H. B. MASSER, Editor. Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Mas-ser's Store.]

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H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUMBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.

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NEW CARPETINGS. THE subscribers have received, and are now opening a splendid assortment of the following

Saxony, Wilton and Velvet Carpetings Brussels and Imperial 3 ply do Extra superfine and fine Ingrains do CAR-English shaded & Damask Venetian do ING. American twilled and tig'd do English Druggetts and Woolen Floor Cloths Stair and Passage Bockings Embossed Piano and Table Covers London Cheuille and Tufted Rugs Door Matts of every description.
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The above goods will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are particularly invited to call and exa-

mine our stock before making their selections. CLARKSON, RICH & MULLIGAN, Successors to Joseph Blackwood, No. 111 Chesnut. corner of Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Feb. 22d, 1845,-

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Z'MIAWE .W .L Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory.

No. 37 North Third street, two doors below the CITY HOTEL, Philadelphia.

A LWAYS on hand, a large stock of UM-BRELLAS and PARASOLS, including the atest 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.—1y

SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

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

The subscriber has the exclusive right for Nornumberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Lu-rne and Clinton councies. Price of single ma-The following certificate is from a few of those he have these machines in use.

Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844. We, the subscribers, certify that we have now use, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Wash-g Machine," and do not heartate saying that it is most excellent invention. That, in Washing, will save more than one half the usual labor. hat it does not require more than one third the ual quantity of soap and water; and that there no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wearit the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, .ls, &c., may be washed in a very short time thout the least injury, and in fact without any parent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore perfully recommend it to our friends and to the blic, as a most useful and labor saving machine. CHARLES W. HEGINS,

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

18's Hotzt, (formerly Tremont House, No. 16 Chesnut street,) Philadelphia, September

ny house upwards of eight months, and do not tate to say that I deem it one of the most use-and valuable labor-saving machines ever invenand valuable labor-saving machines ever inven-I formerly kept two women continually oc-ed in washing, who now do as much in two as they then did in one week. There is no one-third the usual quantity of scap. I have a number of other machines in my family, but is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and the liable to get out of repair, that I would not ithout one if they should cost ten times the they are sold for. DANIEL HERR. PERIOR Port wine, Maderia and Liebon rines. Also superior Brandy and Gio, Lemon
p. Also a few barrels of Blux Fiss, for sale
HENRY MASSER.

anbury, 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 .- Jarranson.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, April 18, 1846.

Vol. 6--No. 30--Whole No. 290.



A Massachusetts Freeman's Address to the Enemy of Oregon.

BY JESSE E. DOW. Give up your country! Who are you Who dare her title deed to sever? Pause ere the guilty act you do, Lest you be stamp'd with shame forever. Your fathers' sunken graves shall speak, Their withering scorn from fields of story, And wild shall be the Eagle's shrick Of vengeance 'mid the stars of glory. Stand for your native land again-Each hallowed hearth, each holy altar-Your fathers shook the Lion's mane-Why should you basely cringe and falter? When met the free, the tyrant foe, On hill or plain, or lake or ocean; Nor struck for liberty a blow, With iron nerve and warm devotion? Then speak like freemen, you who dare To guard your native hills from danger; A righteous God your watch shall share, And save you from the hireling stranger. Your fathers won the western world; 'Tis your's the broad domain to cherish; Then let your banner be unfurled, And bid the foes of Freedom perish. There's not a spot so wild and bare, That sleeps beneath the Eagle's pinion,

Though winds and waters revel there, That is not worth a King's Dominion. On that bleak spot in years to come, Man's westward march shall be completed; Then Europe's hive shall cease to hum, And silence reign where life retreated. Tho' craven wretches seek retreat, The scorn of valor and of beauty,

The Revolution's drum shall beat, And call a million hearts to duty: From dark Nebraska's forest home, To the wild banks of the Del Norte-From east and west the hosts shall come, To strike for fifty-four and forty.

Shower and Sponge Bath in Consumption.

Professor Elliotson, of the University of London, in speaking of phthisis pulmonalis or consumption, goes on to mention the best preventives, as invigorating the body as much as possible by fresh air, daily exercise out of doors great regularity in sleep and in all good habits, committing to sort of excess in anything, carefully guarding the body with suitable clothing to every part, and mentioning, of course, some things that are utterly inconsistent, as the drinking malt liquors and wine, (although he admits the last, in most cases does harm,) says, "If we can do all this, we may in many cases prevent phthisis, especially if in addition we can make patients use the cold shower bath; many cannot bear a cold shower bath at first; but they can bear it tepid, and by degrees they can bear it cold. I saw a young gentleman whose brother died of phthisis; he expectorated blood at the same time as his brother; and they appeared equally disposed to phthisis. In one, the disease ran on very fast, and he died. The survivor was spitting blood continually; and the pupil of his eyes was large. I prevailed upon him to begin the use of the shower bath; and he has done so all the winter. The result is, that he has lost his cough, spits no more blood, and is now a strong young man; no doubt, if he takes care of himself and commit no excess of any description, he will go on well. I do not know any means so powerful in "hardening" the body as the cold shower bath; but it is to be remembered that we cannot "harden" every person, and that we may kill many in the attempt. Some ladies, in order to strengthen themselves, will go out of doors in the most frosty weather; and by that means often injure themselves. We may make the most delicate hot-house plant hardy by lowering the temperature gradually; but what will harden one will kill, another, and what will not "harden" one person at all would be quite sufficient to harden another, and therefore the greatest care should be employed. Some try to "harden" themselves by having the window open; and they glory in having snow on their coverlets; some can bear it, but a great number could never bear any thing of the kind. Still I am sure it is proper treatment to "harden" people as much as can be borne."

Further on, Professor Elliotson says, very roperly, that when the shower bath cannot be borne, sponging, tepid or cold, is highly useful and productive of great comfort, especially when the hectic is on. It is also the most efficient means of preventing heetic sweats, and as to the time most suitable, the patient's feelings of comfort should always be consulted.

Water-Cure Journal. The business of carpet weaving in Auburn gives employment to some 700 or 800 indivi-

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.] FROM WASHINGTON. Great Excitement in the House-Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Webster-Secret Service Mo-

ney-Serious Charges against Mr. Web-ster-The Oregon Question-Mr Clayton's

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1846. A most exciting debate occurred in the House this morning, which occupied the whole day, on certain resolutions offered by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, which will be found below, and which will be prefaced with some remarks of the most pointed character in reference to Mr. Webster.

Mr. Ingersoll said, I have put the few words ! desired to say into writing, that there may be no misreport or mistake about them.

I would not ask the indulgence of the House for my personal vindication; but the occasion involves the most precious privilege of members of this House, in which the people are represented. Its freedom of speech has been grossly attacked, through me, by a Senator, Mr. Daniel Webster. Of him, as a Senator or an individual, I never have spoken here. Of Mr. Daniel Webster's misconduct as Secretary of State I have often spoken, mostly to censure it, in the instance which provoked him this session, with a severity which I acknowledge justifies retort.

All I rise to do is, to ask the House to indulge me with a word of explanation of some resolutions, to which I suppose there can hardly be ob-

If adopted, I presume they may be answered by next Monday, and then I shall pray permission to speak on the subject.

One of them is designed to bring officially before this House the Journal or Minutes of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, in February, 1843, when the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Adams, was Chairman of that Com-

According to good precedents and authorities, I am entitled to read these minutes to the House, without its leave. But as doubts may be entertained, I prefer to obviate all objections by obtaining its sanction in form.

These minutes will prove that Mr. Secretary Webster made known to members o' that committee, by a written communication, the President's wish for a spectal mission to Great Britian, which special mission. I think will sufficiently appear, was to settle the Oregon question by yielding what Mr. Webster has lately denied our right to claim.

The resolution for information from the De partment of State will bring forth proof of Mr. Secretary Webster's misdemeanors in office, his fraudulent misapplication and personal use of the ablic funds, and corrupting party presses with the money appropriated by law for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. When discharged, as he was, from the department to which he was so great a disgrace, he was a dilinquent and public defaulter. He did not account or the public money he fraudulently abstracted from the department till more than a year after he was expelled from it, and did not account for most of it then by paying back the money he abstracted, but by vouchers from notoriously base agents of his choice, who receipted for it, to be expended in managing party presses.

Papers from the Department of State, some o them signed by him, will reveal the mystery of what one of his corrupt agents, in a letter to him marked private, applauds as Mr. Webster's new and admirable mode of settling the Northeastern Boundary question, after the forty years' blundering, however honest and patriotic, of Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Van Buren, who did not consider it right to expend public moneys in corrupting the press and the people.

It is sickening, if not sad reality, that a man of ine abilities, as preposterously as profanely miscalled God-like, should be exposed in his mean and paltry contrivances and associations with no toriously base fellows, in palpably vile misuse of the public money.

When I spoke the offensive words of the Sc cretary, which appeared to have goaded him to the madness generally betraying the guilty, I had no idea of the extent of his offence. Indeed, I have not now; for detection is only begun since he called me to it. One of his coadjutors writes to the Secretary of State that he presumes the contingent fund is ample and the Secretary's control over it complete.

. These papers, when made printed documents. will show also the application of some of the same secret contingent fund to the release of McLeod; and although Mr. Webster is reported to have said in the Senate that there was only one letter on that subject, three in one and the same

day will appear. Whether, when possessed of the proofs of Mr. Secretary Webster's malversation, corruption and delinquency, his offences will be deemed imneachable misdemeanors in office, conviction for which must remove him from the Senate, and disqualify him to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States, will remain to

Should it be necessary to go to that extremity the similitude will be wonderful with the great English lawyer, called by a poet, "the wisest and meanest of mankind."

It will be seen that the detection, if I am pot mistaken, which my former disclosures may lead to, will merge my individual wrong, and calm | vestigation.

tive character, freedom and privilege of this | character of the secret service fund, and said House, in the much greater importance of misdemeanors in office. When Congress sees the proofs I propose to submit, they will judge all parties, and do what is right. It is useless, and would be worse than useless, for me to apply epithets to Mr. Webster. I desire to try him, and be tried myself, by proof.

The following resolutions were then submitted. The proviso to the first, is the amendment, accepted by Mr. Ingersoll, alluded to in the debate which ensued.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be furnished to this House an account of all payments made on President's certificates, from the fund appropriated by law through the agency of the State Department, for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, since the 4th of March, '41, with copies of all the entries, receipts, letters, veuchers, memorandums, or other evidence of such payments, to whom paid, for what, and particularly all concerning the Northeastern boundary dispute with Great Britain; also copies of whatever communications were made from the Secretary of State, during the last session of the 27th Congress, particularly February, 1843, to Mr. Cushing and Mr. Adams, members of the Committee of the House on Foreign Affairs, of the wish of the President of the United States to institute a special mission to Great Britain; also copies of all letters on the books of the Department of State to any officer of the United States, or any person in New York, concerning Alexander McLeod: Provided, that no document or matter so requested to be furnished by the foregoing resolution, which, in the opinion of the President, would improporly involve the citizens or subjects of any foreign power.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs submit to the House the journal or minutes of that Committee, during the last session of the 27th Congress.

Mr. Dromgoole advocated the adoption of the

Mr. Bayley, of Virginia, opposed the resolutions, though he did so, not from any particular feelings of friendship for Mr. Webster.

Mr. Hilliard also opposed the resolutions, and expressed his regret that a man who had illustrated the American name, as Mr. Webster had done, should have so tew friends in this House. He should be the meanest of men if he did not bear his testimony to the rigid and scrupulous

Mr. Winthrop rose not to defend Mr. Webster, that he would not condescend to do, but in defence of the honor and dignity of the House. A member of this House had made certain charges against the Senator from Massachusetts. They had, within ten days been denied in manner and terms not for him to comment upon. Under the influence of the feelings engendered by the Senator from Massachusetts, the gentleman from Pennsylvania had brought forward these resolutions.

Mr. Ingersoll here asked whether he (Mr. Winthrop) had not publicly said, severals days before the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts had been delivered, that the scarifying process was to be applied to him (Mr. In-

The reply of Mr. Winthrep was indistinctly heard, but he was understood to deny the right of any one to catechise him there as to remarks

made out of the House. Mr. Ingersoll made a very significant and

contemptuous motion of the body and hands toward Mr. Wintbrop, but said nothing. Mr. Winthrop continued, that he believed

Mr. Webster had given his friends pretty generally to understand that the process was to be

Mr. Ingersoll. The question which I asked was, whether the gentleman did not use the

Mr. Winthrop. If the gentleman is so very desirous to know, I believe I have used the expressions!

Mr. W. opposed the resolution, and also the amendment. He was opposed to placing this matter in the hands of the Secretary of Statea friend of the gentleman from Pennsylvaniato give to him the opportunity of producing just such papers as he may think proper, and suppressthose which may be necessary to a proper elucidation of the whole subject.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, opposed the adoption of the resolutions, on the ground that it would be establishing a precedent destructive of the objects contemplated by the secret service fund. It such a fund were necessary that secrecy should be maintained.

Mr. Seddon advocated the adoption of the resolutions on the ground that it was due to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts that the examination should be made. He had been charged here by a distinguished member of this body with serious offences; and though politically opposed to him, his regard to his American reputation led him to desire the in-

the injustice done through me to the representa- Mr. Adams made some explanations as to the the peaceful bosom of mother earth.

hat so far from being used for purposes of corruption, there was no fund more honorably apristed, and with more advantage to the country. He mentioned an instance during his administration; in which the whole appropriation had been expended, for a single object, which was unknown to any one, and never communicated to any except his successor in office after the expiration of his own term-that was applied in reference to a commercial treaty with the Sublime Porte, concluded by his successor.

Mr. Ingersoll. The object of the resolution is to get a guilty Secretary of State who has abused the power.

Mr. Adams said that if the fund had been used by any Secretary of State for purposes of corruption, it must have been with the sanction of the President of the United States, who alone has the control of the fund, and is alone responsible for its expenditure. So far as Mr. Webster was concerned, he believed that investigation would result to his honor, rather than his injury. But the President only was responsible for the expenditure, and as to any secret service money expended during the period referred to in the resolutions, he believed the present President would know no more about it than the House of Representatives.

Mr. Yancey contended that Congress had the power over the question; that they made the appropriation, and they had a right to know how it had been expended. And what was there in the present state of things that legislation should be smothered ! Certainly not the gross attack upon the gentleman from Pennsylvania, at the other end of the capital-an attack which has so sunk its author in the estimation of all honorable men-so sunk him in the kennel of degradation that the 'hand of resurrection can never bring him forth.' He proceeded at some length, and with great severity, to comment upon the course of Mr. Webster, and was rather severe upon his colleague, too, Mr. Hilliard, who had defended him,

Mr. Hilliard replied to M. Yancey. The previous question was here moved by M. McClernard, which was sustained, and the

28. So the resolutions were adopted. A resolution, offered to-day by Mr. Bayley, calling for all correspondence in reference to the McLeod case, is still pending.

The debate in the House to-day has been the most exciting of the session, and is of a char-

The Sikhs of India-thirty thousand of whose roops have fallen in the Punjaub-owe their defeat to their ignorance of the bayonet. They couldn't stand before that ugliest of all war movements-a charge at the point of the bayonet. Their artillery was magnificent, far superior to anything used at the battle of Water-

HUMAN GLORY .- There arrived at Hull, not long since, a Dutch vessel, navigated by a man, wife and four daughters, laden with bones raked from the battle fields of Napoleon, to be sold by the bushel-for manure to grow turnips.

THE PLEASURE OF ROYALTY.—The Emperor of Russia sleeps upon a leather matrass, stuffed with hay, with a big dog and a pair of pistols beside him. The fear of a violent death seems to be always present to him-and it is only by preserving the strictest incognito that he is able to take solitary walks for which he has so

PENNY POST SYSTEM. - The Penny Post was established in London by a retired undertaker by the name of Murry, in the year 1683. In 1711 the government discovered that the business, which had by that time become a very profitable one, belonged of right to themselves, and therefore took it away from him; but allowed him a pension of £200 per annum for the remainder of his life.

"RESOLVED TO DIE RICH."-A very good story is told in the United States Journal of a sailor on board a vessel laden with Spanish dollars, which had been wrecked. The crew were taken off the wreck in boats, and just before the last boat was pushed off, a man was sent back to ascertain if there might not still be some one left. On arriving an the main deck, where the casks had been left, he found a fellow who had broken open several of the receptacles of base in dropping his napkin, bread, and fork upon the lucre, and spread the contents thereof on a table cloth deck, in the midst of which be was seated, weapon in hand. Being told that the ship was fast going to pieces, he replied, "The ship may go-I have lived a poor rascal all my life, and I am resolved to die rich," Remonstrance was vain, and poor Jack, who preferred the death of a rich man to the life of a "poor rascal," was left to die alone in his glory."

In a single year four thousand millions of act their busy parts, and sink back again into PIRCES OF ADJERTHING.

Every subsequent insertion, 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, \$3; two squares, \$5; one square, \$3 50.
Advertisements left without directions as to the length of timu they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

ingly.
Sixteen lines or less make a square.

From the Natchez Free-Trader. The Origin of the Prairies.

In lately passing through the prairie country we were at some pains in searching for geological facts by which to account for the formation of these vast level plains and their destitution of timber. The result has satisfied us that they were once covered with water, either as the bottom of lakes, running streams, or in the same manner of the everglades of Florida. The upper stratum is loose sand or dark loam, such as forms the bottom of lakes and rivers or contiguous marshes; the next is sand, clay, and pebbles of large size, bearing evidence of having been rolled about by the action of the water, and deposited in their present position by the same agency. Large numbers of fossil shells, of fresh water formation, are found in every direction and stratum. Besides these, large erratio blocks of granite, sometimes many feet in circumference and many tons in weight, and other transported fragments, are to be met with scattered over all the prairies; and, on the southern shores of the lakes, wherever the superficial sand and gravel have been removed from the rocky strata, straight parallel furrows appear ploughed in their smooth surface, running in a general southern direction, and always preserving their parallelism.

The only rational mode of accounting for the ppearauce of these transported fragments, as no formation of a similar nature exist south of the great lakes, appears to us to be through the agency of water and ice. During the submergence of these vast fields, when the lakes must have disembogued themselves through the Gulf of Mexico, these huge boulders were caught up by the ice, firmly imhedded in it, and driven off by the northern blasts or stream into a more southern climate, and when the ice melted in spring, they were deposited where they now are found. This is to us the only means of accounting for their appearance, as well as parallel furrows in the rocks on the southern shores of the lakes. By what agency this state of affairs was changed, whether by the upheaving of the prairies from the action of internal fires, or their gradual filling up by the annual deposition final vote being taken, resulted-yeas 126, nays of the loose detritus washed down by the stream or deposited from the melting ice, it is useless to speculate. But as the whole of the alluvial lands of the valley of the Mississippi are of comparatively recent formation it is not improbable, that the waters of the great lakes washed the bases of the hills on both sides of the Missssippi, and that the whole intervening space now so fertile and fruitful, was then a dark rolling stream of liquified mud. To us it appears that the whole west is the richest field for the geoligist in the world, and none more so than those portions of the country lying between the lakes and the Ohio.

> THE CONFESSION.-A cloud was seen to pass suddenly over the features of Maria. The luy . ture forsook her dark eyes .- Her spirit seemed

"Triumphs the lily now on that young cheek

Ten times did Harvey importune her to acquaint him with the cause of her sadness-Sadly and silently she sat-

And now and then a sigh she stole And tears began to flow.

Breaths there a wretch so base as to injure you-my dearest-by word or action ! Tell me-and by thine heart as pure as heaven, I will never rest until I've redressed thy wrongs ! Is an awful mystery locked up in thy bosom, that I must not know! Tell me the secret-and by the ringlets of thy hair I'll never reveal its though the blackest torments rack me ! tell thine own Harvey "what lies heavy in the breast !"

She blushed-she placed her fair hands across her bosom-looked languidly into her lover's face, and softly, like the last low breathings of an expiring saint-she thus confessed : "Tis them darn'd green apples, Harv."

It is the custom in Russia for a soldier who happens to meet an officer standing in the street to come to a halt, and not to move forward until his superior starts, if he should stand still for twenty-four hours.

A story is told in the Cincinnati Enquirer of a Scothman who was dining out for the first time, and was consequently a little uneasy in His boots. During the first course he succeeded floor, and as he made a dive for them, his coat coller capsized his soup-plate and gave him . warm shower bath. While in this agreeable situation, his host called out, 'Mr. Campbell?" A half smothered voice issuing from under the table, replied, 'I wish he was in h-II.

Laws or Tonney.-A gentleman in New Orleans was agreeably surprised the other day to find a plump turkey served up for his dinner. and enquired of his servant how it was obtained. human beings appear on the busy stage of life. "Why, as," replied blacker, "dat ar turkey is been roosin on our fents , ree nites ; so die mornin I seise him for "se yent ob de fence."