

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"

H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.

Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. Masser's Store.

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half-yearly in advance.

No subscriptions received for a less period than six weeks. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

PETER LAZARUS, SUNBURY, Northumberland County, PENNSYLVANIA.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Brick Stand, formerly occupied by George Prince as a public house.

In short, no exertions nor expense will be spared to render his house in every way worthy of public patronage.

Sunbury, April 4th, 1846.—6m

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS

At the "CHEAP STORE" No. 41 Strawberry Street, Philadelphia.

OUR Store rent and other expenses being very light, we are enabled to sell our CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices in the city.

Beautiful Imperial 3 ply Double Superfine Ingrain Fine and Medium do Twilled and plain V. nition

Together with a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS from 2 feet to 24 feet wide, very cheap, for rooms, halls, &c. also, Mattings, Floor cloths, Rugs, Cotton and Rag Carpets, &c., &c., with a good assortment of Ingrain Carpets from 25 to 50 cents, and Sixir and Entry Carpets from 32 to 50 cents.

ES-BRIDGE & BROTHER, No. 41, Strawberry Street, one door above Chestnut, near Second Street, Philadelphia, March 21st, 1846.—3m.

A CARD.

TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD!! V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, duly authorized and empowered, by the proprietors of most of the best newspapers of all the cities and principal towns in the U. S. and Canada, to receive subscriptions and advertisements, and to give receipts for them, respectfully notifies the public, that he is prepared to execute orders from all parts of the world, for the purchase of the "AMERICAN," in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore, and at his several offices in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, and at his communications and inquiries, post paid, may be directed. Address V. B. PALMER, Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, S. E. corner Baltimore and Calvert streets; New York, Tribune Buildings opposite City Hall; Boston, 20 State st.

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V. B. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent.

Editor, throughout the United States for whom V. B. Palmer is Agent, will promote the advantage of all concerned, by publishing the above.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—V. B. Palmer is the only authorized Agent for the "AMERICAN," in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore, of which public notice is hereby given. March 14th, 1846.

ALEXANDER L. HICKEY, TRUNK MAKER, No. 130 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE all kinds of leather trunks, valises and carpet bags, of every style and pattern are manufactured, in the best manner and from the best materials, and sold at the lowest rate. Philadelphia, July 19th, 1845.—1v.

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 rollers, and no springs or rollers to get out of repair. It will do twice as much washing, with less than half the wear and tear of any of the late inventions, and what is of greater importance, it costs but little over half as much as other washing machines.

The subscriber has the exclusive right for Northumberland, Union, Leominster, Columbia, Luzerne and Clinton counties. Price of single machine \$6. H. B. MASSER.

The following certificate is from a few of those who have used these machines in use. Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have now in use, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washing Machine," and do not hesitate saying that it is a most excellent invention. That, in Washing, it will save more than one half the usual labor. That it does not require more than the usual quantity of soap and water, and that there is no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wearing or tearing. That it knocks off no buttons, and that the finest clothes, such as collars, braces, tucks, frills, &c., may be washed in a very short time without the least injury, and in fact without any apparent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to our friends and to the public, as a most useful and labor saving machine.

CHARLES W. HEGINS, A. JOHNSON, CHS. WEAVER, CHS. FLEMING, GIBBON MARKLE, Hon. GEO. G. WELKER, HENI. HENDRICKS, GIDEON LEISERNG.

HERR'S HOTEL, (formerly Tremont House, No. 116 Chestnut street,) Philadelphia, September 21st, 1844.

I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine in my house upwards of eight months, and do not hesitate to say that I deem it one of the most useful and valuable labor-saving machines ever invented. I formerly kept two women continually occupied in washing, who now do as much in two days as they then did in one week. There is no wear or tear in washing, and it requires not more than one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have had a number of other machines in my family, but this is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and so little liable to get out of repair, that I would not do without one if they should cost ten times the price they are sold for.

DANIEL HERR.

FLAX SEED.—The highest price will be given for Flax Seed, at the store of HENRY MASSER.

Aug. 9, 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.—JAZZANON.

By Masser & Eiseley. Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Oct. 10, 1846. Vol. 7--No. 3--Whole No. 315

W. B. FOSTER.

The Democratic Courier, published at Johnstown, gives the following account of some of the men appointed by Wm. B. Foster, agreeably to the bargain and sale, by which he procured his nomination. Can democrats vote for a man who appoints officers that can't make out a common account? Can they support a man who traces his office for political favors?

The Collector and Superintendent.

COMPETENT OFFICERS.—We have recently had a glorious illustration of the propriety of adopting the policy, which has governed Wm. B. Foster Jr. in his appointments. He has regarded only the amount of the service which the applicants could render him in forcing himself upon the party, as the nominee, without any regard to competency. The effect of this is to render the offices which such persons fill only sinecures,—they receive the emoluments, while they are incapacitated to discharge the duties. We give the following as examples.

Recently, the worthy and efficient clerk in the Collector's office at this place, was confined to his room for several days. The Collector himself, being entirely unqualified to perform the duty of making out a clearance, was compelled to resort to the assistance of the clerks in the several ware houses, who were necessitated to make out their own. How long will the people have to endure this favoritism, by which they are robbed to reward those who have no other claim upon their bounty, than favoring attachment to the dispensers of official favors?

Again; The Superintendent of the Portage Rail Road is probably one of the most illiterate functionaries on the improvement. He, being unable to make out a common voucher, has to depend upon the aid of such as he can call to his assistance. Many of every batch of vouchers which he has sent to Harrisburg, after the different payments he made on the road this summer, have been returned as being incorrect. He was compelled to entrust the arrangement of his last month's accounts to his instructor, Wm. S. Campbell, and to a very competent gentleman, John Brawley, Esq. We mention these facts for the purpose of eliciting public attention to the Improvements, who have, from necessity, to entrust their business to others, who, if they think proper, can manage matters in a way to benefit themselves at the expense of the people.

THE POWER OF INTemperance.—Potomac, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, thus speaks of the late Felix G. McConnell:

Now that General McConnell is dead and gone, people begin to remember that there were bright spots in his character. I knew him long ago in Alabama, and while he was in Congress and some of the newspapers and letter-writers were handling him roughly, he would often come to me, on account of our old acquaintance, perhaps, and with tears in his eyes beg me to intercede in his behalf, and try to get the editors and letter-writers afforded to let him alone. He would say that he asked it, not for his own sake, but for the sake of his excellent wife and children. On these occasions I more than once told him that he knew as well as he could be told, how he could put a stop to the abuse he complained of. He would reply, 'I know it, I know it; you would have me stop drinking and frolicking, and shut up this walking grocery! But I can't do it, I have tried many times, and it is impossible. I can't stop but must go on.' I once asked him what he expected his end would be? He replied seriously,—for he was sober—that he knew not. His wife, he said, was a good Christian, and would go to Heaven. He hoped his children would; but as for himself, he could only say that at one period of his life he was for thirteen months a sincere exhorter in the Church, and if the God above did not look back to that period of his life with a favorable eye, and save him, why then he would be lost, for he could do nothing now toward saving himself—it was too late! Poor Mac—peace to his ashes!

Useful Information.—The English bushel of wheat weighs 70 pounds; 8 bushels, equal to 560 pounds, being a quarter of a ton weight. 9 1/2 bushels American wheat, or 60 pounds to the bushel, equal to the English quarter. The English sack of flour weighs 280 pounds, and 7 sacks 1,960 pounds, equal to 10 American barrels. The bushel of fine Liverpool salt weighs 56 pounds; the sack contains 4 bushels, 224 pounds. Ten sacks make a ton weight, 2,240 pounds; the bushel of ground alum salt weighs 64 pounds, the sack contains 3 1/2 bushels, equal to 224 pounds—ten sacks make a ton. To bring English sterling money to dollars and cents double the pence, the answer is cents.

An Immense Estate.—A Quaker family named Chase, residing in Yarmouth, Mass., claim to be the heirs of the Townley estate, in England, which is valued at 32,000,000 pounds sterling.

Perilous Passage of the Great Western.

The Great Western on her last trip to New York encountered the gale of the 10th, and sustained some damage. The storm was a terrific one, and the passengers, 126 in number, were seriously alarmed. Religious services were performed during the existence of the storm, and the sacrament was administered to some 60 persons. After the danger was over, a letter of thanks to the Captain and other officers of the ship was drawn up, and the sum of £300 was raised to present to the officers and crew, of which the Captain was asked to accept £30. A fund was also started for the support of the widows and children of those who perish at sea, to be called the Great Western Fund.

A correspondent of the Tribune has a long account of the danger, from which we make the following extract: It was wonderful to see how a few short hours changed the conditions and feelings of all on board. The grades and distinctions incident to so large a company, varying in social position, citizens of almost all countries, and professing different creeds, in the presence of so imminent danger, were almost instantly merged into one common emotion of awe, as we stood together in the court of the great leveler, Death. With this intense feeling which bound us together as one, came also another of an opposite and repelling character. Every heart was deeply occupied with its individual griefs and memories, as if not another shared the peril. Home, with its loved ones, and a thousand cherished hopes and joys, rose fresh to the view, and with a power like the storm, swept over the mind, and left it, like the ocean, tempest-tost and troubled. 'See,' said a gentleman to me, 'no one converses—no one reads—all are engaged, each with his own thoughts; and if my wife and children were here, I confess my feelings would be of the most distressing character.' 'But,' said I, 'they suffer in your loss.' 'Very true; yet it is only a question of time, and, whether sooner or later, God's will be done.'

At noon, storm and sea raging in all its fury, sea still breaking over the ship, & heavy sea struck the larboard paddle-box and smashed it to atoms; sprung the spring-beam, breaking the under half; shattered the parts of the ship attached thereto. A splinter struck the captain on the head while standing on the poop, and the force of the blow, together with the sea, carried him over the lee quarter, and he was only saved by the nettings.

After this sea had passed over, we found the water had gained on the pumps; the wind appeared to lull a little and the ship's little easier, but still blowing a storm. All the hatches, except those made use of for passing into the engine room, were battered down, and the skylights partially covered. The weather continued the same until midnight, at which time it lulled for half an hour.

The log conveys to the reader some idea of the state of the ship and effects of the storm on Sunday at noon. Its effects on those below can best be given in the words of a gentleman who remained the greater part of the time in the cabin. 'To convey an idea of the appearance of all around is out of my power. In the words of Sheridan, "the tempest roared in all the terror of its glory." The atmosphere was surcharged with a thick spray, rendering a look far out to seaward impossible. The wind howled, roared and belowed, like the constant mutterings of a thunder cloud. Huge waves, of tremendous height and volume, rose in mad display around the ship, threatening every moment to break over us amidships and crush the vessel. Sea after sea striking us with terrific noise, caused the gallant ship to stop for an instant, tremble and shake in every timber, from her stern-post, reeling and lurching, tossed to and fro; again would she gather fresh strength, and with her wheels half hid in the wild waters, again and again receive the thundering blow of an element that seemed armed for our destruction.

The sails on the yards, strongly secured by ropes and gaskets, were blown from their furls and streamed out to leeward in ribbons. But all this was nothing. About 1 P. M., while most of us were seated in agonizing suspense in the lower cabin, holding fast to the tables and settees, a sea struck the vessel, and a tremendous crash was heard on deck. Instantly the cabin was darkened, and torrents of water came pouring down upon us through the skylights.

Scarcely had the waters reached the floor, when all in the cabins and state-rooms sprang to their feet, and simultaneously, as if by concert, the ladies uttered a scream of agony, so fearful, and so despairing, the sound of it will never be forgotten; and Heaven grant that such a wail of anguish may never again be heard by me. Several fainted—others clasped their hands in mute despair, while many called aloud upon their Creator.

The crash to which the writer alludes was caused by the tearing up of the benches and other wood work on the quarter deck. These were hurled with violence against the skylights by the same sea which broke the windows of

the saloon, drenching the berths on the larboard side, driving out their affrighted occupants, while it smashed by its weight the glass over the main cabin, and thus forced its way below.

This was a period of intense emotion. I was sitting in the upper saloon, striving to protect some ladies from injury. So violent were the shocks of the vessel, although firmly braced, it was with difficulty we could prevent ourselves from being hurled from our seats, and dashed with such violence against a part of the vessel, as to endanger life or limb. Many received severe contusions and bruises, notwithstanding all their efforts.

'Twas an anxious hour. My eyes wandered over the different groups in the saloon; resting one while on a father passing from one to another of his family, and cheering with a kind word an interesting group of daughters; then on a young wife, folded to the bosom of her husband without a syllable being uttered, but the action spoke volumes, and again upon a mother whose children had been left in America, as she clasped her hands as if in secret prayer, while her husband and her father gathered around, and all seemed bowed down to earth in one common feeling of tender solicitude for those who might so soon become helpless orphans.

It was an awful hour. The most thoughtless among us cowered in their secret heart before a danger which none but a fool or a brute would have mocked, and all therefore accepted the invitation to meet in the cabin for prayer.

The Position of Gen. Taylor.

The New Orleans Courier entertains grave apprehensions as to the character of the next news to be received from Gen. Taylor's army. It devotes a long article to the subject, in which one fact is set prominently forth, and that is that the Mexicans of the States of Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila, and perhaps even Zacatecas, will oppose to the advance of the American army of invasion the most vigorous resistance. Independent of the regular troops under the command of Ampudia in Monterey or its vicinity, the Americans must encounter from others resistance not less determined nor perhaps less effective.

The rancheros will rise en masse as soon as their fire-arms are invaded. So long as the American army was stationed upon the banks of the Rio Grande, they took no part in the controversy, inasmuch as on this side of that line the country is very thinly settled, and on this account possessed no favorable rallying points of defence; but in proportion as Gen. Taylor penetrates into the interior, where the towns, villages, hamlets and ranches become more numerous and more deeply populated, it will be more easy for the Mexicans to organize a system of defence in which they may avail themselves of every possible advantage of their position. They will carry on against us a guerilla warfare, and to tell the truth, the nature of the country upon the route which General Taylor has selected for advancing upon Monterey gives them, however small may be their numbers, great advantages over our troops.

At the distance of thirty or forty miles from the Rio Grande, by the upper route—that is, a little this side of Cerralvo—commences that chain of mountains which traverses a portion of the States of Chihuahua, Coahuila and New Leon, which terminates in the neighborhood of Saltillo. The route which Gen. Taylor is pursuing skirts along the foot of these mountains. One may readily conceive what advantages these rancheros will possess—knowing as they do so intimately every locality, all the defiles and retreats which the face of the country presents—for preparing ambushes and for harassing daily our troops.

We do not wish to say that the Americans will not triumph over all the difficulties of their route; but we are persuaded that they will not succeed save by great sacrifices. Now if Gen. Taylor has set forth, as all the accounts from the Rio Grande seem to represent, with a single column of only five or six thousand men, we doubt very much if he will succeed in reaching Monterey with two thirds of this number; and should this prove true, then the seize and capture of that city—which is pretty well fortified not only by its artillery, but by its natural position, and which is besides garrisoned by five or six thousand men, troops of the line and national militia—appear to us not a little problematical.

It is true that the upper route is preferable to the others on account of water, wood and forage, which are to be found on almost any part of it, and of which our troops have the utmost need, especially in the season of extreme heat; but apart from these advantages, which by no means outweigh its difficulties and dangers, the two lower routes—one from Matamoros direct, and the other from Camargo, uniting at Linares, and thence leading to Monterey by the way of Calderon—would have been much more sure.

A double headed child is exhibiting in New York. What a splendid whig politician, the little fellow will make.

The late Earthquake in the South of Europe.

The following account of this Earthquake and the effects produced by it in the city of Pisa is extracted from a pamphlet on the subject, written by M. Pilla, professor of Geology in the University of Pisa:

'The day (the 14th of August) opened at Pisa, serene and tranquil, like those which had preceded it.—At noon, I was, as usual in the Museum of Natural History of the University, and in the hall of mineralogy, where I was occupied in classing the minerals. In this hall are several windows looking toward the plain on the side of the sea, and over the interior of the city. I felt a suffocating heat, accompanied by an oppressively painful sensation, I attributed this phenomenon to the air of Pisa, which is heavy for my constitution, and which made me say several times to the keeper of the Museum, 'The air of Pisa is on fire to-day.' Never prophecy was more suddenly realized. At a few minutes before one, I was alone in the hall. The atmosphere was perfectly calm, when I began to hear a sound which came rapidly from the sea coast. The impression I felt, was like that of a boisterous wind advancing towards the city, but reflecting on the impossibility of such a phenomenon occurring so suddenly in the midst of the preceding calm, I began to fear some accident. I cannot better describe this noise than in a line of our divine poet: Il fruscio d'un suon pien di spavento Dante Inf.

'My suspicions were soon verified. The noise kept advancing, with ever increasing force, and suddenly the hall began to tremble. To this vibration succeeded a violent agitation in a horizontal direction, accompanied by a horrible rumbling; accustomed to these phenomena, which are not rare in my country, (M. Pilla is a Neapolitan,) after several unsteady motions, I ran to one of the windows which opened on the garden of the neighboring house, and there I was witness of one of the most terrible spectacles which are ever offered to the eyes of man. The houses about were shaken in a dreadful manner, the trees in the garden, by their motions, announced the violent agitation of the atmosphere; these motions joined to those of the hall in which I was, gave me a vertigo, which compelled me to support myself by the window frame. The agitation continued, evidently in a horizontal direction, going and coming, but with extreme violence. In this horrible situation the plastering began to fall from the ceiling, the cries which arose from the neighboring houses augmented the horror of the scene. There was one moment when I thought the city would be swallowed up.—Then, impelled by an instinctive feeling, I mounted the window seat in order to jump into the garden, but a remnant of reflection held me back, and by degrees the ground became tranquil.

'As soon as the shock was over, I went out of the Museum and found the streets filled with people, who wore in their countenances the traces of the terror which they had suffered. Every where reigned that silence of which Tacitus speaks, which seizes the people when agitated by a common feeling.

'After having assured myself of the safety of the persons who are most dear to me, my first thought was for the Campanile de Pisa, (the leaning tower) I ran to see how it was. What was my surprise to see it standing and firm. What a spectacle it must have presented to that fearful moment! People who had an opportunity to observe it, during the shock, tell me that its balancing was a terrible thing to behold. But before examining the effects of the earthquake, let us see what was its direction and its duration.

'The first motion of the earth was manifestly vibratory; then came a violent undulatory motion, which lasted till the end of the shock, except a slight lessening of the action toward the middle of it, which finished by one double violent. The horizontal direction must have been the saving of Pisa. I observed it in the most distinct manner possible. If the vertical shocks had the same intensity, the effects of the disaster would have been much more deplorable.

'As to the duration of the oscillation, counting from the moment when the distant rumbling was heard, I think it from twenty-five to thirty seconds. Some persons reduce it to twelve or fifteen seconds, but these date it only from the moment when the shock was most sensibly felt. If the inhabitants of the country visited by the earthquake are questioned as to the duration of the agitation, they all answer, half a minute, more or less.

'It was to be dreaded that the phenomenon would not cease with the first shock. Two motions were afterwards felt distinctly, but of a more feeble kind. A great part of the population passed the night following in the squares and streets, overpowered with the sad news which was constantly brought in from neighboring places.

'The disasters the city of Pisa has suffered are slight in comparison with what they might have been. No one perished. The roof of the

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion, \$0 50 1 do 3 do 0 75 1 do 5 do 1 00 Every subsequent insertion, 0 25 Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$6. 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 accordingly. Sixteen lines or less make a square.

Church of St. Michael is ruined, but without injury to any person. It had happened the next day, at the same hour, there would have been many lives lost. A cross fell from the dome. The Campo Santo suffered some slight injury. The Campanile (Leaning Tower) is unhurt. It remains to be discovered by examination whether its inclination has become greater. Finally, there is not a building in Pisa which has not been more or less damaged and cracked.'

Letters from Leghorn and Florence describe the earthquake to have been still more terrible in those cities and the surrounding country. At Volterra a State prison was thrown down, burying several prisoners under its ruins. Some of the accounts from Florence say that from thirty to forty persons had perished in that neighborhood, and more than a hundred were wounded.

WAGES OF LABOR.—From an instructive article on the subject of agricultural labor in different countries, its wages, and the comparative condition of the laborer in the London Mark Lane Express, we condense the following facts: In our estimates we have called this shilling sterling 22 cents, though its value is a trifle less; and comparison though instituted with the English labor, can be easily made with those of this country.

In England the average rate of agricultural wages for an able man with a family, is 9 shillings or \$1 08, per week. From this is deducted cottage rent at 35 cents per week, leaving \$1 03 per week, to provide himself with the necessities of life. In France, a laborer in the same situation receives \$1 04 per week; in Prussia, 66 cents; in Germany \$1 02 per week; in Holland and Belgium, \$1 20; in Italy and the Austrian States, \$1 15. It will be remembered that these averages are those of the common laborer—shepherds, carmen and mechanics receiving rather more. The food which the wages named above will purchase in the several countries, is stated in the Express as follows:

In England the laborer can obtain for his 168 cents or his week's wages, either 39 lbs. of bread, or 1 1/2 lbs. of meat, 7 1/2 lbs. of butter, 12 1/2 lbs. of cheese, or 174 lbs. of potatoes.

In France, with his 104 cents he can buy either 46 lbs. of bread, 13 1/2 lbs. of meat, or 25 1/2 lbs. of potatoes.

In Prussia, with his 66 cents per week the laborer can buy either 36 lbs. of bread, 16 lbs. of meat, or 8 1/2 lbs. of butter.

In Germany with 102 cents he obtains either 43 1/2 lbs. of bread, 18 lbs. of meat, 1 1/2 lbs. of butter, 24 lbs. of cheese, or 54 quarts of beer.

In Holland and Belgium, 120 cents will buy either 58 lbs. of bread, 22 lbs. of beef, or 460 lbs. of potatoes.

In Italy and Austrian States, the laborer, with his 115 cents, can buy either 50 lbs. of bread, 22 lbs. of beef, 8 lbs. of butter 8 lbs. of cheese, or 168 lbs. of potatoes.

This table is interesting, as showing not only the prices of labor in the countries named but also the price of bread, meat, butter, cheese, &c. It is true, the bread is stated by the pound instead of grain by the bushel; but as the flour of a bushel of wheat, say 40 lbs. will make from 63 to 65 lbs. of bread, an estimate may easily be made of the quantity of wheat or flour a man in any of the countries named would receive for a week's work. The laborer in this country, who receives his bushel of wheat a day, or other articles in proportion, will readily conceive the meagre fare, and slender chance of "laying by anything," which must attend the foreign agricultural laborer. In all these countries it will be seen the value of provisions is at least as great as here, and in some instances much greater. It is only by the comparisons such authentic statements enable them to make, that the free laborers, the farmers or mechanic, of this country, can fully appreciate the advantages of their position.

ARRIVAL OF A STEAMBOAT.—On Tuesday morning last a veritable Steamboat arrived at the port of Reading, from Philadelphia, via the "raging canal." She left the city at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, reached Pottstown early the same evening, and the next morning started for Reading, where she arrived safe and sound, after an expeditious passage, freighted with the President and Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, who came to examine the work along the line of the canal to this place. She is called "The Phoenix," has an engine of 26 horse power, is provided with the Ericsson propellers, and carries 60 tons burthen. She was built for the transportation of freight. Her passage was delayed considerably by the difficulty of getting through the bridges, which are entirely too low for such craft; but we are told they are shortly to be altered to the required height. With this defect obviated, the Captain estimated that he could easily make 5 miles an hour in the canal, and 9 between the dams. The boat cleared this port on her return voyage to the city, on Thursday morning, with a cargo of grain and produce.—Reading Gaz.