

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"
H. B. BRANDETT, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of St. Mark's Church.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square 1 insertion, \$0 50
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Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republic, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JEREMIAS.
By Hauser & Storey. Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, August 7, 1846. Vol. 7—No. 40—Whole No. 255

WATCHESS & JEWELRY

Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store,
No. 96 North SECOND street, corner of Quarry.

GOLD Lever Watches, full jewelled, 16 cases each, \$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled, 23 00
Silver Lever Watches, second quality, 18 00
Superior Quartz Watches, 10 00
Imitation Quartz Watches, not warranted, 5 00
Gold Spectacles, 8 00
Fine Silver Spectacles, 1 75
Gold Bracelets with stones, 2 50
Ladies' Gold Pencils, 16 cases, 3 00
Gold Finger Rings 37 1/2 cts to \$8; Watch Glasses, plain, 1 1/2 cts; patent, 1 1/2; Lunet, 25 Cts. Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are and for.

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 respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture to order, in the most 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 fashionable gentlemen's, boys', ladies' and children's Shoes, all of which have been made under his own immediate inspection, and are of the best material and workmanship, which he will sell for cash.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

TEAS.

By the single pound or larger quantity, of the Pekin Tea Company's Warehouses, 30 South Second street, between Market and Chestnut streets.

ACARD.

HAVING had the pleasure of trying the celebrated Piano Forte manufactured by Mr. Meyer, and exhibited at the last exhibition of the Franklin Institute, 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 Piano Fortes I saw at the capitals of Europe, and during a sojourn of two years at Paris.

DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandrett 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 handwriting, thus—B. BRANDETT, M. D.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of over \$2,000.—Therefore it will be seen that the only thing necessary to procure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these labels.

From Godey's Reprint of the London World of Fashion.

THE ADVERTISEMENT.

Surrounding a table, on which were mingled cups of tea, bottles of liquor, glasses and a bowl of punch, Alfred Courraud, and some half a dozen of his young companions were finishing their evening's entertainment. Their party had been rather a noisy one; all young and gay, the room had resounded with joyous fooleries, mirthful songs, and shouts of laughter. But as change, in this world, is universal, their merriments were out of itself, and the conversation took a serio-comic turn. It was evident that the liquors were nearly exhausted.

"It must be allowed, gentlemen," said Alfred, placing his empty glass on the table, and with a heightening color, that contrasted forcibly with the tone of gravity he tried to assume, "it must be allowed that the life of bacchus is very insipid." His companions looked at him in astonishment, and their silence indicated that they were not of his opinion. Alfred continued, "Excuse me, without an end; noise and riot without any good result. Days spent in sowing the seeds of prodigality, regret and repentance. This is the life of a bacchus, which is called the most delightful season of our existence."

"But it is the freedom from care and restraint that forms its charm; you cannot deny that," said Felix Janier, who appeared to have preserved his senses better than the rest.

"I am tired of that freedom," cried Alfred, "worn out with illusions and chimeras that exhaust me while attempting to realize them. I am disgusted with silly amours which fail to interest the heart, while they destroy my sensibility. I must have tranquillity—a regular domestic life."

"Are those really the words?" said Madame Souville, laughing in her turn.

"Read for yourself!"

Madame took the paper, and looked over the paragraph. "It is too absurd," she said.

"He is some ninny," added Lucy, "some ignorant stupid fool!"

"Who thinks himself an accomplished gentleman," continued Madame.

"It is carrying self conceit rather too far," observed the lively young widow. "Such a fellow ought to be punished; he wants a lesson. Suppose we give him one?"

"And how?"

"Send for him here, to laugh at him. He must be a fit object for mirth, I am sure!"

"I have no fear of that, we shall be two to one and two women too!"

Madame Souville hesitated a moment, and said, "You seem so determined that I suppose I must consent." She then wrote a few lines on pretty paper, folded, and sealed it coquetishly, and then rang for the coachman, "Peter," who said, "put the horses to the carriage, and take this note to its address."

"Marriage, Sir, is a sacred and important thing; the means you take—"

"Are certainly not the most prudent, Madame, but they have the merit of candour. It is better to be known before marriage, than to be studied afterwards; and for my part, I look for something more solid than a love based on illusion, and the hypothetical happiness of mere promise."

"You are positive, Sir?"

"I think I am reasonable."

Madame said no more, and Lucy took up the conversation in a laughing manner. "Then if I were to offer you my hand, you would accept it without hesitation?"

"Without hesitation—that is, if you would answer to the conditions for which I stipulated," said Alfred, rather staggered by the lady coming to the point at once.

"What a pity; no doubt you mean a young girl; you would not marry a widow."

"And why not?" replied the young man, unable to perceive how he should get out of the scrape he had advertised himself into. "I should think my chance for happiness greater with a widow than a young girl. Girls have such golden dreams, and invest the man of their choice with imaginary perfection. And I know that I am not perfect."

The New York Journal of Commerce contains several letters from an old resident at Monterey, California, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

At present there is not a yard of tape, a pin, or a piece of domestic cotton, or even the thread it is woven with, that does not come from the United States of America; and this in a country where every thing necessary for their manufacture can be produced with less trouble and expense, on account of the superiority of the climate, than in any other part of the American continent.

Even shoes are obliged to be brought from the States before we can go out of doors. Notwithstanding ox hides are sold here for one dollar and fifty cents each for cash, and two dollars in barter, you cannot buy one half the time, in any part of California, as much leather as will sole a pair of shoes; and when, at some singular time, they may be bought, they cost from three to four dollars a pair. Still ox hides can be taken from California to America, and the same hides there tanned and dressed and made into shoes, and then brought out again round Cape Horn, a distance of ten thousand miles, and an import duty paid on them of at least one dollar per pair; and after all this trouble and expense, they are sold here at the same price as those manufactured in the country, and very frequently from twenty-five to fifty per cent. less.

Like all other manufactured articles, all the crockery ware used in California has to come from the States; and that family which can boast of a full set of good crockery, is to be considered almost a prodigy.

About a fortnight ago a new coal mine was discovered, situated in or near the mission of San Luis Obispo. This article was sold here last year for five dollars a bushel by an American whaler. There are no less than three coal mines within a distance of about three hundred miles or less, but such business as this, like many other branches in California, requires a capital to put it in operation, and there are no capitalists in California. If there were, they would not risk their money in this branch of business, because there are no permits here who understand it of anything else that requires practical knowledge.

Butter in Vegetables and Grains.—A physician in New York says, in a communication to the Journal of Commerce, "by the aid of analysis, it has been ascertained that butter in a pure state, is combined in all, or nearly all, grasses, weeds and grains. Out of one hundred weight of Indian corn meal, for instance, a good chemist can extract from eight to ten pounds of butter. It has furthermore been proved, that butter obtained from the cream of milk, is not animal accretions, but that it previously existed, in the pure and original state, in the hay and food of the cow; and a skillful chemist can make more butter out of one hundred weight of hay than a cow can, as the cow must appropriate a considerable share of it for the use and necessities of her organization. Give a cow a hundred pounds of hay, and she will render back eight pounds of butter, but an expert chemist can realize twelve or thirteen pounds out of it."

It is this, true, hay can be turned to a better profit than selling it even at the present high prices. We may soon expect to see a chemical butter establishment organized, with its President, Directors, &c. Truly we live in a wonderful age for scientific researches and discoveries. There can be no danger of having rancid butter, which it can be turned out fresh from a handful of hay every morning.

CHARCOAL BENEFICIAL TO PEACH TREES.—Mr. Mason Cleveland, of Hartford, Conn., wishes to make public an experiment made upon a peach tree, by an acquaintance of his; the truth of which he says, can be depended upon beyond all question—at any rate the experiment is a cheap one; and is worth trying. He had a young peach tree, the leaves of which were turning yellow and showing other symptoms of decay. My friend talking to mind the qualities of charcoal, removed the luff and soil near the roots, in a circle of about two feet in diameter around the tree, and filled the space to a level with the surrounding soil, with fine pieces and dust of charcoal, which remained in the bottom of a box. The result was surprising. The tree put on fine healthy leaves instead of the yellow ones, and all other signs of sickness departed in a wonderful short space of time.—The tree again commenced growing, and remained perfectly healthy until some years after, when it was destroyed by the weight of its crop of fruit, assisted by a strong wind. It is worthy of note that its fruit, both in quality and size, was as much improved as the appearance of the tree itself.—American Agriculturist

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.—The Baltimore American says:—"We have seen a parcel of very superior red wheat, weighing 64 lbs. per bushel, which had been produced for city grinding, and which was raised under circumstances showing good management may effect in the agricultural line. The wheat in question was the product of a field which, a short time since, was a part of the waste common that had been uncultivated for many years, and was deemed too poor and worn out to yield anything. After enclosing it, the present owner plowed it in the proportion of 100 bushels of the acre, and consequently followed the line with a liberal application of stable manure.—The field thus prepared was sowed with wheat, and returned a crop of the very best quality, averaging 30 bushels to the acre."

AN AFRICAN PRINCE.—The Home Journal says the Parisian editors are discussing a letter that has been addressed by a negro king in Africa to the young Queen of Spain. In this diplomatic document he calls her his sister, and assures her of his lively sympathy, declaring that Spaniards are the only foreigners whom he will ever permit to reside in his dominions. He sent various presents; and requested in return from her Majesty, "a pair of scarlet trousers with a gold stripe, a coat with the tails very long, a cocked hat with a sweeping red plume, and a state with a gold head of the size of an orange." Her Majesty has despatched the desired articles to her brother, with the additional of a scarlet cloak trimmed at the neck with gold lace.