

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"  
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# SUNBURY AMERICAN.

## AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Vol. 7--No. 9--Whole No. 521  
Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Nov. 21, 1846.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.  
1 square 1 insertion, 50 cts  
1 do 3 do, 1 00  
1 do 6 do, 1 50  
Every subsequent insertion, 25 cts  
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 accordingly.  
Sixteen lines or less make a square.

**REMOVAL.**  
**JOHN H. PURDY,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his stock of goods to the Stone House, on Market square, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Dewart, where he will be happy to serve his old customers and the public generally, on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be had elsewhere.

**Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.**  
**SZLANSKOWICZ, PENN'A.**  
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, in all its various branches, at Selinsgrove. His ware is not only made of the best materials, but is put together in a superior manner, and is sold at a low price. He has on hand a quantity of Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.  
ANDREW S. WINGERT.  
Selinsgrove, May 16th, 1846.

**Lime! Lime!**  
**JOHN B. SHEPMAN,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, that he has commenced the business of Lime burning, on the farm he now occupies. He has on hand a quantity of Lime for sale, and will endeavor to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.  
August, 4th, 1846.

**A CARD.**  
TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD!  
V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, duly authorized and empowered, by the proprietors of most of the late newspapers of 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 Civilized World, embracing Individuals, Firms, Societies, Clubs, Reading Rooms, Corporations, &c., at his several offices in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, and whose communications and queries, should be directed to—Address V. B. PALMER, Philadelphia, N. E. corner Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, S. E. corner Baltimore and Calvert streets; New York, Tribune Buildings opposite City Hall; Boston, 23 State St. As no other person or persons are in any manner connected with the subscriber, in the American Newspaper Agency, all letters and communications to him, should be carefully directed as above, and no other person. This caution has become necessary, in order to avoid mistakes, and put the public on their guard against all pretended Agents.  
V. B. PALMER,  
American Newspaper Agent.

**ALEXANDER L. HICKEY,**  
**FRANK MAKER,**  
No. 150 Chestnut Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.

**SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.**  
THIS Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and its construction, that it does not get out of order, it contains no iron to rust, 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 other 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, Lycoming, 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 this machine in use.  
Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1846.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have used, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washing Machine," and do not hesitate saying that it is most excellent invention. That, in washing, it will save more than one half the usual labor, and it does not require more than one third the usual quantity of soap and water; and that, there is no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wear of wearing. That it does not get out of order, and that it does not require more than one third the usual quantity of soap. 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 soap or tear in washing, and it requires not more than one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have a number of other machines in my family, but it 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 come ten times the price they are sold for.  
DANIEL HERR.

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.—JARRISON.  
By Messrs & Eisely.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]  
California—Administration of Justice.  
Washington, Nov. 4th, 1846.  
The Telegraph being out of order, we have not a word yet of the election in New York; I cannot therefore, give you an idea of what changes they may produce here. I will, however, detain this letter as long as possible, and endeavor to freshen up events, as soon as we shall hear of New York city.  
By way of episode, I would observe that I called, last evening, on our very popular Secretary of the Navy, whose salon is always crowded with the most distinguished naval officers in the city. His manners are so elegantly easy and winningly gentlemanly, that even the people of Washington, who, as a matter of course, are opposed to every democratic administration, speak of him in terms of unqualified praise and candid affection. I there found Commodore Sloat, the conqueror of a vast Empire, in half dress, his full uniform having been swept away in the Perry, during his last hurricane on the Coast of Florida. The Commodore gives a very unaffected, plain account of his successes in the Pacific. He represents the whole country from thirty to sixty miles inland, as completely subjected, and the proprietors of the soil especially rejected, at the prospect of annexation. He has no doubt of the result of the expedition of Col. Fremont, who he thinks, is sure to catch Castro, and as to Pico Pico, the Governor, he will probably come in of his own accord, being one of the largest landed proprietors, whose fortune would quadruple under the stripes and stars.

The climate of the country is represented as delicious, varying scarcely ten degrees the whole year round. There are two crops in California; but they are not always sure. When there is plenty of rain, that is, when it rains hard twice in the year, the crops are good and yield 50 and 60 fold; when it rains but little, the harvest is from twenty to twenty-five fold, and is then called a failure!  
One of the best justices appointed by Commodore Sloat, is Dr. Gilchrist, Surgeon in the Navy, and from his rec'd wisdom the Californians may indeed cry out, 'a Daniel come to judgment a second Daniel!' Would that his judicial decisions were to form precedents, not only for California, but for the States of this Union, especially as regards expeditions.

To give you but a couple of instances. A Mexican came and complained that defendant owed him \$40.  
Judge—(to defendant)—'You owe the money?'  
Defendant—'No, my Lord! I owe but \$20; I have paid \$20 already.'  
Judge—(to plaintiff)—'How is this?'  
Plaintiff—'I have no recollection of it, my Lord.'  
Judgment—Since the defendant acknowledge to have owed \$40, and to owe \$20 still, he is immediately to pay over the \$20 he still owes, by his own reckoning, and remains in duress till he has paid payment of the first instalment.  
(Marks of general approbation on the part of the people in the court room.)

On another occasion, one of the U. S. troopers had bought a fine horse for \$25, but it was proved that the vendor had stolen him. The plundered man came puffing to the Commodore, and reclaimed his charger. 'None of my business,' replies the Commodore, 'apply to the Justice.'  
Court Room: Dr. Gilchrist seated behind a table. Justice—'Where is the plaintiff?'  
Plaintiff—'Here, my Lord! I have been robbed of my horse.'  
Justice—'Constable, bring up the prisoner.'  
(Boatman brings in a fierce-looking Mexican, with his hands tied.)  
Defendant—'My Lord, I will confess.'  
Justice—'It's the only way to obtain mercy.'  
Defendant—'Thank ye, my Lord.'  
Judgment—'Conduct the prisoner back to his cell, and keep him there till he has paid a fine of \$50, and let the U. S. trooper return the horse instantly to his lawful owner.'

The fine was paid instantly and the prisoner released, while the owner mounted his charger and spread wide and far the tidings of American impartiality and the unparalleled wisdom of our Judges. It is hardly necessary to add that our naval Justice got a little to windward by his decision; \$50 not only covering the first cost of the animal, by which means the trooper was reimbursed; but leaving a considerable margin for court fees and constables. The Commodore thinks, and very justly too, that such justice does the United States more good than a body of 500 troops. There are few Californians, he thinks, who would not rather submit their private wrongs to the decision of one of his judges than trust to the Mexican *Hernando*, which is the same as our Court of Chancery.

In regard to the visit of the British Admiral, Sir George Seymour, to the harbor of San Francisco, I can tell you a very pretty story. Sir George observed that he should have preferred California to have become an independent State, rather than see her under the stripes and stars of whatever Commodore Sloat's command, just as frankly, that the stripes and stars emblem give the Californians a false sense of their position. Let this country be once settled by an intelligent population, and your misapprehensions and mischiefs will have a market which will annually contribute millions to the commercial prosperity of England.  
This satisfied John Bull, who expressed his

desire to procure some spars for a fore and main top-gallant mast. 'You need not be embarrassed about that,' replied our old Commodore: 'all the woods you see here belong to the United States, and you need only say what you want.' Sir George accepted, and shortly after sailed for the Sandwich Islands.  
Nothing new from either arms or navy. The schooner Flirt, Lieut. Sinclair Commanding, arrived at Norfolk, brought no news of any importance from the Gulf squadron. OSSEVER.

**The First American Ocean Steamship.**  
The New York ocean steamship now building at Westervelt & Mackay's ship-yard is intended as the first in the line of ocean steamships to run between New York and Bremen, via Cowes, in the employment of the Post-office Department. She is called the Washington, and a New York paper gives the following account of her:

The Washington is of 1,750 tons, Crampton House measurement, which is equal to about 2,250 tons carpenter measurement. Her frame is well seasoned white oak; her timbers are 22 feet long, sided 12 inches, moulded 20 inches, and very close together. All the crooks are such as grow with the timber, and none of it is cut across the grain. Her keel and keelson are of great solidity, forming a mass seven feet in thickness, and bolted throughout with heavy copper bolts. There are four keelsons to form the bed of the engine, running fore and aft, each 26 inches at the bottom and 26 inches above and 4 feet 3 inches high. There are, in order the more to strengthen her, bilge keelsons running fore and aft, 16 inches square. The length of the keel is 220 feet—of the upper deck, 245; the breadth of beam is 36 feet, and depth of the hold 31 feet. She is to be planked up inside and out with 6 inch white oak plank, except across the timber-heads, where the plank is to be 8 inches; and what seems to us indispensable to the safety of all sea-going steamships, she is to have a complete flush deck from stem to stern, so that if a heavy sea be shipped, it must run off, as there are no openings into which it can pour and thus endanger the safety of the vessel.

The Washington is to be equipped with two marine engines, now constructing by Stillman, Allen & Co., of 72 inch cylinder and 10 foot stroke; the wheels are to have 40 feet diameter, and it is intended that they shall, when pushed, make 18 revolutions. Her cylinders, furnishing 20 inches of steam, will be equal to 2,000 horse power.  
She will have an unbroken cabin saloon of eighty feet, which is to be finished in the most tasteful and brightest of all styles, varnished white and gold. The main cabin will furnish two hundred berths—not settees nor cots, nor occasional substitutes, but ample berths in convenient and roomy state rooms. She will have a second class cabin forward, with one hundred berths—no less comfortable, though less luxuriously furnished than the main one.  
To crown the whole, we were assured by Captain Hewitt, who is to command this fine vessel—and whom we may say in a parenthesis, to name is to praise—that her whole cost should and ready to receive her mails and passengers, will not reach \$250,000. The Mississippi and Missouri war steamers, (the one built in Philadelphia, the other here, by the Government,) each cost, we believe, close upon \$700,000, and they were not so large as the Washington, and by no means so suspect, so strong.

The Government, it is known, has made a contract with Mr. E. Mills for four ocean steamships, in which to transport the mails to Bremen, touching going and coming, at Cowes. The contract is to last for five years, and the price is one hundred thousand dollars per annum.  
The Washington is the first of the four, and she will be ready to commence her trips in March next. As soon as she is launched, which will probably be early in January, the keel of another ship of like dimensions is to be laid, and the four are to be completed in succession—so that each one may be rendered more perfect, by the experience of those that precede her.

**GUANO.**—A letter dated at Buenos Ayres on the 1st September, says: 'Immense deposits of guano have been discovered on the coast of Patagonia, south of the Rio Negro, of which English merchants have made free—some permission of this government, the rightful owners. Some three hundred ships have loaded there during the present winter, and between thirty and forty were wrecked, with a number of the crews drowned. The coast is most inhospitable; being iron-bound, and not a good harbor. This trade will be regulated so as to yield a small revenue to the country when peace is established.'

**CAUTION.**—Never enter a sick-room in a state of preparation, as the moment you become acquainted with the patient, do not preach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapor.

### Description of Monterey.

The town is situated at the mountain pass which separates the plain extending to the Gulf of Mexico from the mountainous region, which continues until you have ascended the tableland upon which the capital is situated. These mountains arise with great abruptness from the plain, unlike the Alleghanies, which are approached only through a country rough and broken, long before you are at their base. Their aspect is bleak and dreary in the extreme. The ascent presents an angle apparently of sixty or seventy degrees, and their crest exhibits a sharp ridge—of nearly uniform height, except where broken through, as though pieces had broken out, leaving apertures of seven hundred feet, with perpendicular sides, through which no other range is discernible. Detached hills seem to rise occasionally like an excrescence from the plain, and many of them of great height. On one of these stands the Bishop's Castle, commanding the town and plain for miles. It is accessible, it is true, from the east, with gentle ascent, but as you look west from the heights immediately beyond it, the head grows dizzy, and one unaccustomed to high places as I am shrinks involuntarily back from the precipice, and instinctively seeks a surer footing and a firmer grasp upon the thorny chaparral surrounding him. This castle, you know, was taken by General Worth. How it was done I cannot comprehend, although the *modus operandi* has been explained to me half a dozen times by those who participated in the battle. One would think it an effectual resistance, properly measured against one body as well as another, totally regardless of numbers or courage. In fact, no one doubts that the troops who have taken the town could defend it against a myriad of men. Gen. Taylor in conversation with me, said he had no hesitation in pronouncing it the strongest position on the continent, except Quebec.—*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Advertiser.*

**SOCIAL LIFE IN MATAMORAS.**—The American Flag, printed at Matamoras, has the following domestic picture:  
'When we first entered Matamoras, and the services of the Mexican were needed, application had to be made to their masters, who hired them out for ten, fifteen to twenty dollars. The sums which they owed their masters were various, but whatever they might be, under their own government and laws, it would be sufficient to have held them in bondage through life, and entailed like bondage upon their children—the offspring being always held for the debt of the parents. A debt once contracted it was impossible ever to repay. No means were afforded them to cancel it. Two or three dollars per month was the extent at which their services were valued. Every thing they received from their masters was charged to their account. If sick, the loss of service and medical attendance were added on. If plate, cup, spoon, chair, table, or any other article belonging to the master's house was broken or lost, no matter if the master or his children broke or lost it, to the servant's indebtedness it was placed. When he or she died, the funeral expenses were likewise added to the indebtedness and carried forward to the account of their children. Thus were they held in endless slavery, unless by theft or murder they could possess themselves of sufficient money to purchase their freedom. The many opportunities afforded them to acquire money since the occupation of this city by the Americans have enabled slaves to cancel all their obligations to their masters, and with few exceptions, all are now free. Much of the ill feeling that exists against us on the part of the wealthier portion of the inhabitants has been engendered by the loss of their slaves. Their former servants will no longer work for them. They will not or cannot come up to the rate of wages offered by the Americans, and even if they did, their former slaves would prefer working for their new employers. We have heard it stated that even the lady of the gentlemanly, all-powerful and right honorable Alcalde, is now forced to do the drudgery of her own kitchen, and we are likewise informed that she makes excellent *waffles*. No wonder, when they are patted into shape by her delicate hands. We would be tempted to taste one of the things ourselves, if we were certain it had been squeezed through her fingers.'

**HEALTHY INVESTIGATION.**—A letter from London mentions that there are now between seven and eight hundred members of the Homoeopathic Association, the majority of whom are persons of station and influence. The Archbishop of Dublin is among the contributors to its funds, and converts from the medical profession come in from time to time. A second edition of Simpson's able work on Homoeopathy has been published.

**A Yankee paper thus pathetically describes the fainting of a lady:**  
Down fell the lovely maiden,  
Just like a slaughtered lamb;  
Her hair hung down her pallid cheeks,  
Like wax weeps on a clam.

### Polished Diamonds.

Amsterdam is much engaged in manufactures, and some of them are peculiar to the country. The one of these which I was most curious to see is that for the polishing or cutting of diamonds. There are several in the city, and they are exclusively the property of the Jews, who are quite numerous. In the lower story of a large building were six or eight horses, driven round and round by a number of boys, and turning a large wheel. From this I ascended a narrow and steep stairway, lined with dust, smut and cobwebs, to the second floor. Here were about forty workmen, seated at their benches round the sides of the room. The large wheel below turned four smaller cylinders in the middle of this room, and from these bands ran to the benches and kept in motion a number of circular iron plates, horizontal and even with the surface of the table. The superintendent sat in the centre, busy at his work, and overlooking the room. He spoke English, and took much pains to explain and show me the whole process.

The flat plate of soft iron is about ten inches in diameter, and burnished with a file or piece of coarse sandstone, so as to be full of fine lines radiating from the centre. This lasts a workman one or two days, and must then be prepared once again. The rough diamonds are small, irregular, round pebbles, just about the size of the shot a sportsman is accustomed to use, from the smallest size to buckshot.

The workman takes a small copper cup, one inch in diameter, which is fastened to a strong wire, and fills it with composition of zinc and quicksilver. This composition, when hot, has the consistency of wax, and is easily moulded into any shape. The workman filled a cup and rounded it off with a flat piece of iron in his hand—an experiment which, he told me would be difficult for an inexperienced person to try without burning his fingers, but upon his horny hand the red hot metal made no impression. When finished, it looked just like an acorn upon its stem, with the diamond partially embedded in the apex.

The whole was then plunged into cold water, and the stone was held firmly in its place by the solid zinc, and ready for polishing. This acorn of zinc and diamond is then fastened firmly in an iron clamp, which is whirling round and grinds it off. Sometimes a weight of lead is put on to press it down and grind it down faster. Each workman attends two at the same time, and takes them up every minute, to apply with a camel-hair pencil the smallest quantity of diamond dust, which is the only substance will cut upon them, and is much more precious than gold; or to bend the stiff wire with the thumb and form a new face. His first step is to 'make a table,' as it is called; that is, to grind down a considerable surface on one side, around which the other facets are arranged. Every diamond is here finished with six or four facets, and done entirely by the eye.

The workmen are employed twelve hours and finish three or four a day. The diamond merchants of Amsterdam pay from four to ten guilders—that is, from two to four dollars—each for polishing. The best place for buying the rough stones is France, and the best market for selling the polished jewels is England. Any color improves the value of the stone. The clear limpid diamond is the most valued. A workman showed me three of the same, just finished, weighing about three carats each, half as large as a pea, and said they were worth 600 florins, that is, about ninety dollars each. Doubtless they will soon sparkle in 'marble halls,' and in union with splendor and beauty; but I doubt if they will ever again sparkle in more striking and brilliant contrast than when I saw them in the sunny hands of the workman.

The piece was covered with smut, dust and oil. The wheels rattled and the workmen shouted rough jokes at each other above the noise, and grinned and dashed about their duties as merrily as ever the Cyclops could have wrought when they made the precious shield of Eneas. And now and then the tortured diamonds sent forth a shriek, the like of what comes from filing a saw, but to which, that is a mere whisper, that pierced the ears and contracted the muscles of the very workmen themselves.

**IT'S JUST A FASHION.**—The pious Mr. who, by the way is suspected of being no better than he should be, notwithstanding all his professions, rebuked a well known merchant of Philadelphia for using profane language. 'Your language is ungentlemanly and impious,' said Mr. 'You should break your teeth of such an abominable practice.' 'I know it,' returned the merchant, 'but most men fall into some error or another unknown to themselves, yet they are entirely innocent of all intention to do wrong, notwithstanding their inaccuracies; now, I swear a great deal, and you pray a great deal, yet neither of us, I am confident means anything of it!'

**ANTHRACITE COAL.**—This invaluable mineral, of which Pennsylvania contains inexhaustible mines, is found in the eastern counties of the State, in three basins of fields. The aggregate area of the three basins is nearly 1000 square miles. The first discovery of anthracite coal, on the Lehigh, in Carbon county, was made by Philip Ginter in 1791. He found it adhering to the roots of a tree that was blown over by the wind. In 1793 it was taken to Philadelphia from the Lehigh and tried under the boiler of the engine at Centre square, but the mode of using it not being known; it put the fire out. The remainder was used in place of gravel on the walk of the square. In 1820 the Philadelphia market was overstocked by a supply of 365 tons, sold at \$8 40 per ton. But mark the progress of improvement which intelligence and enterprise never fail to produce. In 1845 the quantity transported from the three basins and distributed throughout a wide range of the community, was 2,012,742 tons, which placed in the hands of consumers at \$5 per ton, must draw from them \$10,063,710. A wise system of political legislation and a sound currency will soon double the quantity of anthracite from the mines of Pennsylvania. In no part of Europe can coal be found to compete with the anthracite of Pennsylvania, in price or quality, and it is reasonable that before many years it will constitute an important article of export.

There are 99 places of religious worship in Boston, costing \$2,246,500, and having accommodations for 84,185 persons. These churches, &c., are maintained at a yearly expense of \$170,526. There are 80 Sunday schools, having 1864 teachers, and 17,000 scholars.

**POPULATION OF THE WORLD.**—According to Mr. Gregory, the population of the world is 812,558,713. According to Bell, this vast multitude is thus divided:

Whites,	440,000,000
Copper Colored,	150,000,000
Mulattoes,	230,000,000
Blacks,	120,000,000
Hewel deemed the world's population to be 836,461,000, possessing the following religions:	
Christians,	252,000,000
Jews,	5,000,000
Mahometans,	120,105,000
Braminists,	140,000,000
Buddhists,	313,497,000
All others,	134,000,000
The Christian world:	
Catholics,	187,000,000
Protestants,	65,000,000
Greek Church, &c.,	50,000,000

The population of Europe is estimated by Maite Brun at 214,000,000 souls. Asia is put down by Balbi at 413,944,000.

**WHAT'S IN A NAME.**—The Man Farmer says we have ever been of the opinion that there is more in a name than has generally been conceded by savans. Indeed, we never could believe in the dogma, 'that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.' The following which he recently found in rummaging a multifarious collection of old newspaper volumes, not only clearly demonstrates that there is much in a name, but it is a curiosity of itself.

'A French paper *Le Journal du Loiret*, says Napoleon's name is composed of two Greek words, *Napoe* and *Leon*, which signify the *Lion of the Desert*. The letters of the same ingeniously combined presents a phrase which offer a singular analogy with the character of that extraordinary man:

1. Napoleon.
2. Napoleon.
3. Poleon.
4. Leon.
5. Eon.
6. Apoleon.
7. Poleon.
8. Leon.
9. Eon.

By striking off the first letter of this word, and pursuing the same course with each following word, six Greek words are formed, which literally translated in the order designated by the figures, signify, *Napoleon, being the lion of the people, became a destroyer of cities.*

An eccentric English divine was called upon to perform the funeral services of a dead debtor. After the ceremony was performed, and the corpse was on its way to the churchyard, the Sheriff made a descent on the body and attached it to a pole, as by the then law of England he had power to do.  
'Move on!' said the priest.  
'Stop!' shouted the Sheriff.  
'Move on!' exclaimed the priest again.  
'This body is mine!' said the Sheriff.  
'This body is God's!' roared the priest.  
'In the King's name I command you to lower the coffin!' exclaimed the Sheriff.  
'Bury the man!' shouted the infuriated priest, 'and if the Sheriff says three words, take him to the gallows for the funeral service, and accordingly shall be buried.'