths  
Stair and Passage Bookings  
Embroidered Piano and Table Covers  
London Chenille and Tuffed Rugs  
Wool Mats of every description.  
—J. L. S.—

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 31d to 60d per square 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.**

**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 style of Finked 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.—1y

**SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.**

THIS Machine is now being used 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 requires less soap and water, and is more economical in its use, than any other washing machine. It will save more than one half the usual quantity of soap and water; and that there is no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wearing of the clothes, such as collars, faces, necks, cuffs, &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. JORDAN,  
CHS. WEAVER,  
CHS. PEASANTS,  
GIDEON MARKLE,  
Hon. GEO. C. WELKER,  
BENJ. HENDRICKS,  
GIDEON LEISENRING.

HERR'S HOTEL, (formerly Tremont House, No. 116 Chestnut 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 useful and valuable labor-saving machines ever invented. I formerly kept two women continuously 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.

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

# 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.—JERRESON.  
By Masser & Eiseley. Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Jan. 10, 1846. Vol. 6—No. 16—Whole No. 276.



### A THRENODY ON THE APPROACHING DEMISE OF OLD MOTHER CORN LAW.

BY THOMAS MOORE.  
I see, I see—it is coming fast,  
Our dear old Corn-law's doom is cast!  
That ancient lady, of high degree,  
As near her end as she well can be;  
And much will all vulgar eaters of bread  
Rejoice when they see her fairly dead:  
For never from ancient Media down  
To the late Mrs. Brownrigg, of bad renown,  
Has any old dame been known, they aver,  
Who could starve and carve poor folks like her,  
But dear old dame! they wrong her sadly,  
'T was all by law she behaved so badly:  
And God forbid, whate'er the event,  
That free-born Britons should e'er repent  
Wrongs done by Act of Parliament.  
But is it indeed then come to this,  
Aker all our course of high-bred bliss?  
Poor, dear old Corn Law—propit peers,  
And glory of squires through countless years,  
Must all thy structure of ponds and peace,  
Like another Babylon, vanish hence?  
Must towering pines and rents sublime  
Thus topple, like turrets touched by time,  
And all, for what? that each shirtless oaf  
May bolt, for breakfast, a larger loaf?  
For this one vulgar purpose alone  
Is all this inelegant mischief done.  
For this poor Knatchbull—hard privation—  
Must lower a peg his "social station."  
For this, this even *birds*, (distressing thought!)  
Will soon to short commons all be brought;  
Will fall with their wheat so much per quarter,  
And get to look blue as Bucky's garter.  
And stars will grow pale as prices fall,  
And fees in tail will be cut off for sale,  
And all will sing by a sliding scale,  
As "slips o'er its slime the sleek slug-snail."  
Nor leave one corn lord high and hale,  
Though they flourish now to tell the tale!  
Examiner.

**THE SOUTH PASS.**  
CAPT. FREMONT describes the avenue to the Oregon Territory as one of easy access and gradual elevation. It is situated not far north of the forty second parallel, which is the boundary between our territory and that of Mexico. "About six miles from our encampment," says Capt. FREMONT, "brought us to the summit. The ascent had been so gradual, that with all the intimate knowledge possessed by Carson who had made this country his home for seventeen years, we were obliged to watch very closely to find the place at which we had reached the culminating point. This was between two low hills, rising on either hand fifty or sixty feet. When I looked back at them, from the foot of the intermediate slope on the western plain, their summits appeared to be about one hundred and twenty feet above. From the impression on my mind at this time and subsequently on our return, I should compare the elevation which we surmounted immediately at the Pass, to the ascent of the Capitol hill from the Avenue at Washington."  
The width of the pass is estimated at about sixteen miles. It has nothing of the gongolike character and winding ascents of the Alleghany passes—nothing resembling the St. Bernard and Simplon passes of the Alps. For one hundred and twenty miles the elevation is regular and gradual. It presents the aspect of a sandy plain; and the traveller, without being reminded of any change by toilsome ascents, suddenly finds himself on the waters that flow to the Pacific ocean.  
The importance of this Pass is immense. It opens the way into the Valley of the Oregon, and is the only avenue to that country from the interior for a long distance. By observing the map it will be seen that three great rivers take their rise in the neighborhood of the Pass—the Platte, the Columbia and Colorado. The first is a tributary of the Missouri; the second, draining all Oregon, discharges its accumulated waters into the Pacific; the third flows southward and empties into the Bay of California. From the South Pass, then, as a central point, three great valleys are commanded. It is the key to California; it opens the whole Oregon country from the Rocky Mountains to the Western ocean; and it subjects both of these great regions to the control of the Mississippi Valley.  
As the South Pass is within our undisputed territory, its importance will doubtless attract the attention of the Government. Fort Laramie on the Platte, about three hundred miles from the Pass, is mentioned by Capt. FREMONT as a suitable point for a national post; it is now merely a station for traders. If the President's recommendation is carried out to construct forts and block-houses on the route to the Oregon, these important points will doubtless be regarded.

**AN ENGINE FOR HARBOR DEFENCE**—A New York paper gives a description of a new and powerful engine for harbor defence, which is said to be simply a modification of the principle of the sling, applied to machinery, in connection with a tube or gun, throwing out a discharge of thirty balls in a minute, for hours together.  
"The machine is so constructed that on putting in at one end the balls to be discharged, a rotary motion is produced by means of a crank, and by a few rapid revolutions, each ball receives a force and momentum equal to that communicated by any quantity of gunpowder. When this has been done, a slide starts and allows each ball to escape in succession from the chamber into the tube, when they are thrown to almost any distance, and with unerring aim. The inventor is Mr. McCarty, a gentleman connected with the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. A number of experiments were recently made with this new engine of destruction, by order of the Government, and are said to have given entire satisfaction to the distinguished persons who witnessed them. On one occasion about twenty pieces of solid timber were united together, forming one compact body. Against this piece of wooden breastwork, Mr. McCarty opened the battery of his piece of ordnance, and in less than ten minutes the whole solid breastwork was utterly demolished and shivered to splinters, by the powerful and rapid discharges upon it."

**THE SOUTH CAROLINA FAMINE.**—With every succeeding week the accounts from South Carolina, of the extent to which the provision crops of that State have been destroyed by the droughts of last season, become more alarming. The first and immediate effect which it has produced has been the hasty emigration of those whose necessities were stronger than the ties which bound them to their hearths. From the district of Spartansburg alone it is ascertained that upwards of two thousand persons have fled from the destitution which awaited them, to seek in the West some means of support. The condition of those who remain may be conceived, when it is known that in the whole district not more than one-sixth the usual provision has been made, while in many neighborhoods there are entire fields which have produced scarcely a single ear of corn. In this calamity several of the adjoining districts have shared, and, though perhaps not to the same extent, yet so great is the destitution that they are unable to provide for the sufferers among themselves, much less for these in other districts.

**HAIR POWDER.**—The use of hair powder was universal until it was driven out of France by republicanism, and out of England by famine. The flour used by the British army alone for whitening their heads was calculated to amount to the annual provision for fifty thousand people.

### Terrible Steamboat Disaster and Loss of Life.

The Southern papers give an account of another distressing accident on the Mississippi, by which some forty or fifty persons were either drowned or frozen to death. The particulars are as follows: On the night of the 18th Dec. the steamboat Belle Zane, Captain Brazier, while on her way from Zanesville, Ohio, to New Orleans, struck a snag about 12 miles below the mouth of White River, on the Mississippi, and immediately turned bottom up. It was about 12 o'clock when the accident occurred and the night was bitter cold. Out of 80 souls on board at the time, upwards of 50 perished by this terrible accident; some of the unfortunate victims only escaped being drowned to freeze to death after they reached the shore. At the time of the disaster the cargo and passengers were all asleep in their berths, and so suddenly did the boat career and go over that such as made out to release themselves were only able to snatch a blanket or counterpane from their beds—they had no time to save, much less to put on, their clothing.  
The diamond came along a short time after the accident, and discovered the wreck of the Belle Zane bottom up. The officers of the former boat picked up sixteen of the passengers of the latter at different points on the Arkansas side. The unfortunate, after suffering incredibly from the cold, were finally landed at Napoleon, where the balance of those saved on the Arkansas side had previously assembled. It seems that immediately after the accident the cabin separated from the hull, on which those who were saved floated. The names of those lost could not be ascertained further than that of Mr. Bowen, lady and child, of Zanesville. There were five ladies on board, all of whom were fortunately saved except Mrs. R.  
The cargo of the Belle Zane consisted of 250 barrels of flour, the property of Mr. Bowen; 900 empty barrels marked C. B. & Co.; 300 sacks of corn shipped by D. Watson of New Madrid; 226 sacks oats, 43 barrels beans and 55 barrels potatoes, consigned to Fellows, Johnson & Co. The U. S. mail from Louisville, Memphis, and mouth of the Ohio river, was also on board, and all, together with the boat and fixtures, was a total loss.

Several of the unfortunate passengers came down on the Diamond to a point above, and six others came as far as this city. The names of the latter are John P. Nossie, of Albany, N. Y., James Sheridan, John Mick, Robert H. Foster, J. Gibson and Henry Platte. The feet of some of them are so badly frost-bitten that they are unable to use them.  
Such are the particulars, so far as we have been able to gather them, of this sad and most deplorable disaster. For a long time we have not been called upon to record a story so full of suffering and of death.

**THE CUTTING ON THE SCHULKEL.**—The subsequent description of the method adopted by the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Philadelphia for the speedy separation and transmission of this useful substance, taken from the Philadelphia Ledger, may not prove uninteresting to the majority of our readers:  
A clear field of ice in the centre of the stream has been chosen, leading from which to the bank at a spot adjacent to the spacious ice-house a channel is cut about two feet wide, along which the ice is pushed after being cut. The ice is cut in one direction in regular cakes, eighteen inches wide, by means of a plow drawn by a horse; these are afterwards cut into the proper lengths by means of cross cut saws, managed with the utmost ease by men on the surface of the ice. The cakes thus cut are pushed along the channel already mentioned till they arrive at the bank of the river, where is stationed a machine which is complete and perform in an admirable manner the task of raising the ice into the house. It consists of an endless chain put in motion by horse power, which playing over a plane of about 40 feet long, are taken hold of as soon as they arrive at the foot of the plane by grapes placed along the chain, about eight feet apart; the cakes slide very easily over iron tracks on the plane, and on arriving at the top, fall on to another in the interior, which can be moved so as to convey the cakes to any part of the building. The grapes being about eight feet apart, cakes seven feet long can be taken up the ascent at a very rapid rate; but the cakes being unwieldy when cut that size, they are generally but four or five feet long. In the space of a single minute, we saw nine cakes deposited in the building, which at an average of three hundred pounds each, would make 2,700 lbs. in that time. The enormous quantity of 800 tons was placed in the house in seven hours by means of this machine. One peculiarity attending this method, is that none of the men employed have any occasion to handle the ice from the time it is first cut until it is safely deposited in its appropriate depot. Two men are only required to attend for the purpose of feeding the machine, and the power of working it is furnished by two horses.

### The Universal Yankee Nation.

A writer in the London Times shows the prospective greatness and increase of the United States.  
No European politician can look forward to the power of the United States within the present century, but with the most appalling prospect.  
In 1830 a census of the people was taken, and the numbers were 12,000,000. In 1840 it was again taken; the numbers then were 17,000,000. In 1850, at the same rate, will be 24,083,000. In 1860, 34,118,055. In 1870, 48,370,059. In 1880, 68,292,184. In 1890, 96,619,364. In 1900, 137,102,513.  
Fifty-seven years is a long period in the life of man, but very little in the life of nations. As has been already stated, great individual misery occurs in this ill-regulated, haphazard system of emigration. The immigrant is forced under the profession of advice and assistance. To the State it makes no difference,—it is so much as if it had remained with the felled; and let it be remembered that this mass of increase arises from the residue of those who reach the far west—it counts none of the dead in the way; none, who, as soon as landed on the quays at New York, beg the means of returning, which in 1842 amounted to 10,000 from that port only. The limited knowledge and experience of the bulk of mankind may lead them to conclude that there is no room for such an immense population. Read what a wise man has written, before forming such an opinion, speaking of the Mississippi basin only:—  
"This vast extent of very fertile territory, in which rivers navigable 3000 miles upward from the ocean hold their course, extends from the lakes of Canada on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the highlands of the Alleghany and Cumberland Ranges on the east, to the Rocky Mountains, far to the Westward."  
"The greatest labor of Hercules, the noblest deeds recorded of man in ancient or modern history, sink to naught when compared with the doings of Brother Jonathan."  
"It was but as yesterday when he first stood on the highest summit of the Alleghany range, and gazing down upon the illimitable western wilderness, boldly resolved to people the whole extent; and already cities, and towns and villages, and innumerable clearances are scattered over nearly a million of square miles. True to his purpose, Jonathan is progressing in a ratio of increase never before equalled, and in the course of a century, at the present increment, this great and most fertile field for the extension of the human race will contain a progeny exceeding the whole of the population of Europe."  
—Mathew's Emigration Fields, p. 55.  
It remains to say something of the Canadas and the North American British colonies. The wisdom of a Durham—a Sydenham—a Bagot, and a Metcalfe, have delayed the separation of the former from the mother country. Still, never let it be forgotten that as wise a man as any one of them, and who personally knows these countries—Lord Ashburton, when, bearing the proud name of Alexander Baring, when a member of the commons,—proposed offering to the Canadas their independence, declaring it better to do so without a useless expenditure of blood and treasure, and that it had better be done previous to such circumstances occurring than afterwards; that his forethought was correct there is no doubt. Lord St. Vincent, also a great authority, was to his dying hour adverse to retaining them—see his opinions, as stated by Lord Brougham in his public character, p. 41, Edinburgh Review, April, 1839, Vol. 69; also Brenton's Life of Lord St. Vincent. The Canadas once independent, and other colonies would soon adopt the example, and not long after would join the Federal Government of the United States.

**EDUCATION—AN EXTRACT.** By Theophilus Fisk.  
—If the time shall ever come when the mighty fabric shall totter, when the beacon of joy that now rises in a pillow of fire, a sign and wonder to the world, shall wax dim, the cause will be found ignorance of the people. If our union is still to continue to cheer the hopes and animate the efforts of the oppressed of every nation—if our fields are to be untrod by the hirelings of despotism, if long days of blessedness are to attend our country in her career of glory—if you would have the sun continue to shed his unclouded rays upon the face of freemen, then educate all the children of the land. This alone strikes the tyrant in his dreams of power, and rouses the slumbering energies of an oppressed people. It is intelligence that reared up the majestic columns of our national glory, and this alone can prevent them crumbling to ashes.

QUERER CASE OF ACTION.—At Sparta, a man was liable to an action for not marrying at all, for marrying too late, and for marrying improperly.

### REPUDIATION IN MARYLAND.

In Carroll county, Md., last week, the State tax collector was buried in effigy. The following resolution was passed at the meeting:  
Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that any man who would undertake to collect the State tax for the benefit of European or American stock gamblers, brokers, and speculators, would bottle the sunshine and huckster out the dew of Heaven.  
A FRENCH CASE of assault and battery was lately tried at Akron, Ohio. The Rev. J. D. Pickands, pastor of the Second Advent Church, was charged with kissing the wife of Lyman Green, and washing her feet against her husband's will! The reverend gentleman acknowledged the facts as charged, but justified himself so conclusively on scripture grounds, that the case was dismissed.

**QUINT IDEA OF PLEASURES IN HEAVEN.**—Jeremy Taylor, speaking of the widow of a blacksmith who was constantly laboring to procure the necessities of life, thus beautifully but quaintly portrays her character:  
"Thus she lived, poor, patient and resigned. Her heart was a passion-flower, bearing within it the crown of thorns and the cross of Christ. Her ideas of Heaven were few and simple. She rejected the doctrine that it was the place of constant activity, and not of repose, and believed that when she at length reached it, she should work no more, but sit always in a clean white apron, and sing psalms."

A man who refuses to use his money to aid industry, enterprise and business talent in producing and adding to the wealth of his country, but who hoards it or holds it back, withholding the opportunity of purchasing at a sacrifice the property of those whom the use of it would have enabled to have stood against all reverses, met their liabilities, prospered in business and saved a competence for their families, is a nuisance in his neighborhood, an injury to society and an unworthy steward of the blessings of Providence. It would have been better both for society and himself, if he never had been born or had been a poor man.

Newton said, "Endeavor to be the first in your trade or profession, whatever it may be." And this, by the way, is the secret of success and excellence. It matters comparatively little what the trade, occupation or profession may be, provided it is useful.

**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, \$6. 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 or less make a square.