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

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

Refer to: P. & A. Revouut, Lowen & Bannoy, Philad. SOMERS & SKODGHASS. RETNOLDS, McFanland & Co. Spaning, Goon & Co.,

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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

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WHERE all kinds of leather trunks, valises and carpet bags, of every style and pattern are manufectured, in the best manner and from the best materials, and sold at the lowest rate. Philadelphia, July 19th, 1815 .- 1y.

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

Saxony, Wilton and Velvet Carpetings) CAR-Brussels and Imperial 3 ply do Extra superfine and fine Ingraius do PET-ING. English shaded & Damask Venetian do American twilled and fig'd do English Pruggetts and Woolen Floor Cloths Stair and Passage Bockings Embossed Piano and Table Coverage London Cheuille and Tufied Rugs Door Matts of every description. -ALSO-

A large and extensive essertment of Floor Oil Cloths, from one to eight yards wide, cut to fit eve ry description of rooms or passages.

Also, low priced Ingrain Carpetings from 311 to 624 cents per yard, together with a large and extensive assortment of goods usually kept a, carpe

The bore 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 Chesnut corner of Franklin Place. Philadelphia, Feb. 224, 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. LWAYS on hand, a large stock of UM-BRELLAS and PARASOLS, including the test 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 classwhere. Feb. 22, 1845.—1y

SHUGERT'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE. THIS Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and has given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its construction, that it cannot get out of order. It contains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to got 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 imporance, it costs but little over half as much as other vashing machines.

The subscriber has the exclusive right for Norhumberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Luerne and Clinton counties. Price of single ma-H. B. MASSER. The following certificate is from a few of those the have these machines in use.

Sumaly, Aug. 24, 1841. We, the subscribers, certify that we have now we, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washg Machine," and do not hesitate 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 sual quantity of soap and water; and that there no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wearg or tearing .- That it knocks off no buttons, and at the finest clothes, such as collars, bees, tucks, lis, &c., may be washed in a very short time out the least injury, and in fact without any parent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore blic, as a most useful and labor saving machine.

CHARLES W. HEGINS, A. JORDAN, CHS. WEAVER. CHS. PLEASANTS, GIDEON MARKLE. Hop. GEO. C. WELKER. BENJ. HENDRICKS, GIDEON LEISENRING.

an's Horat, (formerly Tremont House, No

31st. 1844. I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine my house upwards of eight months, and do not itate to say that I deem it one of the most uselabor-saving machines ever inven-. I formerly kept two women continually oc-ied in washing, who now do as much in two ye as they then did in one week. There is no at or test in washing, and it requires not more in one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have s is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and little liable to get out of repair, that I would not without one if they should cost ten times the

UPERIOR Port wine, Maderia and Lisbon wines. Also superior Brandy and Gin, Lemon up. Also a few barrels of BLUE FISH, for sale 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 .- JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, May 16, 1846.

Vol. 6--No. 34--Whole No. 294.

WASHINGTON. How might a Briton bless thee without blame Yet how deny thy worth its honest praise? Great, virtuous, modest, whose unspotted name Is stamped in gold upon the rolls of fame-Whose brow is circled by her brightest bays

Part of thy glory still let England claim, For still she loves her noble child always : Into what times, what regions shall we roam. To find thy peer-Leonidas in fight, Pure Cincinnatus, meek retiring home,

Fabius the wise, or Cato the upright? Nature bath culled the best of Greece and Rome And mouldering all their virtues into one, Gave to her infant world a Washington. English paper.

The following translation of a favorite song of the German students has a political meaning: the image of the dead maiden serving to represent liberty, which is the fashion of young Germany to consider a defunct in the Fatherland :

Der Wirthin Tochterlein. O'er Heidelberg's old castle The rays of morning shine, As journeyed forth three students

Across the silver Rhine; And they came to a small hotel, Where, in the time of old, Rich wine of Assmanhausen, The good Frau wirthin sold.

"We know the juice is famous Which from the grape is prest, Come, then, a flagon give us, Frau wirthin of the best." "High in the mantling brimmer My rich wine sparkies red, but her whose eyes were brighter, My gentle child, is dead." Then forth into the chamber,

They took their mournful way, Where, like a fair flower withered, Frau Wirthin's daughter lay. And the foremost on her gazing. As he marked her pale cold brow, Said, "Maiden, oh! I knew not How I loved thee until now." When the second saw her lying Calmly as one that slept. He turned him in the chamber,

And bowed his head, and wept, "I see thee," he said, "faded Upon thy virgin bier-Oh! how my heart has loved thee Through many a bye-gone year." But the third, before replacing O'er her couch the foneral viel. Bent down and kissed the maiden Upon her lips so pale. "To thee the dearest homage I give which heart can pay :

Stern death may take thy beauty, But not my love away."

EPIGRAM. Maria's like a clock they say, Unconscious of her beauty;

She regulates the live long day, Exact in every duty. If this be true, such self-command, Such well directed powers, Oh! may her little minute hand Become a hand of hours.

A Chapter on Rats.

We have read a pretty tough rat story in the Penny Magazine," but it is said to be authentic. "An open box," says the narrator, "containing some bottles of Fiorence oil, was placed in a room which was seldom visited. On going into the room for one of the bottles, it was percieved that the pieces of the bladder and the cotton, which were at the mouth of each hottle, had disappeared; and that a considerable quantity of the centents of the bottles had been consumed. This circumstance having excited surprise, some of the bottles were filled with oil, and the mouths of them secured as before The next morning the covering of the bottles had again been removed, and part of the oil was gone. On watching the room, through a small window, some rats were seen to get into the box, thrust their tails into the necks of the bottles, and then, withdrawing them, lick off the cil which adhered to them."

Another story about these animals, almost as wonderful, we have upon the authority of a clergymen in England. He says that he was walking out in a medow one evening, and he emigrating. He stood perfectly still, and the whole army passed close to him. Among the number he tells us was an old rat who was blind. He held a piece of stick by one end in his mouth, while another rat had hold of the other end of it, and was conducting him.

A good man has well remarked, that jesting upon serious subjects is ever the mark of a shallow and superficial mind, poor in ideas, and still poorer in judgment.

JOHN U. WARING.

This was a notorious, and in some respects a remarkable man. He was lately shot, as we world. stated previously, by some person secreted in a Hotel, and died some hours afterwards. His muderer was not discovered. The last Lexington (Ky.) Gazette had the following very interesting account of his last moments and gen- and the wooings of Mercy, can have no hope in ernl character :

We have heard it stated that no 'cost of mail' was found upon his body after his death. He was, in his life and death, a most unfortunate man. From some cause or other, his mind appears to have taken a wrong bend many years ago, which led him into a long series of acts of an unjustificable character, and involved him in inquierable feuds, and almost innumerable combats. We became acquainted with him in 1826-7, while he was residing in Union county, in this state, and have been tolerably familiar with his history both before and since that period. Since the conclusion of the border wars between England and Scotland few men have acted a similar part in civilized life. At times he was upon terms of defiance with the whole community in which he lived; his life has been repeatedly attempted; he was always 'armed to the teeth,' when he left his house which was in itself almost an arsenal .- When killed he had a brace of six barrelled revolving pistols and a large bowie knife upon his person, and was momentarily expecting an attack from some one

of his numerous foes. He was a lawyer, and most of his difficulties originated from the mode in which he practised his profession. By buying up old and doubtful claims he involved himself in endless litigation and the bitterness generally attendant upon such cases was deepened and widened by the manner in which he conducted his suits. No apprehension of personal danger ever deterred him from purchasing those claims, or prosecuting them to the utmost afterwards. On the contrary, the prospect of danger seemed rather an add tional inducement; and he was at all times ready to defend them by tongue, pen, or pistol.

Had his mode of warefare been more bold and open, he would have avoided much of the obloquy which his course drew down upon him. But so exceedingly circumspect had he been in always placing himself in an apparently jus- reach it." tifiable position, legally, that many doubted his wound up to the hour of his death.

The ball entered just above his left eye, which materials; finding he was misunderstood, with all the force he could muster, feebly articulated the word-'ink.' Supposing he wished his will written, a lawyer was called in for that purpose, Waring refused his assistance, drew the materials towards him, and wrote a number of notes, requesting the attendance of his son-in-law, papers from the clerk's office and his own resquired, although bleeding freely internally, with from his nostrils and mouth, without displaying the slightest symptoms of pain, he proceeded calmly and sternly with his final task at which he was engaged until late at night. He completed some unfinished contracts, entered into a new one, gave receipts, settled accounts, brought a suit, drew up his will, and arranged all his worldly affairs as far as it was possible.

The scene, while thus engaged, has been described to us as the most melancholy and appalling one which was probably ever witnessed. The internal hemorrhage compelled him to remain in a sitting posture from the time he was wounded until he died. His gray hair dabbled in his own blood, with which his dress and tacles pressed firmly down upon his protruded eve, which rested in ghastly prominence upon his check, he plied his pen with relentless determination. Life's last sands were ebbing fast-minutes had become to him things of the last importance. Yet, precious as the fleeting moments were, his labors were greatly lengthened by the occasional rapid ejection of gare from his mouth, bespattering and obliterating what he had written. Pushing the bloodstained sheet aside, his task was again resumed with unshaken firmness. In this seeming conflict between destiny and himself Waring triumphed. observed a great number of rats in the act of He had lived twelve hours longer than the physicians deemed possible, and had still time to have paid some attention to his eternal welfare. Our information leads us to believe that this was entirely disregarded; and that he died as unforgivingly as he lived. It is said that one of his family begged, on bended knees' that he, (Waring) would forgive his enimies-he shook his head and stamped his foot, in stern denial. dians of whom he employs 400. His annual

Waring. May his spirit find more peace in the next, than was vouchsafed to him in this

Vain hope! 'The wages of sin is death.' The soul that sinneth it shall die! He that obstinately rejects the only Saviour, and hardens his heart against the demands of Justice death .- Pittsburgh Gazette.

Faith of the Indians.

If the following account, given by Cutline, of the faith of some of the Western tribes of Indians, is correct, it goes far to prove that they retain traditionary superstitions, derived at some former period from the Romans or Roman Cath-

olics. An old cheif thus describes it : 'Our people all believe that the spirit lives in a future state; that it has to pass a oreadful. deep and rapid stream which is bemmed on all sides by high and rugged hills-over the stream, from hill to hill, there is a long and slippers pine log, with the bark peeled off, over which the dead have to pass to the delightful bunting grounds. On the other side of the stream, there are six persons on the good hunting grounds, with rocks in their hands which they throw at them all, when they are on the middle of the log. The good walk safely to the good hunting grounds, where is one continual day; where the trees are always green; where the sky has no clouds; where there are fine and continual breezes; where there is one continual scene of feasting, dancing and rejoicing; where is no pain nor trouble, and people never grow old, but forever live and enjoy the youthful pleasures. try to dodge, by which they fall from the log, and go down thousands of feet to the water. which is dashing over the rocks, and is stinking with dead fish and animals, where they are carried around and brought continually back to the same place in whirpools, where the trees are all dead, and the waters are full of toads, lizards and snakes; where the lost are always sick, and never die; where the wicked are continually climbing up by thousands on the side of the high rock, from which they can overlook the beautiful country of the good hunting grounds, the place of the happy, but can never

ANOTHER ATTRACTION - An Italian, one Dr. personal courage. It is but fair, however, to Silvestre, is about to exhibit some remarkable and the innocent. Appease all quarrels that say that his life had been secretly aimed at by specimens of petrefaction. It appears that Dr. thou canst. Procure good officers, and see that his enemies, and that he displayed unyielding Silvestre has discovered a method of harden- they do their duty. Keep thy expenses withfirmness from the time of receiving his death ing, even to the consistency or rather solidity of marble, any organized substance. Dr. S. is a man of middle age, of an exceedingly intelliwas forced from its socket and rested on his gent appearance, and is stated to be a chemist cheek; it passed through the root of his tangue, of considerable eminence, although his name is down his throat and perforated his lungs. Im- not a familiar one in the scientific world-lie mediately after recovering from a few moments exhibited & human head-a man's-with the of insensibility, he made a sign for writing brain exposed—the upper portion of the skull be ing sawn off, and as it was hard as stone, resembling its color and emitting no offensive effluvium, it somewhat resembled, but was, of course, infinitely more interesting than a wax model.

He also exhibited a woman's head, with the bair parted and dressed, the bair retaining its flexible properties and color, although the surface from which it grew resembled stone. idence, &c. &c. Having procured what he re- There was also a child's hand, plump and dimpled, as in life, but cold, semi-transparent, and the blood gushing rapidly at short intervals ringing like marble when struck. A piece of ready your spices to embalm his body, poor, liver, of its deep rich chocolate brown color, threadbare garment that it is ! and issue you tongue appeared as if it never could have emit- such already his name is aromatic in the mouths ted a sound. It was literally a tongue in a of men."-North American Review. stone. But the prettiest of these petrefactions was a large boquet of choice flowers, all preserving their natural colors, but as hard and rigid as if some cunning workman had carved them similar specimen of nature's handiwork; for A war upon the race will doubtless be commennot only the leaves and petals were rendered ced forthwith. stone-like, but the minute hairform stems were rendered corsline. The flowers were preserved, it was stated, by a modification of the peperson were almost entirely covered—his spec. trifying process, which was explained to be a pnematic extraction of the juices, and a steeping for a considerable time in chemical solutions. I should remark that the effect produced was quite different from what I have observed to result from steeping articles in petrifying springs, which merely deposite a carbonate of time. Dr. Silvestre says that so cheap is his brought you here, my friend !' process, that at a very small expense our dead friends may be turned into stone; and one gentleman waggishly proposed that our great men. as seen as they were dead, should be petrified and stuck on a pedestal, and so save the expense

A CALIFORNIA FARMER .- A gentleman writing from California to the editor of the St. Louis Reveille says, his stock consists of about 4000 head of oxen, 1700 horses and mules, 3000 sheep, and as many bogs. They all pasture themselves without difficulty in the rich prairies and bottoms of the Sacramente, and only require to be attended. This is to be done by Inmoil, strife, bitterness and bloodshed, John U. I ley, peas, beans, &c, in proportion.

The last Hours of St. Louis of France.

ris for the sea-shore; on the 1st July he sailed from France. The sad, sad story of this his last earthly doing need not be here repeated. Led. we scarce know why, to sail to Tunis; without wishing it, involved in an unjust and cruel war with the Moors; delayed by the tardiness of his able but abominable brother, Charles of Anjou : and seeing daily his army melt away beneath the heat of the climate, thirst, hunger, pestilence, and the Moorish arrows; it was too certain that the last of the crusaders was drawing near his end. From his resting-place, the castle of Carthage, Louis could look out upon the burning sands of the shore, the molten sea, the sky of burnished brass; he could watch the southern winds sweep the sharp dust of the desert into the camp of his followers; could behold the African horsemen hovering around his devoted troops, destroying every straggler. Leaning with his thin, feeble hands upon the battlements, he looked toward the bay were floated the ship in which his favorite son lay sick, striken by the plague which was consuming so many; which even then had fastened upon the king's own blood. With tearful, anxious, yet patient and confiding eyes, he watched the vessel just moving in the roll of the bay under that August sun, and prayed to God and Jesus that his son might live, and his brother quickly come. His prayer was not granted; on the third of August the Count of Nevers died; on the eleventh, his death was told to his father; on the morning of the 25th the fleet of Charles of Anjou had not yet appeared. The wicked when they see the stones coming Meanwhile, the poison in the veins of the moparch had through twenty-one days been working, and none yet knew whether he would live ordie. From his sick-bed he had sent messames of comfort and resignation to the sick around him; on his bed of weakness and pain be had finished those advices to his successor which should be engraved in adamant, and given to every king and king's son to grow better by. 'Hold to justice,' such are some of his words; 'be inflexible and true, turning beither to the right hand nor the left, and sustain the cause of the poor until justice be done him. It any one has to do with thee, be for him and against thyself. Beware of beginning war, . . . and if it be begun, spare the Church

'So passed the closing hours of the French king. During the night of the twenty-fourth of August, he asked to be taken from his bed. and laid, unworthy sinner as he was, on a bed of ashes. His request was complied with; and so he lay, his hands crossed, his eyes fixed upon the suffering form of his Saviour, until some three hours after the next midday. Those who sat by and saw how his breath failed him, drew the curtains of the window to admit the slight breeze that curled the waters of the hav, and looked out, carelessly, into the August atternoon. Afar off, a fleet was just coming in sight, the long-expected fleet of Anjou. With beating hearts they knelt and told the royal invalid on his couch of ashes; but his car was deaf, his eve lifeless, his jaw fallen! Make somewhat resembled red granite, and a potrified | bulls to embalin his memory as a saint; for as

It has lately been discovered in Florida, that an alligator is as valuable in-his way, as a sperm whale; their oil is said to be better for lamps from the Parian marble. Conning indeed must than even whale oil, and a good sized animal sculptor have been, who could have produced a will yield from a barrel to a barrel and a half.

> Efforts are being made in Boston, to get up an association for insuring against sickness.

THE SCHOOLMANTER AT FAULT .- A good man was lately attempting the conversion of a convict, in one of our prisons, who has shown some signs which were considered hopeful. After suitable opening, the instructor, wishing to make his teachings appropriate, said, 'what

'Two sheriffs,' said the catechuman. 'Ahem! ves-but I mean-bad intemperance

any thing to do with your misfortune !" 'Yes,' said the convict, meekly; they were both drunk.' The examiner passed on to the next hopeful subject.

The Pittsburg Despatch notices a quack advertisement, headed,

'We challenge the country!' He thinks it illegal to give a challenge with what may so properly be termed 'deadly wea-

An Irish doctor salvertises that the deaf may hear of him at his house in Liffy-street, where So passed from this earth, and a life of tur- crop of wheat is about 12,000 bushels, with bar- also blind patients may see him from ten till

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

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, \$8; two squares,

\$5; one square, \$3 50.

Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accord;

Sixteen lines or less make a square.

Brilliant Whitewash.

'On the sixteenth of Murch, 1270, he left Pa Much is said of the streece white-wash, on the east side of the President's House at Wash-

The following receipt for making it, with

some additional improvements, learned by experiment. "Take half a bushel of nice, unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam, Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean selt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, ground to a thin paste, and stired and boiled hot ; half's pound of powdered Spanish Whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by sorking it well. and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water, Add five gallons of water to the whole mixture ; stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade you like. Spanish brown stirred in will make a red or pink, more or less deep according to quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls.-Finly pulverized common clay, well mixed up with Spanish brown, before it is stirred in the mixture, makes it like color. Lamp black and Spanish brown mixed together, produce a reddish stone color. Larne black in moderate quantities makes a slate color. very suitable for the outside of buildings, Yellow other stirred in makes a vellow wash, but chrome goes farther, and makes a color reperally esteemed prettier. In all those more the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of the coloring matter ased. It is difficult to make a rule, because the tastes are very different: it would be best to tre experiments on a shingle and let it dry. Thave been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the col. or has on the whitewash which makes it crack the peel. When walls have be a badly smoked and you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use before it is stirred into the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons should be wanted the same proportion should be observed.

I had a friend in the Indian country who was a rare parrator, but suspected of embellishment. He never tailed in a story. He was a genius. No matter what the incident, he could relate, so as to be intensely interesting or irresistably amusing. He had one buffalo tale, as tough as any, that he used to tell with a naivette and earnestness, that made us forget its improbable features.

'One morning, when I was in the Blackfort country,' he would say, 'I went out accompanied by an old Spanish hunter, (we call the Mexcans all Spaniards you know.) to get a few bu's falo steaks ; and seeing an old bullasleep under a bank I took a fancy to have a ride, without saddle or bridle. So I crept up, and springing on his back.'-

'The dev'-we would exclaim.

'And off he went full tilt, towards a small bottom prairie the Spaniard running after as fast as he could."

'And you on his back ?' we would ask,

'Yes sir-fact -- and I kent beating him with my gun stick, on the side of the head until his course became circular, and he made several tours of the little prairie. I could easily have killed him with my knife, but I wanted to show the Spaniard, who had run to the middle of the prairie, some feats of horsemanship, as he kept walking around like the ring master of a circus. At length we came within about two hundred yards of the Spaniard.

'Shall I shoot !' he bawled out.

'No,' said I, 'wait a little.' So we kept on, tail up, at high run, until ! brought him within about one hundred yards of

my companion.' 'Now,' said I, 'let him have it.'

'In what part?'

Behind the foreshoulder !

Well, said he, raising his rifle, 'hold up your leg !

Then after our astonishment had been sufficiently expressed, he would assure us that the Sonniard brought the bull down pursuant to order; and he had an old pair of elk-skin breeches, nipped on the nether edge of one leg by a bullet, which he used to assure us were the indeptical breeches he wore on that occasion.

'And you see, sir,' he would add. 'I didn't hold my leg quite hint enough !"-St. Louis (Mo.) howeilte.