

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHER AND
JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.
H. B. MASSER, Editor.
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ser's Store.
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tinued till its arrearages are paid.
No subscriptions received for a less period than
six months. All communications or letters on
business relating to the office, to insure attention,
must be POST PAID.

W. H. THOMPSON,
Fashionable
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
MARKET STREET, SUNBURY.
THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to in-
form his friends and the public generally, that
he has just returned from the city with new and
fashionable lasts, and a full assortment of Light-
colored, Bronze, Black Kid, and all other kinds
of Morocco for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children's
wear; and he assures all who may favor him with
their custom, that they may rely upon having their
work done in the most substantial and fashionable
manner, and at very low prices.
He also has a full assortment of low priced work,
selected by himself, which he will sell lower than
ever offered in this place, viz:
Men's Shoes, as low as \$1.00
Extra Stout Boots, " 2.00
Good Lace Boots for Women, " 1.00
Women's Slips, " 60
Children's Shoes, " 25
Sole Leather, Morocco, &c. for sale low.
August 22d, 1846.—ap1847

Boot & Shoe ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL DRUCKEMILLER,
At his Old Establishment, in Market Street,
Sunbury.
(OPPOSITE THE RED LION HOTEL.)

RETURNS his thanks for past favors, and re-
spectfully informs his friends and the public
generally, that he continues to manufacture to order,
in the neatest and latest style.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES,
warranted of the best material, and made by the
most experienced workmen. He also keeps on
hand a general assortment of fashionable Boots for
gentlemen, together with a large stock of fashion-
able gent. men's, boys', ladies' and children's shoes,
all of which have been made under his own imme-
diate inspection, and are of the best material and
workmanship, which he will sell low for cash.

In addition to the above, he has just received
from Philadelphia a large and extensive supply of
Boots, Shoes, &c. of all descriptions, which he also
offers for cash, cheaper than ever before offered in
this place. He respectfully invites his old custom-
ers, and others, to call and examine for them-
selves.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
Sunbury, August 15th, 1846.—

PERFECT PIANOS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent,
for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CELE-
BRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD PIA-
NOS, at this place. These Pianos have a plain,
massive and beautiful exterior finish, and, for depth
and sweetness of tone, and elegance of workman-
ship, are not surpassed by any in the United States.
The following is a recommendation from CARL
DIRX, a celebrated performer, and himself a man-
ufacturer:
A CARD.
Having had the pleasure of trying the excel-
lent Piano Forte manufactured by Mr. Meyer, and
exhibited at the late exhibition of the Franklin In-
stitute, I feel it due to the true merit of the maker
to declare that these instruments are quite equal
and in some respects even superior, to all the PIA-
NO FORTES, I saw at the capitals of Europe, and
during a sojourn of two years at Paris.
These Pianos will be sold at the manufacturer's
lowest Philadelphia prices, if not something lower.
Persons are requested to call and examine for
themselves, at the residence of the subscriber.
Sunbury, May 17, 1845. H. B. MASSER.

Counterfeits? DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandeth
Pills are genuine, unless the box has three labels
upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom) each
containing a fac-simile signature of my hand-
writing, thus—B. BRANDRETH, M. D.—These labels
are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and
done at an expense of over \$8,000.—Therefore
it will be seen that the only thing necessary to pro-
cure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these
labels.
Remember the top, the side, and the bottom.
The following respective persons are duly authori-
zed, and hold
CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY
For the sale of Brandeth's Vegetable Universal
Pills.
Northumberland county: Milton—Mackey &
Chamberlain. Sunbury—H. B. Masser, M. Green-
ville—Inland & Metzler. Northumberland—Wm.
Forsyth. Georgetown—J. J. Wells.
Union County: New Berlin—Bogart & Win-
ter. Solingrove—George Gundrum. Middle-
burg—Isaac Smith. Devonport—David Huber.
Adamsburg—Wm. J. May. Millburg—Mensch
& Ray. Hatfield—Daniel Long. Freeburg—
G. & F. C. Meyer. Lewisburg—Wells & Green.
Columbia county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds
& Co. Berwick—Shuman & Rittenhouse. Cata-
wissa—C. G. Brooks. Bloomsburg—John R.
Moyer. Jersey Town—Levi Biesel. Washington
Robt. McCay. Limestone—Ballie & McNitch.
Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Cer-
tificate of Agency, containing a representation of
B. BRANDRETH'S Manufacture at Sing Sing,
and upon which will also be seen exact copies of
the new labels now used upon the Brandeth Pills
Boxes.
Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 8th street.
June 24th 1843. B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

George J. Weaver, ROPE MAKER & SHIP CHANDLER.

No. 13 North Water Street, Philadelphia.
HAS constantly on hand, a general assort-
ment of Cordage, Seine Twines, &c. viz:
Tard Rope, Fishing Ropes, White Ropes, Manila
Ropes, Tow Lines for Canal Boats. Also a
complete assortment of Seine Twines, &c. such as
Hemp Shad and Herring Twines, Best Patent
Net Twines, Cotton Shad and Herring Twines, Shad
Threads, &c. &c. Also, Bed Cord, Plough Lines,
Halters, Traces, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,
&c., all of which he will dispose of on reasonable
terms.
Philadelphia, November 12, 1845.—ly.

MOLASSES.—The first quality Sugar Molasses, only 12 1/2 cents per quart; also, a superior article of yellow Molasses for baking, only 12 1/2 cents per quart—for sale at the store, June 13, 1846. HENRY MASSER.

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.—JAYMAN.

By Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, April 24, 1847.

Vol. V.—No. 31.—Whole No. 248



From the Public Ledger.

Yankee Chronology.

1812. This year old Johnny tried his hand,
To throw us in confusion;
But his ball practice failed to shake
Our well-built Constitution.

And after that we furnished long,
An unmolested nation;
Until the late turmoil began
Concerning Annexation.

1845. Yankee doodle, doodle, doo!
Texas lies so handy,
That Jonathan would have it joined
To Yankee doodle dandy.

1846. And now our men in Mexico,
Go on through thin and thick, sirs;
And *Palo Alto* taught the foe,
Just how to "cut their stick," sirs.

No necessary troops have we,
Who battle but to win gold;
Their blood is coin in Honor's mint,
As thine was, gallant *Hercules!*

(Laurels twine with eypress now,
O'er the hero bending;
Years of sorrow, shouts of praise,
To his memory blending.)

And when the flag of Victory,
Flew o'er the field so glory,
Columbia wrote another page,
In her bright book of glory.

1847. And though our men have never feared,
A double force to face, sirs;
To face their colors once they had,
A very pretty CHARGE, sirs.

Yankee doodle, doodle, doo!
Yankee girls are steady;
Though not *Rough* the lady's hand,
The lady's wit was READY.

And when before the Castle walls
Of Vera Cruz we got, sirs,
What o'er Columbia would the foe,
She paid them "Scotts and lot," sirs!

Then bless the *Rough and Ready* hands!
Such hearts will never fail her;
And well they'll battle the Mexicans;
The work's cut out by TAYLOR.

Rough and Ready! keep it up!
The words come in quite handy;
And fill the trump of Fame as well
As Yankee Doodle Dandy. A. B.

The Story of Susan Vesta.

A SKETCH OF HER LIFE.

Great emergencies, it is said, produce great men. If they do not produce them, they at least bring them to light. So it has been in the unhappy war between us and a sister Republic. A man of simple and unostentatious habits,—who, though possessing great wealth, chose to follow the profession of arms, and was satisfied with common routine of military life, never thrusting himself into notice, but simply doing his duty in a quiet way—is by the force of circumstances brought before the people, and is found to possess the highest military talents, and every other quality which men are accustomed to admire.

How many of our most gifted public servants impatient of delay, have endeavored to control destiny itself, and create the events upon which their advancement depends! How many bright spirits have thus been shrouded in darkness, before they have reached even a mid day career! Gen. Taylor, fortunate in his philosophy or his temperament, permitted events to take their course—tranquil in retirement, and calm when forgotten. But all at once he develops the qualities of a general. In the most critical situations his judgment forces what his valor wins. No matter what may be the difficulties around him, he meets and overcomes them all. In strategy as well as hand to hand, he evinces superior skill, and when the nation almost gives him up for lost, again he sends back to it the intelligence that he has conquered.

In no pages of history do we find on record four such hard fought battles, fought at such fearful odds as these, which have placed such laurels on the brow of Gen. Taylor, the brave troops under his command. The country is astonished to find it possesses such a man!—*Journal of Commerce.*

In the course of conversation this morning with an esteemed friend who has enjoyed rare opportunities for extensive intercourse with public men abroad as well as at home, it was said that Gen. Taylor's conduct of the campaign in Mexico had attracted the highest admiration in Europe. His gallantry and address, and the discipline, order and courage of his army manifested on the Rio Grande and the taking of Monterey, it was further said were the frequent theme of eulogy in France and England during the last few weeks of his late visit to Paris and London. The British mind especially appears to have derived new impressions of American character from these meditations, which our friend regards as among the few promising effects of this most unpromising war. An eminent American, who now occupies a conspicuous position among our public agents abroad, and who is not pledged to any political party at home, mentioned to him that the name of no contemporary was now more respected among the public men within the circle of his intercourse than that of the Hero of the Rio Grande. He remarked, moreover, that he was gratified in being able to add from a long and intimate acquaintance with Gen. Taylor in years past, that the personal and private qualities of the man who had thus attracted to himself all attention, were quite as admirable as the prowess in the field—that he is in short not less a civilian than a soldier. And such, we may add, is the uniform testimony of all who know him.

If any proof of this were needed, we might refer to this remarkable voluminous correspondence with the Government as being conclusive. It would be difficult to find in the whole annals of military history any similar correspondence at all comparable to it in the various attributes that go to declare a sound and cultivated mind,—practical wisdom, clear foresight, and manly vigor. The public mind is apt to infer when a man greatly distinguishes himself in a given course of action, that he is more especially fitted for that than anything else. This is doubtless sometimes the case. But it is not so with Gen. Taylor, as he has himself demonstrated to his friends, the army, his country, and the world. Though the greater part of his life has been spent in the public service, he has not neglected, as some suppose, to cultivate those milder virtues which give a charm to personal intercourse and lend attraction and grace to private life.

He comes from an ancient Virginia family which emigrated from England, with other friends of liberty, and settled on the eastern part of Virginia, near two centuries ago—a family which has since been greatly distinguished in its various branches, and which included within its connections such names as James Madison, John Taylor of Carolina, Gen. Hunt, &c. &c. Gen. Taylor's Father was one of the most daring of those enterprising pioneers, who settled "the dark and bloody ground" which defines the Indian word Kentucky, and many anecdotes are told of his prowess in desperate encounters with the savages.

He became also a man of eminence in civil life, and was a member of the Electoral College which voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay. He died on his estate near Lexington in 1826, leaving four sons of whom 'old Zack' is the third, and we believe one or two daughters. The eldest son, Gen. James Taylor, who was a Quarter Master General in the Army during the war of 1812, now resides at Newport, Kentucky, at the advanced age of eighty years.

Health—Hints on Consumption.

BY DR. S. S. FITCH.

The larger the lungs, the more perfect their development, the less they are liable to pulmonary consumption. That the more they are exercised, the larger they will become; that as we take active or laborious exercise, our lungs will be continually enlarging; that on the contrary, indolence, want of exercise, &c., will render the lungs smaller, until by absence of air, the air cells will then close up and collapse their walls, as a bird folds up its plumage. By this we also learn that pure air, and even cold air, because more dense, is the best friend of the lungs, and should be resorted to with the greatest confidence, both to prevent and cure their diseases.

It is found in the history of the American Indians—at one time numbering many millions of people, and inhabiting from the most extreme point north, to Patagonia south, embracing all varieties of climate and location, resting in the frigid, temperate and torrid zones; occupying every variety of situation, on the seaboard, on the borders of the lakes, on the tops of the highest lands, and in the most secluded valleys; on the wide spread and open prairies, and in the most arid deserts; the countries of the greatest humidity, and where it rarely ever rains, as in Peru; yet in all these countries, and everywhere, such a thing as pulmonary consumption has never been observed, whilst those people remained in their savage state. Bring them into our settlements, civilize them, educate them, and let them adopt our habits, and they become as liable to consumption as we ourselves.

By what peculiarity is the Indian distinguished from the civilized American? Is the American Indian remarkable for the perfect symmetry of his figure. "Straight as an Indian," is an old proverb, whose truth is instantly recognized by all who have ever seen the wild Indian, his chest is perfectly symmetrical, his shoulders and shoulder blades are laid flat against the chest and the whole weight of his arms, shoulders, and shoulder blades, is thrown behind the chest; thus always expanding, instead of contracting it; the naked chest and the whole person is often exposed to the open air; they are much out of doors; indeed, rarely in doors; breathe the pure air, never stoop in gait or walk and posture so avocuous that contract the chest; or prevent its free expansion; often wash in pure cold water; exercise the lungs freely by athletic exercises, running, racing, the chase, frequently dancing and shouting, &c., most vehemently nearly every day. The same holds true in regard to animals.

Animals in their wild state never have the consumption; whilst the same animals domesticated have it—as the monkey, the rabbit, the horse, &c. Consumption is the child of civilization; results chiefly from the loss of symmetry, and from indolence, induced by too much clothing, too luxurious living, dissipation, too little exercise, and debilitating diseases and occupations.

If there be an appellation that would apply to us as a Nation, it is found shouldered. The habit of contracting the chest by stooping, is formed by multitudes at school, by sitting at long tables; by sitting all in a heap, either sitting or standing; and it is a matter of habit to a great degree, with tailors, shoemakers, machinists, clerks, students, seamstresses, all whose occupation causes them to stoop at their work, or at rest, or at their pleasure, or amusements.

Practice will soon make sitting or standing perfectly erect, vastly more agreeable and less fatiguing than a stooping posture. To persons predisposed to consumption, these hints as regards writing or reading, desks are of the greatest importance. In walking, the chest should be carried proudly erect and straight, the top of it pointing rather backwards than forwards.—The North American Indians, who never had consumption, are remarkable for their perfectly erect, straight walk. Next to this, it is of vast importance to the consumptive, to breathe well; he should make a practice of taking long breaths, sucking in all the air he can, and hold it in the chest as long as possible. On going into the cold air instead of shrinking from it, draw a long breath of pure cold air. Do this a hundred times a day, if you have any symptoms of weak lungs, as it will cure you; should you have a slight cold, be in the habit of drawing in a full chest of air.

Luxurious feather or down beds should be avoided, as they greatly tend to effeminate the system, and reduce the strength. For this reason, beds should be elastic, but rather firm and hard straw beds, hair mattresses, these on a feather bed are well; a most excellent mattress is made by combing out the husks or chucks that cover the ears of Indian corn. I first met these beds in Italy; they are delightful. Cold sleeping rooms are in general best, especially for persons in health; they should never be much heated for any person, but all should be comfortably warm in bed.

Nothing is more humiliating than to reflect that money and powerful friends have elevated a scoundrel, or a weak minded man to a post of honor or influence. You cannot respect him, no matter how dignified his office may be. You feel ashamed of his transactions, and his daily course, though you are obliged to submit to his meanness, his folly and his lack of judgment and discretion. The people who are so blinded by party zeal, as to give their consent and their votes to the elevation of a cunning, artful, designing fellow—or one whose intellect is below par, are unworthy to enjoy the privileges and blessings of freemen. Not so did our fathers. Look at the men who composed our national councils in the days of Washington and Adams. What a contrast with some of the office holders of the present day! But enough. A word should be sufficient to free American citizens.—*Portland Bulletin.*

Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry, says that if Westminister Bridge, which is built of magnesian limestone, were covered with water and sulphuric acid, it would be converted into Epsom salts.

FREDERICK V. of Denmark, in his last moments exclaimed, "It is a great consolation to me in my last hour, that I never vitally offended any one, and that there is not a drop of blood on my hands."

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion, \$0 50
1 do 2 do 0 75
1 do 3 do 1 00
Every subsequent insertion, 0 25
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$15; three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$6. Half-yearly: one column, \$15; half column, \$10; three squares, \$8; two squares, \$6; one square, \$5.
Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
15 lines or less make a square.

The Horse Murders.

At the Essex adjourned Quarter Session, Edward Bentley, known as a knackerman or seller of dead horses, was indicted for killing, by means of subduction, a gelding, the property of Mr. Thomas Stock, a respectable farmer living at East Hanningfield, a small village a few miles from Chelmsford.—Since the prisoner's commitment it has been satisfactorily ascertained that he has been supplying himself with carcasses by carrying on the atrocious system for a considerable time. He was in the habit of buying dead horses for the London markets, and in no less than twenty-four instances has been known to be the first to call upon owners and eventually to buy dead cattle, which up to their death had been in a fine and healthy condition. Many of them were of a valuable description; and the mode he adopted to destroy them was to choke up their nostrils with hay-bands, and firmly tie up their jaws with ropes. The poor things would fall to the ground from exhaustion, and on their expiring he would remove the hay and rope, and then call upon the owner to buy them.

Several witnesses proved the following facts:—On the night of the 4th instant, about twelve o'clock, as a laborer named Mason was returning to his master's farm, he heard a groaning noise, and shortly afterwards by the light of the moon, saw a horse lying on the ground in a shed, and a man, whom he believed to be the prisoner, kneeling by the side of it. Mason went up and asked what he wanted there; he made no answer, but ran off. He followed to the gate, and the laborer being unable to seize him, struck him over the head with a stick. A light was then procured, and it was found that the horse was dead, but quite warm. There were four wisps of hay and a halter lying near the head, and Mason believing that the beast had been strangled, it having been seen to be quite well about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, called up his master, Mr. Stock. The latter was of opinion that the horse had been destroyed, and hearing from his servant that the prisoner, who bought dead horses in the neighborhood of East Hanningfield, was the person seen by the side of the animal, he suspected the truth of the matter and caused inspection to be given to the police to apprehend him. One of the constabulary force stationed at Woodham Ferris, went to the abode of the prisoner, at the village of Runwell, at 4 o'clock on the following morning. He was found in bed. The officer first took him to the farm, and Mason then identified him as being the man he saw kneeling near the horse. On being searched a piece of cord stained with blood and a knife were found in his pockets. One of his eyes was blackened, as if from the blow of the stick. A witness, employed at a neighboring farm deposited to the halter found by the side of the dead beast being the prisoner's. About three weeks ago his master sold the prisoner a dead horse, and the halter in question was the very same the prisoner used to remove it. The evidence of the veterinary surgeon who examined the body of the gelding in the course of the 5th inst., showed that the entire viscera was in a healthy state, with the exception of the right lobe of the lungs, which was congested with blood from the rupture of some vessel which might be caused by suffocation. A decided opinion was given as to the death of the horse being caused by suffocation. The police produced the wisps and the halter, and it was explained to the Bench and Jury how they could be used in destroying cattle. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to be transported for 15 years.

DEPERATE JEALOUSY.—A young man by the name of Felix Allard, a worker in porcelain, was seized recently with his wife at a table in the *Cafe de la Paix*. The table was lit with the two cups of coffee that had been served. With furious look and in a low voice, Allard reproached his wife for certain indiscretions of conduct. The scene drew the attention of the frequenters of the place, and finding himself observed, Allard grew more calm, and presently changed his humor apparently, and talked even affectionately. After a few minutes, he requested of her a kiss of reconciliation. The request was extraordinary for such a public place, and the wife at first evaded compliance. He persisted, however, and she at length yielded. They both rose partly and leaned across the table, and Allard, suddenly seizing his wife's head in both his hands, bit off her nose! Her sudden shriek made all persons in the establishment rush to his side, but at first the two faces covered with blood were the only explanation. Allard sat for a moment or two, convulsively holding something between his teeth, and when the crime was understood and some one present suggested the possibility of replacing sundered flesh, it was found that the ferocious brute had swallowed it! He made no attempt to escape, and was handed over to the police, and now awaits his trial.

Dr. ROBERTS recommends the ladies, who generally take far too little exercise, to retain the skipping-rope for use at home, instead of perambulating the streets, and throwing it aside on entering their "beds."