H. B. MASSER, Editor. Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Mas-

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid.

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PETER LAZARUS.

North um berland County,

PHENSYLVANIA,

ESPECTEULLY informs his friends and
the public in general, that he has taken the
Brick Stand, formerly occupied by George Prince
as a public house, (cast of the State House, and
appoints the Court House,) where he is prepared to
accommodate his friends, and all others who may
away him with their custom, in the best manner. vor him with their custom, in the best manner. In short, no exertions nor expense will be spa-ed to render his house in every way worthy of

athic patronage. Sunbury, April 4th, 1846—6m CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS

tt the "CHEAP STORE" No. 41 Strawberry Philadelphia.

UR Store rent and other expenses being very light, we are enabled to sell our CARPET'S, IL-CLOTHS, &c., wholesale and retail, at the

Twilled and plain Venition om 2 feet to 24 feet wide, very cheap, for rooms, alls, &c; also, Mattings, Floor 1 loths, Rugs, Coton and Rag Carpets, &c., &c., with a good asortment of Ingrain Carpets from 25 to 50 cents, ad Stair and Entry Carpets from 12 to 50 cts. ELDRIDGE & BROTHER,

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ssary, in order to avoid mistakes, and put the pub-

March 14, 1846. reby given. ALEXANDER L. HICKEY. RUNK MAKER

No. 150 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
(THERE all kinds of lestner trunks, values and V carpet bags, of every style and pattern are inufactured, in the best manner and from the best sterials, and sold at the lowest rate, Philadelphia, July 19th, 1845 .- ly.

SHUGERT'S PATENT

TASHING MACHINE. THIS Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and s given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its natruction, that it cannot get out of order. It ntains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to out of repair. It will do twice as much wash-: late inventions, and what is of greater imporshing machines. The subscriber has the exclusive right for Nor-

imberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Lune and Clinton counties, Price of single mame \$6. H. B. MASSER.
The following certificate is from a few of those H. B. MASSER. to have these machines in use. Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have now use, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washuse, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Wash-Machine," and do not besitate asying that it is nost excellent invention. That, in Washing, will save more than one half the usual labor. at it does not require more than one third the sal quantity of sosp and water; and that there or rubbing, and consequently, little or no wearor tearing.—That it knocks off no buttons, and
t the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks,
is, &c., may be washed in a very short time
hout the least injury, and in fact without any
carent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore
enfully recommend it to our friends and to the itic, as a most useful and labor saving machine. CHARLES W. HEGINS,

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

nu's Hornt, (formerly Tremont House, No. 16 Chesnut street,) Philadelphia, September lat, 1844.

have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine ny house upwards of eight months, and do not itate to say that I deem it one of the most usevaluable labor-saving machines ever inven-formerly kept two women continually oc-I formerly kept two women continually ecsied in washing, who now do as much in two
s as they then did in one week. There is no
ar or tesr in washing, and it requires not more
n one-third the usual quantity of soep. I have
is number of other mechines in my family, but

is so decidedly superior to every thing eles, and ittle liable to get out of repair, that I would not without one if they should cost ten times the e they are sold for.

DANIEL HERR. ug. 9, 1845 HENRY MASSER.

## SUNBURY AMBRICAN.

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. Jurenason.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, August 15, 1846.

Vol. 6--No. 47--Whole No. 307.

On the Reduction of the Tariff of 1842. DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

(Continued.)

I have strendy intimated what I believe will be the effects of this bill. I hope, for the welfare of my country, that I may be mistaken ; but if it be true that the "history of the past is but the prophecy of the future," the result is too clearly foreshadowed to admit of a doubt. Pass this bill, and the democratic party must again be defeated and our opponents again triumph, and the policy of the country will be unsettled for years. This, however, may be considered a minor consideration compared with its disasowest prices in the city, and buyers will find it restly to their advantage to call and examine the trge sesortment we offer this season, of Beautiful Imperial 3 ply Double Superfine Ingrain

Fine and Medium do

CARPETINGS

Twilled and plain Venitics. trous effects upon every branch of trade and busiof other men. They may build up fortunes u- troy this business, and you transfer this nursery man. No other class of the community can derive any benefit from this bill of abominations. Now, Mr. President, allow me to ask, why shall this continual interference with the best interests of the country be pursued ! and, especially, why shall our commonwealth, which has been so true to the country and to the democratic party, be made the theatre of this distress and ruin! What is there in her trade, her business, or the character of her people, that makes these repeated attacks necessary or proper? The history of her trade is one of honest industry and humble thrift.

With the indulgence of the Senate, I will go into a somewhat detailed statement of the leading branches of that trade. I need not say, that in agriculture she has stood foremost among the States of the Union; that her land is among the most fertile, and that it has been the most highly cultivated; that her farmers are proverbial for their virtue, their intelligence, and their skill. Nowhere has more attention been paid to agriculture as a pursuit or as a science, and nowhere has it been crowned with greater success. Nowhere in this Union is the eye of the traveller delighted with such substantial evidences of comfort and happiness as are presented in her beautifully cultivated farms and their nest and substantial dwellings. And vet, Mr. President, notwithstanding all we hear within these walls of the injury sustained by agriculture, in supporting manufactures, this all concerned, by publishing the atove.

APUBLIC NOTICE.—V. B. Palmer is the ly authorized Agent for the "Sunavar Annui-ly authorized Agent for the "Sunavar Annui-ly in the cities of Philadelphia, New York."

New York.

Let us look at her coal trade; and if I cannot instruct the Senate by its details, I shall at least astonish them by the rapidity of its growth; and I trust I shall induce some Senators to pause, before they sid in the entire destruction of this vast interest -an interest which has incressed more rapidly than any branch of industry in the country.

The coal trade commenced in 1820. In that year only 365 tons of anthracite coal were sent

to market.		-61				
In 1821	100		1.5		1,072	tone
1822	40	27,000		10	2,240	$\times_{j}[T]_{j}$
1825	marga.		1311		33,699	1200-00
1830	Section 19			ti,	174,737	
1835	-	feet or	100		556,835	
1840	T.M	1		770	865,414	
1842			200		1,108,001	
1845					2,021,674	

And in 1846 it will fully reach 2,300,000 tons. It is a remarkable fact, that, in proportion to the aid extended by the government to this important trade, not only has the quantity increased, but the price has been reduced to the citizens; thus completely destroying the free trade ator makes his profits from the amount of business he does, rather than the separate items of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, for the

last eix years : Years. Philed. 1840 per ton @5 50 \$8 00 \$9 00 to \$1100 1841 5 00 8 00 to 9 00 1842 4 25 6 00 to 6 50 1843 3 50 1844 3 37 1845 3 50 6 00 to 7 00

now it commands from #8 to \$10. Here is a regular decrease for five years. In the present year there is a slight rise, occasioned by the destruction of the Schuylkill canal,

send a sufficient quantity to market. New York markets, as much as 86 and \$10 a of the nation are now turned, will greatly decord, and frequently, in extremely cold winters, pend on an abundance of this important means it rose much higher. So much distress was there often in large cities from the want of fu- Destroy the trade produced by these mines, and el, that it led, as a matter of necessity, to in time of war we might have to depend on the establishment of fuel-saving societies, by our enemy for a supply of this essential ele-

SPEECH OF THE Hon, SIMON CAMERON, | gainst the high prices in the winter season. Now, a ton of coal, which is equal to a cord ago, the lowest price of a cord of wood. introduction of this new article of fuel, which has been fostered and encouraged into use by our revenue laws, has brought down the price of this necessary of life, and has been the cause of more comfort to the poor man's home than any invention of the age. Thirty years ago this article (I mean the authracite coal of Penneylvania) was entirely unknown; now it gives employment to labor, annually, equal to five millions of days' work. It gives employment to about 700 ships of 160 tons each, and it affords a nursery for the education of about 5,000 seamen, the importance of which can only be felt in case of a war with a maritime power. Desto the coal mines of Great Britain. It has in, vested in it more than fifty millions of dollars, Since the passage of the bill of 1842 more and it sustains a population in its immediate than 100 new furnaces have been built, which neighberhood of some 60,000 or 70,000 people. It consumes annually more than two millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products, and more than three and a half millions of dollars' worth of merchandise.

> The oil alone consumed in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, in one year, is worth over three hundred thousand dollars.

The rent paid by the miners to the owners of land amounts to an annual sum of \$600,000, and this sum is produced by a very small charge on each ton mined-not more than 30 or 40 centsall the remainder being expended for labor in one form or another; and the land for which this rent is paid was, until recently, a barren

The effect of the tariff upon this branch of our industry is illustrated by the following fact : In 1837 the amount of coal cent

to market was 861,000 tone In 1842, with low daties, it had

increased to only 1,108,000 Showing an increase of 227,000 tons in five years. In 1846 it will be over 2,500,000 tons. showing an increase, under the effects of the tariff of 1842, in a period of only four years, of 1,392,000 tons.

Among the striking effects of the introduction of this article, fostered as it has been by our tariff laws, is one for the correctness of which I appeal to the Senators of Massachusetts: the completion of the Reading railroad, one of the avenues by which the coal reaches market, has made such a reduction in the price of fuel in that State, that the amount saved annually to its citizens equals the interest on her whole State debt; thus virtually abolishing the debt itself. I take this State as a matter of convenience, as it is the great market of the east. Its effect on other States, particularly New York must be equally striking. And yet, if Imay be permitted to digrees, we see public men, professing to represent the interest of their constituents, giving their aid to the destruction of this business, so important to those interests.

The anthracite coal is confined to the eastern base of the Allegany mountains. On the western slope only is found bituminous coal, and almost every western county of Pennsylvania, and nearly every one of the western States, abounds in it. I have not had time to investigate the amount of business connected with it; the operations of it have been confined to local sections: but it has greatly increased since the tariff of 1842 has kept the British coal from competing with it in the New Orleans market. I will, however, give one fact, showing the effect of the trade and use of this article theory of the present day. Upon the same upon the presperity of the country. The city principle, the price will continue to fall on the of Pittsburg, it is known to all, lies in a basin quantity mined rises, to a certain extent; for, surrounded with coal veins. It is one vast worklike all other commercial transactions, the oper- shop, and its whole growth and prosperity is derived from the coal extracted from the frowning mountains which surround it. Every one of its threatened with destruction; with no motive, it. This will be seen by the table of sales in citizens lives, directly or indirectly, from the that I can see, unless it be to build up in the

produce of the coal mines. proper was 21,166. It is now 45,000-more than doubled in six years. I have not the data, but I presume nearly all this increase has taken place since 1842, as I know, for some years preceding the passage of the tariff bill, business was almost entirely suspended. The popula-In 1840 labor was from \$5 to \$6 a week; tion of the city, and surrounding villages. which are actually a part of the city, amounts to the round number of 100,000, and its whole prosperity has its origin in its coal and its iron. and the consequent inability of the miners to into existence. The coal now used by our Twenty years ago good wood commanded, Monongahela coal mines ; and the movements searly every winter, in the Philadelphia and of our fleet before Vera Cruz, to which the eves of national defence within our own borders. which the poor man could protect himself a. | ment in modern warfare.

I beg western Senators to look at the picture I country great but the industry, the intelligence which Pittsburg presents to them, in the hope and a half of hickory wood, can be purchased in that, instead of siding to destroy the tariff, they living is to be taken from them by this bill ! In either of these cities for what was, twenty years will look to the many points, equally well situated, with coal and iron round them, upon which cities may be made to grow up, and, like it, become a market for the vast agricultural products of their fertile regions.

The next most important product of Pennsyl-

vania is her mannfactures of iron. By the census of 1840, the number of furnaces in Pennsylvania was 213. Returns were procured in 1842 from a large number of them showing them to be capable of producing 152,-000 tons of pig metal. The tariff of 1842 found the fires of nearly all these furnaces extinguished, their workmen idle, and their families in many cases without the means of subsistence. And it is a melancholy truth that many debts then contracted for the means of living are still unpaid from the savings of years of hard labor. produce 178,000 tons of metal-more than 100 per cent, of an increase.

The investment of capital to produce one ton of charcoal pig metal is estimated at \$47, and for anthracite pig metal \$25. These sums multiplied by the amounts of charcoal and anthracite metal annually produced by the furnaces that have been erected since 1842, shows a capital of \$6 000,000 invested in the business since that time. This and the capital previously invested, with the amount necessary to put the metal in the castings, &c., makes the whole investment about \$20,000,000. This is wholly independent of the current expenditures necessary to produce the iron.

The metal produced by these furnaces annu ally, in its raw state, is worth \$11,000,000. one-half of it, which is probable, is converted into bar or other coarse iron, it cannot be done for less than an expenditure of \$9,000,000 and if the other half be put into castings, it will cost \$4,000,000. Thus showing an actual expenditure of 24,000,000 of dollars annually in the neighborhood of the furnaces; the greater part of which is said to the farmer, the laborer. and the mechanic, of the surrounding country.

A careful estimate shows that about seven teen thousand men are necessary to produce the iron made in Pennsylvania this year, in the capacity of laborers and mechanics, in conne xion with its immediate production. Allowing six persons to a family, and we have over a hundred thousand persons immediately conlabor necessary to convert this metal into bare, hoops, casting, railway iron, &c., &c., would fully equal another hundred thousand persons. In this estimate there is no account taken of the thousand upon thousands of persons engaged in the various pursuits growing out of, and indirectly connected with, the manufacture of

I have given here a statement of the manufacture of iron in its first stages only. I have no means of estimating the number of persons or the amount of the capital employed in converting it into machinery, mechanical user, and the endless variety of fabrics into which it cu-

Every village in the State has one or more foundries; every large town has its machine shop; and the sound of the steam engine greets your ear at every turn. I have not had time to pursue this investigation in all its minor details. There is no means of estimating the variety of use to which it is destined to be applied. It is already used extensively in boats, and to some extent in ships of the largest class; and it is the only material of which ships engaged in the commerce of the gulf can be made proof against the destructive character of the marine worms of that region.

What I have done has been with a view of showing the great importance of this trade, now south a lordly aristocracy who have no concep-The town of Pittsburg in 1813 had but 5,748 tion of the dignity of labor. It shall not be inhabitants. In 1840 the population of the city said hereafter that this calamity was brought upon the laboring men of my country without all the effort in my power to prevent it. My sympathies are with these people. I come from among the children of toil, and, by constant application and honest labor, have reached the proud position I occupy to-day. The best legacy I could desire to leave my children would be the fact that I had contributed to defeat a measure fraught, as I believe this is, with calamity to those with whom I have mingled and the manufactures which they have brought all my life. These laboring men are mostly democrats. Their employers are frequently steamships on the gulf is furnished from the of the opposite politics; yet, with the freedom and independence that I hope will ever characterize the yeomanry of this land, they vote entirely untrammelled. They will be surprised to be told now that the doctrine of a protective France, by an unusual restriction, prohibits entariff, which they have always believed in and sustained, is not democratic.

What American citizen can desire to see his fellow-citizens brought down to a level with the

and honest enterprise of the men whose means of what other country under heaven has the man the Senate chamber ! And yet this bill seems to have no other contemplation of the laboring man here, than as the pauper laborer of Europe. But how different is their condition. At one the lowest price paid is a dollar, and others receive from \$2 to \$4 a day.

made in Pennsylvania.

The product of British iron manufactured is In 1825, their duty on a ton of bar iron was driven out of existence. \$3750. It was kept at that until the facilities for making it enabled them to make it cheaper than any other nation. Our facilities for making it are daily increasing; and the day is not distant when the State of Pennsylvania will be able to compete with England, if her furnaces are not strangled now by this bill.

In France, at the present day, there is a duty of \$41 75 on rolled iron, and \$15 50 on pig metal. Russia has a heavy duty on iron; so has Sweden; and indeed every nation that produces it. The consequence must be that the iron of England must break down our manufacturers; for, having no other market, she will at any price flood ours, until our furnaces are closed and our capital gone into some other channel; when having no competition, she will force her own price and make her own profits. Why should not this trade be preserved to our people! Why should the bonds of union, formed by the commerce in these articles between the different States, be broken up! If the Union is worth preserving, why not by all means strengthen the cords which bind it together! We may be almost a world within ourselves. We have every soil and climate under the sun. and every product of the world can be turnished in some one of the States; and, while we are giving just protection to the agriculture, manufactures, navigation, commerce, and the mechanic arts of the different sections, we are contributing to the comfort, happiness, and security of the whole Union. It is idle to expect that the reduction of the duties on these articles will reduce the price. It is a well known fact that the lessees of the British coal mines and the iron manufacturers can control the supply, by an arrangement among themselves. They now have quarterly meetings to effect that object, and to fix the prices; and no more is produced than is necessary to command a particular price. If this bill is passed, we sha'l of course have to comply with their terms.

I have alluded somewhat at length to some of the principal branches of manufactures and commerce in my State. I have done so in the hope of arresting the attention of Senators, and of inducing them to pause before they destroy them. There are others of great importance, but time will not permit me to pursue them in detail. Her cotten and woolen manufactures are both very extensive, and furnish employment to many thousand people. The city of Philadelphia itself is one vast manufactory, in which, within the last four years, has silently sprung up some of the largest establishments in the Union, and in which are made fabrica equal to the finest productions of the world. Her locomotives fly over the railroads of various quarters of the globe, and her steam engines are used in every State of the Union. Her glass works are extensive and prosperous, and rival the best productions of Europe. New woolen and cotton manufactories ore springing up datly, and now scarcely need protection, except from the frauds which will most certainly be practised under this bill.

The manufacture of paper in the State employs about filteen hundred persons, in about one hundred mills, who receive annually in wages about \$300,000. The product of these mills amounts to about \$1,250,000. This article is produced mainly from a material which is otherwise entirely useless. The amount of rags consumed is equal in value to \$600,000. The effect of this manufacture upon the household economy of every family must be obvious to every one, of the slightest perceptions. Other nations, wiser it would seem than us, have placed a proper estimate upon its importance. tirely the exportation of rage from her duminions. With a population of 33,000,000 who are producers of rags, not more than 5,000,000 probably are consumers of paper. Rags are, pauper labor of Europe! What makes our | therefore, furnished to their mille for about the

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Every subsequent insertion, 0 25
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; helf
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\$5; one square, \$5.

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C. Sixteen lines or less make a square.

labor of collecting them. Not more than a cent or two, at most, is paid for the best rage, while in this country they command three times that price. This, with the low price of labor, ennwho toils for his daily bread the right to say bles them to send their paper here, and derive who shall make and administer his laws! a profit after paying a very high duty. Des-Where else is the proud spectacle presented of troy, as you will by this bill, the entire manuthe laboring man approaching the ballot-box facture of many kinds of paper in this country, free, and without restraint? In what other and suppose, as the result-which, however, I country can the journeyman mechanic reach | do not admit-that the prices will be reduced: I ask, where is the compensation for the immense loss the country will suffer in the destruction of the domestic market for her rage! Senators will be surprised when I tell them iron establishment in Wales, where three thou- that the waste articles from which paper is made sand men are employed, over 2,000 of them get | in this country amount to eighty thousand tons but 125 cents a day; others, from 16 to 20 cents per senum, and that they are worth at least six a day, and board themselves. In this country and a half millions of dollars. Let it be remembered that this is a mere saving of an otherwise uscless article. Experience in this We make in the Union about 480,000 tons country proves that when the price is lower of iron annually, more than half of which is than now paid, the supply of rags greatly diminishes. Materials of this kind, peculiar to the southern States, pay for all the paper uabout 1,500,000 tons. The population in Great | sed there; and those materials would be entire-Britain proper exceeds ours by about 7,000,000 ly worthless if our paper establishments were In addition to the vast expenditure by indi-

> viduals, the State of Pennsylvania has invested, herself, over forty millions of dollars to create avenues for carrying these manufactures to market. The toll paid by them in turn enables her to pay the interest on this debt; the prosperity, therefore, of these establishments, is vitally important to the welfare of the State itself. No wonder, then, at the anxiety of all her citizens on this subject. With an increased tax staring them in the face, to pay the interest on their State debt, and a direct tax to support the general government, which is sure to follow if the free trade notions of the south are carried out, I pity the public man, Mr. President, who shall call on them after having contributed to this resuit. I have referred to the internal improvements of Pennsylvania as State works. They are in truth great national works, made at the cost of a single State. Three-fourths of the States of the Union derive immense benefits from their construction. The national government already, in the transportation of her troops and munitions of war over them, has saved a large sum. She could now transport from Philadelphia to Lake Erie one hundred thousand men for what it cost, during the last war with England, to get a single regiment there. It was no uncommon price then to pay \$360 a ton for a ton can now be transported between those points for five dollars; and yet the general government would, by this bill, prevent us from paying the interest upon the debt contracted for them.

The advocates of this bill offer us, as a reme-

dy for all the evile to be produced by the destruction of our manufactories and our mechanic interest, an increased market for our agricultural products. Let us look into that. The Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, who should be good authority, in his celebrated Texas letter urges the annexation mainly upon the importance of securing by it a home market for our agricultural products. In that letter occurs the following important passage: "The foreign consumption of our products is a mere drop in the bucket in comparison with that of the home exports of domestic products, by the treasury report of 1840, amount to \$103,533,896 ; deducting which from our whole product, (by the census of 1840, \$959,600,845,) would leave \$856,066,949 of our products consumed in that year by our population of reventeen millions. and the consumption of our domestic products by the population of the world only amounts to \$103,533,896." This view taken in that letter added greatly to reconcile the people of the north to the ennexation; and yet, among the first results of that act is the introduction of a policy wholly adverse to the arguments upon which it was procured. It is well known that without l'ennsylvania the annexation could not have been accomplished. And now we see the representatives of Texas in Congress uniting in a measure which Pernsylvania deprecates as a curse, which only her enemies ought to inflict. Is this the return we had a right to expect ! Well may she exclaim, "Sove me from my friends!" But to return. The Secretary was correct in stating that we must look at home for market. The small smount of exports-less than one-ninth of the whole amount produced in the country-ought to be sufficient to satisfy every one that we cannot rely on a foreign mar-(Concluded next week.)

An Interman's Better. - A gebyleman betteploying an Irishman, wished to know what religion he was of, and one day asked him-

Well, Paddy, my boy, w'nat is your belief?" 'Is it my belief, your bonor? Well, I owe Mistress Cromichar five dollars for rent, and it's her bellef I'll p'over pay her, and faith that's my belief too "