

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"

H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. JOSEPH EISELY, Editor. Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Masser's Store.

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.

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An Irish Letter.

Tullymucelburg, Parish of Ballyragget, near Ballyslachguthy, Jan. 22, 1846.

My dear Nephew.—I haven't sent you a letter since the last time I wrote to you, because we have moved from our former place of living and I didn't know where a letter would find you; but I now find pleasure take up my pen to inform you of the death of your own living uncle Kilpatrick, who died very suddenly last week after a lingering illness of six months. The poor man was in violent convulsion the whole time of his sickness, lying perfectly quiet and speechless, all the while talking incoherently and crying for water. I had no opportunity of informing you of his death sooner, except I wrote to you by the last post, which went off two days before he died, and then you'd had postage to pay. I am at a loss to tell what his death was occasioned at but I fear it was by his last sickness, for he never was tin days together during the whole time of his confinement—and I believe his death was occasioned by his eating too much of rabbits stuffed with peevish and gray, or peevish and gray stuffed with rabbits, I can't tell which; but be that as it will, as soon as he breathed his last, the doctors gave over all hopes of his recovery. I needn't tell you anything about his large, for you well know that in March next, he would have been twenty five years old, lackin' tin months; and had he lived till that time, he would thin have bin just six months dead. His property now devolves to his next kin, who all died some time ago, so that I expect it will be divided between us, and you know his property was very considerable, for he had a fine estate, which was sold to pay his debts, and the remainder he lost in a horse race; but it was the opinion of every body at the time, that he would have won the race if the horse he run aginst hadn't bin too fast for him. I never saw a man, and the doctors all say so, that observed directions or took medicine better than he did. He said he would save better as swate, if it had only the same taste—and Ipeckiana as wiskey punch, if it would only put him in the same humor for fightin'. But, poor soul, he will never eat nor drink more; and ye have't a livin' relation in the world except myself and your two cousins who were kill in the last war.

I can't dwell on this mournful subject, and shall sale my letter wid black salin wax and put on it your uncle's coat of arms, so I beg you not to brake the sale when you open the letter, and don't open it till three or four days after you receive it, by which time you will be prepared for the sorrowful tidings. Your own swatehart sends her love to you unknowns to me. Whin Tarry M'Gea arrives in America, ax him for this letter, and if he doesn't know it from the rest, tell him its the one that speaks about your uncle's death and afection in black.

I remain your affectionate owd Granmother, JUDY O'HOOOLIGAN.

To Larry O'Hooligan, lste of the town of Tullymucelburg, Parish of Ballyragget, near Ballyslachguthy, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland.

P. S.—Don't write to me till you save this. N. B.—Whin you come to this place stop and don't rade any more till my next.

THE LONGEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.—The land of the Celestials boasts the largest bridge in the world, and this, according to travellers, is the bridge of Lyang, over an arm of the sea in China. It is built, says that instructive periodical, "The Builder," in a similar way as its length is said to extend to 26,500 Paris feet, and comprises 300 arches, or rather opening of pillars. These are not overspanned by arches, but there are placed above them large slabs of stone. Which, from the roadway 70 feet broad. The distance of the pillars is nearly 74 feet, the latter being 70 feet high, and 15 broad, and strengthened with stone facings, of the form of triangular prisms, which extend over the whole height of the pillars up to the transversal slabs. The latter (of course more than 70 feet long) extend in breadth to 15 feet in thickness. Other reports, however, assign no more than 43 feet, old Paris measure, to the distance of the pillars, and only 43 feet to breadth and thickness of the transversal slabs by which, of course, the length of the bridge is reduced one-half. even so, it would be an astonishing structure, being six times the length of the longest bridge in Europe, viz: the Pont de St. Esprit, at Lyons. The parapet, according to some reports, a railing, according to others, a balustrade, and every pillar supports a pedestal on which a lion, 21 feet long, and made of one block of marble, is placed.

BAKED INDIAN Pudding.—This should always be mixed up while, an hour or two or more, before baking. One part water, one of meal, and two of milk, answers well; all milk may be used, which, however, makes the pudding but little, if any, better. The milk, or milk and water, after boiling, should be poured upon the meal which is to be well stirred; sweeten with good molasses, syrup or sugar; fruit may also be added. It should be baked from four to eight hours, according to the size.—Water for Ladies.

OREGON DEBATE.

The following is an abstract of the important debate between Gen. Cass and Col. Benton, on the Oregon Boundary.

"As the recent episode in the debate on the Oregon question is now the all-absorbing topic of conversation at the seat of government, and will probably be discussed with the same interest throughout the country, the points at issue will probably be better understood from a brief review of the positions assumed, and the arguments advanced, than from a perusal of the elaborate speeches of the distinguished Senators themselves."

Gen. Cass, in his speech in the Senate on Tuesday, said that great doubts existed as to whether the line of 49 was established by the Commissioner's appointed under the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 for determining the boundary between the possessions of France and Great Britain on the North American continent. And to prove this, he quoted, among other authorities, the book on Oregon of Mr. Greenhow of this city, in which it is contended that the Commissioners never acted under that treaty, and had never established the limits between the British and French possessions in North America. Mr. Cass thought the view of Mr. Greenhow was correct. But whether the line was ever so established or not, was unimportant. When it could be shown that the boundary of 49 ran over the Rocky Mountains westward to the ocean, so as to bound our claim to the whole of Oregon, he would therefore forward agree to close his lips and never say another word as to any rights of the United States north of that parallel.

To this, Mr. Benton in the Senate on Wednesday—Mr. Cass being absent—undertook to vindicate history and the intelligence of the Senate from an error into which the Senator from Michigan had fallen. He would show, by the highest evidence that the commissioners did act, that they did establish the limits between France and Great Britain in North America, and that the parallel of 49 was one of the lines established. The applicability of the treaty of Utrecht to the question of boundary between the United States and Great Britain, grew out of the purchase of Louisiana, and was coeval with that purchase. He proceeded to show, with the instructions of Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, to Mr. Monroe, Minister to England, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and the negotiations and correspondence which preceded the convention between the two countries in 1807, that the two-fold fact was disclosed, that the commissioners did act under the treaty of Utrecht, and established the 49th parallel as the boundary between France and Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods indefinitely west. In the course of the negotiations both parties actually proposed articles, adopting the Utrecht line from the Lake of the Woods, with a proviso against its applicability to the country west of the Rocky Mountains. In adopting this line both articles were identical—the proviso was the same—the only difference was a modification as to the extent of the line.

Mr. Jefferson gave his consent to this arrangement, but in doing so, says Mr. Monroe, it is much to be wished and pressed, though not made an ultimatum, that the proviso to both [articles] should be omitted. This is in no view whatever necessary, and can have little other effect than as an offensive intimation to Spain that our claims extend to the Pacific Ocean. However reasonable such claims may be, compared with those of others, it is impolitic, especially at the present moment, to strengthen Spanish jealousies of the United States, which it is probably an object with Great Britain to excite by the claims in question.

This, Mr. Benton contended, was clearly Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the title of 49—he was for it throughout, in its whole extent, "indefinitely," as settled by the treaty of Utrecht, and not only for it, but earnestly and pressingly so.

Thus General Cass, Mr. B. said, by relying on Mr. Greenhow's book, instead of going to the authentic documents, had constituted himself a prisoner in the hands of the Forty-niners—doomed to dwell at 49—but should be allowed liberty of person, on his parole of honor given, never to use again that name of omen, the Russian boundary!

The Senator from Missouri had said, in regard to the treaty of Utrecht, that Commissioners were appointed, and did establish the parallel of 49, but he did not say that line ran over the Rocky Mountains, and that was the only part of any importance to this Oregon question.

There was no difficulty as to what was our boundary—East of the Mountains—our difficulty lay wholly West of them—and the question was whether the parallel of 49 was such a boundary between us and Great Britain as to affect our claim to the whole of Oregon.

Mr. Cass then proceeded to review the authorities quoted by Mr. Benton. The construction given to the motives of Mr. Jefferson, he considered entirely erroneous. The very part of the treaty which Mr. Jefferson wished to strike out, was the part which extended out to the Pacific Ocean, and this he wished out, that it might not alarm Spain with the idea that the United States had any pretensions to the Territory on the Northwest Coast, and operate unfavorably on the negotiations then pending for the acquisition of Florida.

The ground taken by Mr. Cass was, that the treaty of Utrecht established no boundary line west of the Rocky Mountains, and that therefore our claim was not limited by any such line in Oregon. The country on the Pacific was entirely unknown and unclaimed when the treaty of Utrecht was formed. British negotiations in 1793, and Mr. Pakenham in 1814, fix the commencement of the British title at the voyage of Capt. Cook in 1778. The treaty of Utrecht only provides for establishing laws between the French and British colonies, including the Hudson's Bay Company. The British held nothing west of that company's possessions, which by the charter included "lands, countries and territories" on the waters running into Hudson's Bay. Neither France nor England could claim the country to the Pacific, so as to divide it between them, for so late as the Nooka Convention, in 1790, the British government had expressly recognized the Spanish title to that country, and claimed only the end of it for her subjects, in common with those of Spain.

Gen. Cass, in concluding his remarks, said that he would now state to the Senator from Missouri what was the condition under which he said he would stop at the parallel of 49 degrees. He would read it precisely as he had delivered it in his speech:—"I now ask, sir, what right has any American statesman, or what right has any British statesman, to contend that our claim, whatever it may be, is not just as good north of this line of 49 deg. as it is south of it? When this question is answered satisfactorily, I, for one, will consent to stop there; but until then I am among those who mean to march, if we can, to the Russian boundary. This is my position, and I am willing at all times to adhere to my pledge."

These are the real points at issue between the two distinguished Senators, and may probably have an important bearing in the ultimate determination of the question of boundary.

The Mines of Lake Superior.

Letter from Thos. Child, published in Galena Gaz. Eagle River, Feb. 5, 1846.

"My brother, Joshua Child, has a prospect now that looks more flattering than any thing ever struck on the Lake. The world cannot eat it—or rather, I would say, never has beaten the show he has now in sight. After sinking forty feet, he struck a sheet of pure solid copper, extending the whole length of the shaft, ten feet, how much farther we cannot tell, for it is solid in each end of his shaft, and at the top from three to four inches thick, widening out to twelve inches thick in going down a few feet. He has sunk down on both sides of it twelve feet, to the bottom of it, and it is supposed from what is seen, to say nothing of what is running in the hill from each end of the shaft, that it will weigh at least four tons. He has sunk down several feet under this big sheet, and there over head is this large mass of native copper, suspended, as it were, by large masses at each end, unseen because uncovered. My brother came up this evening, and tells me he has struck another sheet of solid copper, not quite so thick at top, directly under this big one.—How large it is he cannot yet tell, as he has only sunk down a foot along each side of it. He has also started another shaft some two or three hundred feet down the hill, struck the vein, and is getting out chunks of pure copper, that will weigh from twenty to fifty pounds. He is tracing it down the hill, with the view of bringing up a level on the course of the vein.

I will mention one other discovery made on a location adjoining and close on this location, where they have made a discovery rich in silver. They are taking out some fine silver specimens, one of which I am told will weigh a pound, and it was nearly all pure silver.

Our winter, thus far, has been remarkably mild—snow about four feet deep.

From the Water-Cure Journal.

January 25th, 1846.

Mr. Editor.—I could not but remark, while looking over Dr. Combe's Principles of Physiology, the change which has taken place within a few years in regard to the treatment of disease of the chest and lungs. He says, (page 173, Harper's edition) "The second requisite to the well being of the lungs and to the free and salutary exercise of respiration, is a due supply of rich and healthy blood. Where, from defective food or impaired digestion, the blood is impoverished in quality and rendered unfit for adequate nutrition, the lungs speedily suffer, and that often to a fatal extent." So certain is this case, that in the lower animals tubercles can be produced in the lungs to almost any extent, by withholding a sufficiency of nourishing food. The same circumstances operate to a lamentable extent in our manufacturing towns, among the poorly fed population; whereas it is proverbial that butchers—a class of men who eat animal food twice or three times a day, and live much in the open air, are almost exempt from pulmonary consumption." It is necessary, he says, to furnish the food which will most easily combine with the oxygen in the lungs, in order to protect the already too weak tissues from its attacks.

Now, the treatment seems to be, especially with hydrobathists, to reduce the amount of food to the lowest point, and that the least nutritious, while the blood is being still more impoverished by copious draughts of cold water. Feeding to empty more of your time, I will close, with the hope, that as this is a subject interesting to many, you will give it a few words in your Journal.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent is mistaken in his impression, that we, as hydrobathists, reduce the amount of food to the lowest point. As physiologists, we say, that in this and every country, and in all periods of time, wherever human beings have had the means, the habitual taking of too great an amount of food, has been one of the most prolific sources of disease. In all systems of healing, it should be a prominent object to remove, as far as possible, the causes of disease; and, in order to do this, the dietetic and other habits must be regulated. It is often supposed that all we have to do, in many cases, is to give a large amount of nourishment. Hence the common expressions, "generous diet," "strengthening diet," "full diet," &c., &c. During the last stages of pulmonary consumption, patients are often recommended to take freely of rich food, the more the better, so long as there is any appetite; and this is done with the view of sustaining the individual. We should always bear in mind one fact, that a weakened system cannot receive and change into healthy blood, flesh, bone, &c., so great an amount of food as a strong healthy system. We may then easily overtax the system, and thus oppress and weaken it by too much food. Neither man nor animals live but a short time if the food is of a rich concentrated character, as sugar, oil, fat, and even wheat bread, in which the bran has been separated, is so rich that it soon destroys life, whereas, if the coarse innutritious bran is left unseparated, no such result occurs.

Individuals have been sustained for a long time upon coarse bread and water alone, but never upon fine. Magendie, the celebrated experimental physiologist of Paris, nourished dogs upon fine bread and water, and found that invariably the animals died in 7 weeks, varying a day or two; but on substituting coarse bread, the dogs thrived perfectly well. It is a law, then, of the animal system, that food must consist in part of innutritious matter.

In hypochondy we often find that patients increase in flesh, although the amount of food taken is diminished. In No. 3, page 71, of the present volume of the Journal, will be found a case, (that of Mr. Allen of Troy,) in which there was a remarkable increase of flesh, while, at the same time, the diet was of such a character as would generally be supposed to be insufficient. The true fact of the case, is that the weakened energies of the system were aroused into vigorous and more vigorous action by water externally and internally applied, and a natural increase of the flesh was the result. The food was more perfectly digested, and an improved state of all the fluids and solids of the system was brought about.

It is an erroneous notion that water impoverishes the blood. Water is a powerful agent, and may be made to affect the system very injuriously, as every one knows; and it will hereafter be found true, that, as a general thing, those undergoing water treatment do too much, especially in the drinking of water. It never does good, and may cause harm, to take the enormous quantities of water that some do. The best general rule, as we have elsewhere said, will be to drink as thirst demands. Cause thirst by exertion of body, and then the water is advantageously taken.

Concerning the diet and health of butchers, we do not believe that, as a general thing, they eat any more animal food than people in gener-

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

Business transacted in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia. Refer to: P. & A. POTTER, LOWER & BARROW, SOMERS & SWODGRASS, REYNOLDS, McFARLAND & Co. SPRING, GARD & Co.

JOSEPH W. JONES, No. 18 North 4th street, a few doors above Market street.

PHILADELPHIA, HAS constantly on hand a very large assortment of Looking Glasses, Baskets, Cedar Ware and Fancy Goods, which will be sold wholesale at the very lowest prices. N. B. Looking Glasses insured to any part of the country, without charge. Nov. 1, 1845.—6m

ALEXANDER L. HICKEY, TRUNK MAKER, No. 156 Chestnut 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.

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 shawl & Damask Venetian do American twisted and 2 1/2 do English Brugges and Wash Floor Cloths Strain and Passage Bookings Embossed Papers and Table Covers London Chouilles and Tufted Rugs Door Mats of every description. —MRS. G.

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 1/2 to 6 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. 22, 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 new style of Pink 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 has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and its 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 which 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, Lerne and Clinton Counties. Price of single machine \$5. H. B. MASSER. The following certificate is from a few of those who have these machines in use.

Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844. We, the subscribers, certify that we have now use, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washing Machine," and do not hesitate saying that it is most excellent invention. That, in washing, it will save more than one half the usual labor,—but 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 wear of tearing.—That it knocks off no buttons, and at the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, trunks, &c., may be washed in a very short time, without the least injury, and in fact without any parent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore cordially 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. PLEASANTS, GIDEON MARKLE, Hon. GEO. C. WELKER, BENJ. HENDRICKS, GIDEON LEISENRING.

our Hotel, (formerly Tremont House, No. 16 Chestnut street), Philadelphia, September 1st, 1844.

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 labor-saving machines ever invented. I formerly kept two women continually occupied in washing, who now do as much in two as they then did in one week. There is no iron or lead in washing, and it requires not more than one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have a number of other machines in my family, but so decidedly superior to every thing else, and 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.

PERIOR Port wine, Maderia and Lisbon wines. Also superior Brandy and Gin, Lemon up. Also a few barrels of Blue Fire, for sale by HENRY MASSER. Sunbury, July 19th, 1845.