

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

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

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in 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 Messer & Eisley. Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, June 6, 1846. Vol. 6—No. 37—Whole No. 297.

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CLARKSON, RICH & MULLIGAN. Successors to Joseph Blackwood, No. 111 Chestnut, Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1845.

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS. CHEAP FOR CASH. J. W. SWAIN'S Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory.

SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE. This Machine has been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood.

CHARLES W. HEGINS, A. JORDAN, CHS. WEAVER, CHS. PLEASANTS, GIDEON MARKLE, Hon. GEO. C. WELKER, BENJ. HENDRICKS, GIDEON LUBBING, 22, 1845.

WARLIKE PASTIME.—The lion of the day at New Orleans is the Barracks, where, on the 20th inst., about one thousand men were congregated.

Major Ringgold. The following brief sketch of the late Major Ringgold we copy from the Baltimore Sun:

"By the attention of a friend, we are able to present the reader with a brief and unembellished sketch of the parentage and career of the late Major Ringgold, whose fall amidst the gallant and heroic deeds of the 8th of May, on the field of Palo Alto, has thrown the hue and cast of melancholy even around the glorious achievements and splendid victory of that occasion.

From the Baltimore American. MAJOR RINGGOLD.—The following letter, from an eminent Surgeon in the Navy, conveys the particulars of the death of our late townsman, the gallant Major SAMUEL RINGGOLD.

The numerous friends of Major Ringgold will doubtless be anxious to know the particulars attending his melancholy end, and I hasten to give them to you.—The engagement of the 8th was entirely in the hands of the artillery, and Major R. took a most active and important part with it.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late General Samuel Ringgold, of Washington county, Md. His mother was a daughter of General John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia—a distinguished citizen in the days of the Revolution.

When the Indian war occurred in Florida, the deceased, then a Captain of Artillery, was there on duty, actively employed in various services, until the wasting effects of the climate had so impaired his health that he was prostrated by disease.

CLIMATE OF MATAMORAS.—The Washington Union of Saturday says:—We are informed by an intelligent physician, who was a native of this city, but who resided for several years to the west of the Rio Grande, who married a Mexican lady, who was an United States consul, practised physic several years in the vicinity of Matamoras, and is intimately acquainted with the climate, as well as the habits of the Mexicans, although at a certain season of the year it is unhealthy at Matamoras and on the immediate borders of the river.

WEALTH OF MEXICAN CHURCHES.—The wealth of the Mexican churches is almost incalculable. The Cathedral itself, which occupies the site of the idol temple of Montezuma, could furnish gold enough to support a powerful army.

WARLIKE PASTIME.—The lion of the day at New Orleans is the Barracks, where, on the 20th inst., about one thousand men were congregated. Of course, in such a gathering, there must be some amusements in vogue, and among other amusements in vogue, is that of riding upon a rail around the Barracks, to the tune of the "Rogue's March," such as are offenders against the principle of the *meum and tuum* right.

From THE SEAT OF WAR.—The N. O. P. copyist of the 20th publishes further letters from the Army, by the James L. Day, but they contain nothing of any consequence that is new. The camp opposite Matamoras has been christened "Fort Brown," in honor of the brave Major Brown, of the 7th Infantry who fell in its defence. The Picayune says:

CAPT. MAY'S CHARGE.—The editor of the New Orleans Courier, has seen a letter from May to his brother, dated Point Isabel, May 13. The captain tells his brother that the squadron at the head of which he charged, the enemy's battery, contained 82 men and at those he lost 1 officer and 10 privates killed and 13 wounded—28 horses killed and 10 wounded—that is, nearly one-third of his men and almost half his horses lost.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS.—There seems to be some apprehension entertained of disturbances among a portion of the Cherokees. The latest intelligence from Sabine, Texas, reports that an express had arrived from the northern frontier with a call from the authorities on the county of Sabine to raise forthwith a company of mounted men, and send them on to defend the frontier of the Indian country against the Cherokees, who were up in arms.

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A friend who resided in the town of Matamoras some years ago, informs us that the town is about the size of Wilmington, Del.

THE MEXICAN ARMY. The Mexican army, and more particularly their cavalry, may do very well to fight each other, but in any conflict with our one or two European troops, it would not be a battle but a massacre. Frederic the Great, who was the author, in a great degree, of the modern system of tactics, had three maxims as to cavalry. First, that a cavalry corps should never be charged upon, but should always make the charge. Second, that in a charge of cavalry, they were not going fast enough unless, when halted, the froth from the mouth of the horse struck the rider in the face; and third, which is rather the summing up of the first two, that the spur was more important than the sword.

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HOOPER PLUCK!—A strapping customer who looked as if he could 'elbow up' half a dozen Mexicans at one meal without being satisfied, reached our city yesterday morning from an interior county, (Putnam) in Indiana, for the purpose of joining one of the volunteer companies. No anxious was he to enter into service, that he walked the entire distance from his home, which was more than a hundred miles, barefooted. He is one of the right kind of "Whys"—Indiana paper.

For California and Oregon.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier. Independence, May 19, 1845.

We arrived at this point in the Indian territory yesterday, and shall remain here until we make our final organization and departure for our long journey. Independence, the place where we completed our outfit for the California expedition, lies six miles from the landing where we left the steamboat. It has a population of about 1000, and while we were there was one of the busiest small places I ever saw. Large numbers of California and Oregon emigrants were constantly arriving and departing, after having completed their arrangements, which, with the Santa Fe trading companies that are now fitting out at Independence, gave to the place a lively appearance, and a picturesque and diversified population.

Within a mile of where we now encamped, there are some 100 wagons, bound for California and more are hourly arriving, preparatory to a final organization, which we expect will take place on Monday next. First, we shall start on Wednesday. This whole number of wagons for California will probably be about 150, and the number of emigrants not much, if any, short of 1000.—These are exclusive of the parties bound for Oregon, some of which have already left. Two thousand Mexicans have crossed the Missouri River at St. Joseph, who, we have learned, will proceed this year to some point on the Plateau River, and there make a crop. See, you see, we shall have a large crowd, if not a merry one.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republic. Independence, Mo., May 11, 1845. The number of emigrants is not yet known, nor can it be until they reach their general rendezvous on Kansas River, about 100 miles West of this place, where a census will be taken. A finer body of emigrants than the present I have never seen—manly and bold in their appearance, and generally well equipped for so long and tedious a journey as they have before them. Among them are persons of all ages, even to the old man following his grandchildren. I saw a venerable man, 72 years of age, who has been a sea Captain, and was born upon a Cape of our Atlantic coast, now going to bury his bones upon the shores of the Pacific. He is a patriarch indeed—has his children with him, and ten wagons to convey them—a small fleet for the plains!

Some of the emigrants have wagons fitted up in the best possible style, carpeted, with chairs, bed and looking-glass, for the convenience of families. There are numerous young girls just blowing into womanhood, and many of them beautiful, neatly dressed, and bound for Oregon and California. Young men going to these distant countries need have no fear of not being able to get a wife, for I saw them that the assortment of girls in the present companies is by no means indifferent. Part of the Oregon emigrants have started, and others will start to-morrow; their present camp is 18 miles South-west of Independence.

The California emigrants will not leave for a few days. A number of Santa Fe companies have come in this Spring, and some have gone out. Maggoin's company will be in to-morrow or next day from Chilulima.—Nearly double the amount of goods will be taken out this year to any previous year. It is thought that upwards of four hundred wagons will leave Independence for Mexico this year, and they may be safely set down at four thousand dollars per wagon. Most of the traders are beginning to take the benefit of the drawback, purchasing foreign goods in the original package.

MEXICO. According to the best authorities we have been able to consult, the population of Mexico in 1842 was 7,300,000, of whom 4,000,000 were estimated as Indians, 1,000,000 whites, 600,000 blacks; and 2,000,000 of various castes, such as Tamul, Mulattoes, &c. &c.

In the city of Mexico there are several Collegiate institutions of respectable grade and standing, and within the last few years schools have rapidly multiplied throughout the entire Republic. About fifty newspapers are published in the City and various Provinces.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Population, and other details. Mexico 1,100,000; Jalisco 675,000; Puebla 699,000; Yucatan 280,000; Guanajuato 210,000; Oaxaca 260,000; Michoacan 200,000; San Luis Potosi 220,000; Zacatecas 275,000; Vera Cruz 250,000; Durango 170,000; Chihuahua 130,000.