

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"  
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHER AND  
JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETOR.  
H. B. MASSER, Editor.

# 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.—JAYNE.

By Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Jan. 1, 1848.

Vol. 9--No. 15--Whole No. 379

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1 square 1 insertion, . . . . . 50 cts  
1 do 2 do . . . . . 75  
1 do 3 do . . . . . 1 00  
Every subsequent insertion, . . . . . 25  
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THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid.  
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.

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SUNBURY, PA.  
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The attention of Country Merchants is invited. The Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and all Goods offered will be warranted equal to the representations that may be made of them.  
N. B. A large assortment of Goods at Private Sale.  
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**CHEAP WATCHES.**  
The Cheapest Gold and Silver Watches in PHILADELPHIA.  
GOLD Levers, full Jewelled, \$45 00  
Silver do. do. 35 00  
Gold Levers, Jewelled, 30 00  
Silver do. do. 25 00  
Silver Quarters, fine quality, 15 00  
Gold Watches, plain, 15 00  
Silver Spectacles, 1 75  
Gold Pencils, 2 00  
Gold Bracelets, 4 00  
Also, on hand, a large assortment of Gold and Hair Bracelets, finger rings, breast pins, hoop earrings, gold pens, silver spoons, sugar tongs, thimbles, gold neck, curb and fob chains, guard keys and jewellery of every description, at equally low prices. All I want is a call to convince customers.  
All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted to keep good time for one year; old gold or silver bought or taken in exchange.  
For sale, eight day and thirty hour brass clocks.  
LEWIS LADOMUS,  
Watch, Clock and Jewellery Store, No. 413 1/2 Market street, above Eleventh, north side, Philadelphia.  
I have some Gold and Silver Levers, still much cheaper than the above prices.  
Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1846.—1y

**To The I. O. of F.**  
**J. W. & F. D. STOKES,**  
Manufacturers of Premium Odd Fellows' Regalia.  
No. 194 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA,  
First Clothing Store below 6th Street.

THE subscribers having taken the premium at Franklin Institute, at the last exhibition, for the best Regalia, they invite the attention of the order to their establishment, where they will find a splendid assortment of P. G. and Encampment Regalia. They also make to order for Lodges and Encampments, Regalia, Sashes, Costumes and Robes, and furnish every thing requisite for the convenience of new Lodges or Encampments.  
J. W. & F. D. STOKES,  
E. D. STOKES.  
Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1846.—1y

**NEW AUCTION STORE,**  
No. 6 North 3d st., third door above Market Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
SALE EVERY EVENING, of a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Trunks, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Sawes, Saddlery, Whips, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Guns, Pistols, Trimmings, Clothing and Fancy Goods.  
The attention of city and country dealers is invited. The Goods are fresh, and will be warranted equal to the representations that may be made of them.  
BAYLIS & BROOKER, Auctioneers,  
No. 6 North Third st.  
N. B. Purchasers can have their Goods packed. Several invoices of Goods have been received to be sold at private sale.  
Philadelphia, Dec. 10th, 1846.—1y

**Counterfeiters' DEATH BLOW.**  
The public will please observe that no Brandreth 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. BRANDRETH, 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.  
Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The following respective persons are duly authorized, and hold  
**CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY**  
For the sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.  
Northumberland county: Milton—Mackey & Chamberlin. Sunbury—H. B. Masser, McEwen & Ray. Hartleton—Daniel Long, Friesburg—G. & F. G. Moyer. Lewisburg—Walls & Green. Columbia county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds & Co. Berwick—Shuman & Rittenhouse. Catawissa—C. G. Broth. Bloomsburg—John R. Moyer. Jersey Town—Levi Biesel. Washington Robt. McClay. Limestone—Balliet & McNinch.  
Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Mr. BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pills Boxes.  
Philadelphia, office No. 9, North 6th street.  
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.  
June 24th, 1843.



**The Widow's Advice to her Son.**  
(Resulting from a declaration of his intention to 'list in the army, and break things in the Halls of the Montezumas.)

A spider, Bob, commenced his net  
One day in our kitchen,  
And 'twas long 'fore it was set  
For careless flies to pitch in.  
'Twas in a gallus corner wot  
No broom could get a lick at,  
And soon the cov're more flies had got  
Than you could shake a stick at.  
But still the sucker wasn't content  
With such a bang-up stabshun,  
And almost every day he went  
To take a observation  
Of flies a travellin' around  
Upon the wall and ceilin',  
Till by sun children he was found  
And murdered without feelin'.  
So, Bob, take warnin' by his fate—  
Stick to your horse and waggin';  
Don't gas away at sich a rate—  
Stop bullfin' and braggin'—  
Stay where you are and save your tin,  
And don't you 'bieve the roomers  
About the gold and silver in  
The Halls of Montezumas.  
I'm down on wars of nashuns, Bob;  
It's orful bad, I'm thinkin',  
For fokes to kill, and burn, and rob,  
Without so much as vinkin'.  
And Bobby, dear, I can't endure  
The idear of your goin',  
For you'll receive a pill, I'm sure,  
That 'll stop your growin'.  
Wot is the use of warzin' so?  
I've got a plan, I reckon,  
Would save a preshus deal of wo  
By saving people's bacon.  
It is this air: jist make a ring,  
And let two well-matched fellers  
End the plug muss by hammering  
Each other's eyes and smellers.  
But you stay here, Bob—don't you go,  
Stay home and sell your oysters—  
I've heard that that 'ere Mexico  
Is full of monks and cloisters,  
And wen the snakes a 'Merikin,  
Tha in a dungin shove him,  
And take away his things and tin,  
And make a frier of him.  
That spider wot I spoke about,  
At home could plenty git, Bob;  
And if he had'n't venter'd on,  
He might bin livin' yet, Bob.  
So don't yer to the battle go,  
My darlin' son, I pray yer;  
Or you will slip yer wind, I know—  
Some Mexikin 'll slay yer.  
Yer gallus father oysters cried,  
And felt proud of his callin',  
And now for you to leave my side,  
'Taint northin else but gallin'.  
However, if you will go 'way  
From me and sister Bessy,  
Then all wot I have got to say  
Is, give them Ingins jessy!  
Sunday Mercury.

**Later from Mexico.**  
Rumored Repulse of Americans—Protest of Lord Palmerston—Mexican Ports captured by American naval Forces.  
PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.

The express just arrived brings dates to the 10th inst., having accomplished the distance from New Orleans in six days.  
By the arrival of the Maria Burt, letters and papers to the 5th inst. from Vera Cruz, have been received. The dates from the capital are to the 27th ult. The Mexican papers claim to have obtained an advantage over a party of Americans, who having landed at Muleje, were resisted by the force there all day and embarked.  
By the courier from Queretaro, arrived at the capital the day previous, a communication had been received from the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Thornton, covering a protest from Lord Palmerston, the British Minister of foreign affairs, against the forcible levying of taxes against the English residents in Mexico for the purpose of supporting the war. These levies were made six months since, when the residents protested against them.  
A number of letters have been received containing the particulars concerning the arrest of Generals Worth and Pillow, but most of the news brought has been anticipated.  
The ports of Mazatlan and Guaymas were in possession of the American naval force.  
Mr. Ward, a bearer of despatches from Governor Mason, of California, passed through New Orleans on his way to Washington.  
A Mexican officer who was engaged in the recently fought battle of Puebla, writes to his father that when the Americans made the attack he thought the day of judgment had come.

**Fifteen Days Later from Europe.**  
IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.  
Interesting Financial Intelligence—Another List of Failures—Decline in the Cotton and Grain Markets—Suppression of the Civil War in Switzerland—Opening of the Council of State in Rome, &c., &c.  
The steamship Hibernia, Captain Rylie, arrived at Boston at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst. Annexed is the Telegraphic view of the news. It is important to the commercial community.

The British Parliament, for some days, had been engaged with the subject of trade and the financial condition of the country. It is expected that measures of a salutary character would be introduced. We give the debate.  
The state of Ireland is truly frightful. The land reeks with assassination from one end to the other. Government has proposed a coercion bill, of a very mild and moderate character, in Switzerland the civil war has been virtually terminated, by the surrender of Lucerne to the troops of the Federalists. The Sonderbund is deserted, and thus the hopes of the Jesuits are fully prostrated.

The affairs of Italy are in a fair way for adjustment. The Pope has opened the new Council of State of the Vatican, and his speech elicited unimixed approbation.  
The Royal Bank of Liverpool, the stoppage of which caused so much excitement at the time, has resumed business under favorable circumstances.

The Asiatic cholera is stated to have advanced to the Prussian frontier.  
The Presse, of Paris states that the United States government has purchased the islands of Lysra from Greece, and will at once pay off the mortgage due. (This is Greek to us.—Herald.)  
The Washington arrived at Southampton on the 2d inst. She left New York on the 18th ult.

The steamer Caledonia arrived on the 19th ult., and the packet ships Montezuma and Garric, on the 24th ult.  
The packet ships Fidelis, Capt. Yeaton, and John R. Kiddy, Luce, hence, each made the passage to Liverpool in fifteen days. This is equal to steam.

**The House of Rothschild.**  
The Governments of Europe make a great parade and a wonderful display of pomposity in relation to reigning houses. France has its house of Bourbon, Prussia that of Brandenburg, Austria that of Hapsburg, and England, after trying a number of dynasties, has for 300 years been ruled by the house of Hanover, represented in a race of Geulphs. All these houses, and many more, are now united under the empire of France, whereof the sovereign is of the house of Rothschild. The strides of that house to empire has been long and rapid, and its foundations are probably more stable than those of any other reigning family. Buonaparte rose rapidly from the lieutenantancy of the regiment La Fere to the command of Europe. A military organization is not permanent however.—Most of the present families have come from as low an origin as the house of Rothschild, but they have been longer on the journey, and the frame work of their greatness was built slowly in the lapse of generations, each one of which found the platform raised somewhat. These Geulphs, whereof Mrs. Victoria Coburg is the most fortunate representative, have been a long time on the way. They may be traced back to the time of Charlemagne; and the story runs, as related to us by a mysterious vieux moustache, in a gloomy tavern at Osnabruck, thus: In the year 800, Ironbrand, Count of Altort, saw an old woman who had three children at a birth, and thinking this unnatural he called her an oldfuss. The old woman in her anger retaliated, praying that the Countess Ironbrand might have as many at a birth as there are months in the year. Accordingly, while the Count was gone to the chase, his lady was delivered of twelve boys; and leaving the anger of her husband she ordered the maid to take eleven in a basket and drown them. On her way she met the Count, who asked her what was in her basket? She replied, 'Geulphs' (young deuls). The Count, however, examined the basket, and from the strength and likeness of the boys knew them for his own. He educated them secretly, and when they were grown returned them to the mother. From that time Geulph has been the family name, and Victoria in her faithfulness keeps up the honor of the family.

The Geulphs are therefore a great house; but the Rothschild dynasty is in the ascendancy. The Baron Lionel de Rothschild is the first Jew member of Parliament, and his admission, for which a special law is required to be passed, is by the English Tories considered a fatal blow to the English constitution. If his presence in Parliament strikes one constitution the money of his house upholds half a dozen. At the moment when he becomes a legislator for

England, his house loans the tottering dynasty of Bourbon 250,000,000 francs to sustain it. We are personally acquainted with many members of this house, and when in Germany picked up many facts in relation to them.

In the year 1740, in a little Jewish settlement in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, dwelt a family of poor but respectable Jew pedlars, and in that year they were blessed with a son, whom they called Mayor Anselm Rothschild. They gave him what education their small means would permit, but, dying when he was at the age of eleven, left him to his own resources. He then earned a scanty living by writing, which he soon abandoned for a trade. But his ambition was to be a priest of his religion. Fortunately for tottering dynasties of the present day this wish was not accomplished. His trade required him to travel; and after some years he returned to his native place and established a small business. He soon, however, gained considerable notoriety as a collector of old and curious coins, which brought him much in contact with persons of rank, among whom it was a fashion to make such collections; and finally he went to Hanover as clerk in a large banking house. Subsequently, with a few years savings, he returned to Frankfort, married, and commenced a little exchange business. His great sagacity, strict punctuality and rectitude of conduct, pushed him rapidly forward, and towards the close of the century the Frankfort banking house had become famous, and its profits large: The banker meantime brought up ten children, of whom five sons were 'after his own heart'; and when he died he left them vast wealth and an extensive business, with the injunction to dwell in strict and unbroken unity. And the injunction then bestowed has been faithfully carried out. The five sons conducted as many banking houses at the leading capitals of Europe. They were as follows—the eldest, Anselm, was born in 1773, and was the most substantial citizen of Frankfort; and as representing the father was the head of the whole operations of the house. The second, Solomon, born 1774, became a citizen of Vienna, where he is held in high estimation as a man, as well as a member in the most stupendous banking house in the world.

The fourth son, Charles, was born in 1788, and has since 1821 conducted the house at Naples, where his popularity is equal to that of any of his brothers. The youngest son, Jacob, was born in 1792, and is the banker for Paris, where he maintains a splendor that eclipses most of the princes of Europe. The third son we have yet to mention, Nathan, who was born in 1777, and became the head of the London house in 1798, and was in every intellectual respect a giant. It was observed of him that should he partake of the chase it could only be to hunt elephants.

These five houses, combining all the financial resources of Europe in their movements, which were always simultaneous, have exercised for half a century a power unseen but overwhelming. Nearly all the government debts of Europe are their contracting. Through the wars of Buonaparte their information was always correct, and always in advance of the British government, which was often dependent upon them for information as well as means of action. Although their residences were always widely separated, each controlling all within the sphere of his influence, and commanding all means of information, no important transaction was entered into without consultation and strict harmony of opinion among them all. All commercial exchanges and all movements of business were known to and often controlled by the old Jew in Frankfort, who could in the exercise of his great power look with contempt upon feeble despots crying to him for help; and the aid asked depended on the assent of the five brothers. Accordingly they were courted in every possible way. In 1818, they were made private commercial counsellors to the King of Prussia; in 1815, financial counsellors to the Hessian government; also to the Austrian Emperor, who conferred on them the rank of Barons. In 1836 Nathan died, leaving £53,000,000 and seven children, of whom four were sons. The eldest, Lionel, who had been made Knight of Isabella, by the Catholics at Madrid, and who is a Baron of Austria in right of his father, appeared in August, 1836, on the London 'Change, in the place his father had occupied for 38 years. This gentleman it is who has become a member of Parliament at the expense of a change in the English constitution.

The House combined has loaned the King of the French the money necessary to keep him on the throne a few years longer. It is manifest that as this house has grown up with government debts, that the continuance of their power is in some degree dependent upon existing governments. A branch of the House has been established in New York, conducted by Mr. August Belmont, a relative of Solomon Rothschild of Vienna. Republican free trade does not seem, however, to be the soil in which the stupendous business of the great loan contractors will best flourish.—New York True Sun.

**The Massacre at Fort Mann.**  
A correspondent of the St. Louis Revue, writing from Fort Mann, on the Arkansas River, gives some further particulars of the massacre of the Santa Fe battalion of the Pawnees:

We had quite a melee out here on the afternoon of the 16th November, the particulars of which are as follows: About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, some of our men descried a party of Indians coming down the heights opposite the fort, on the other side of the river. Not knowing what their intention might be, Capt. Pelzer, then in command, ordered the troops to beat 'to arms.' By this time the Indians had crossed the river, and encamped about half a mile below the fort. They were over one hundred in number. Their chief and three others advanced towards us with a white flag, when they were met by Capt. Pelzer, company C, and Lieut. Tuttle, company E, and embraced in the warmest manner, when they all returned to the fort, alternately smoking the pipe of peace. Capt. Pelzer took them around outside the quarters, showing them one thing or another, in the meantime firing off one of the brass pieces, which appeared not to disconcert them in the least.

At the report, about sixty came up—a council of the officers had been held to decide upon some measures to be taken, the conclusion of which was to take them all prisoners. After strutting about outside for some time, they induced them to enter the fort, which they readily consented to, and seated themselves in a circle inside. The guard was then ordered to bring in a few that had remained outside; but they became alarmed at this movement, and one of them, who had been taken in by the guard, as he approached the circle, harangued for a few moments, when they all rushed simultaneously for the gate. We were now ordered to fire on them; those who had their guns loaded did so, and the balance commenced loading and firing. A number of our men were outside of the fort at the time, and without their guns and in their hurry to reach these, they rushed into the fort, exposing themselves to the fire of our own men, and it seems almost miraculous that not one of them was hurt.

The Indians were pursued some two miles from the fort, when we returned. Three were shot down the first volley we fired—one killed, the other two wounded. Three were in Capt. Pelzer's quarters at the time, one of them, however, endeavored to effect his escape by rushing out of the room through the gate, and had so far succeeded as to get about fifty yards from the fort, when he was shot down. Amid this confusion and excitement, a shot was fired by one of the remaining Indians in the room, but without doing any damage. The guard then commenced firing in on them from the door and window of the room where they were concealed; and the Indians, to prevent being too plainly seen, commenced throwing on the fire such materials as came in their way, such as officers' cloaks, coats and uniforms, &c., to smother it.

One of them had encased himself in an artillery-man's uniform, hoping by means to effect his escape, but to no effect; they were perfectly riddled with balls, as also was the clothing and effects of the officers who occupied the quarters. There were in all four killed, two taken prisoners, and some fifteen or twenty wounded. They were a party of Pawnees, supposed to be the same that has troubled our trains so much this last summer. It might be well here to state that Capt. Koziolowski and Lieut. Tuttle, who were appointed bringing them into the fort, did not participate in any of the proceedings, otherwise than obeying positive orders of Captain Pelzer, who was then in command.

Gen. Price, Maj. Beall, Lieut. Prince, and escort, arrived here on the 19th, and were received with military honors. They remained here but a few hours, being en route for Santa Fe. Col. Gilpin, with the two mounted companies, left here on the 9th, for the Big Timber, about one hundred miles from here.

**John Fitch.**—While John Fitch, the man celebrated in his connection with the steamboat, was confined on Prison Island, he made himself a set of tools with scarcely any means at his command. His tools were an axe, hand-saw, chisel, iron wood-wedge, shoemaker's hammer, force-plane, auger, grindstone, jack-knife blade, and some old hoop iron. With these tools he constructed nine wooden time-pieces, three hundred pairs of brass sleeve-buttons, eighty pairs of silver ones, repaired buttons and engraved names. John Fitch was the most ingenious and contriving man that ever lived.  
Scientific American.

**FASHION VS. FEELING.**—A little girl, bearing her mother say that she was going into half mourning, inquired, 'Are any of our folks half dead?'  
The friendship of an artful man is mere self-interest; you will get nothing and lose much by it.

**[From the Germantown Telegraph.]**  
**Economy of Fodder.**

Too many farmers, I fear, are obnoxious to the charge of being 'peeny wise and one pound foolish' in some of their affairs. In the feeding of stock, for instance, farmers who are scrupulously vigilant in applying the most rigid principles of prudence in other matters, are shockingly remiss. My object in the present communication is not so much, however, to ensure as to offer a word of advice to those whom I can but regard as negligently inattentive to their own interests, and to whom consequently, a few kindly and timely suggestions may be beneficial. The subject to which I wish to present more particularly to solicit attention, is the economizing of fodder—a subject certainly, in this climate, of transcendent importance, and to which every one who has the care and management of a stock of cattle, watchfully to attend. It has been repeatedly demonstrated and by experiment that the simple process of cutting fodder for horses and neat stock, will effect a very considerable saving. This is a process easily effected. The machinery, or instrument, rather, used for this purpose, is extremely simple and of small cost. A single operative will cut a sufficiency of straw, hay, butts or topstalks, in an hour for fifteen head of cattle, and this fodder so cut, moistened with a little warm water, (if the weather be cold,) and fed out with a slight quantum of meal will be twice as effectual in promoting the growth of the animals, as if fed to them in its uncut state.

No 'rots' are made in this way, and the large and coarse are devoured instead of being thrown away.

By adopting this economical system of feeding his refuse, a farmer may easily convert all his straw, stalks, &c., to a valuable use. If he has plenty of these materials, he may, if he thinks it judicious, mix hay with them in such proportions as to him may appear to be best calculated to promote the animal's health and growth; or he may mix straw, stalks and hay, and then add water, meal and salt. This I find makes a rich feed, and is excellent for milk cows, and by many is considered superior to hay and grain. In some instances I have added boiled potatoes to the above materials, which is doubtless a valuable addition, but objectionable where one has a large stock, on the score of its expense. I now prefer feeding the potatoes separate and in their natural state—say once a week. This prevents costiveness and as the potatoes are laxative, conduces greatly to the animal's health.

If those who have tested the plan, will adopt it, they may rest assured of the best results. Let every farmer and stock-feeder, therefore, give it fair trial; the expense will be small, and far more than refunded in the first week.

In England—especially in all the best farming regions, the chopping of fodder, even English hay for horses and other stock, is practised as regularly as the grinding of corn. Hay and straw cutters of superior construction, are there seen on sale in all the principal warehouses and agricultural depots, and are found in most of the barns and stables throughout the New England States.  
A PRACTICAL FARMER.

**FISH FIGHTS.**—Every one is aware of the ferocious contests which often take place among the higher animals during the season of love and gallantry; but few, we believe, will be prepared to find the same feeling raging as fiercely among the cold-blooded denizens of the waters, though the poet has given his word for it, 'that even an oyster may be crossed in love.' Such, however, is the case, if we may credit the subjoined paragraph from the 'Edin' Courier.' 'While several cutter-men (of the Preventive Service) were on their rounds the other day, and bearing along the Findhorn, between Glenfenech and Dulcie Bridge, they observed an unusual commotion among the spawning beds of the ford. On approaching the spot, two large male salmon were seen engaged in mortal combat for the possession of a female. Never did chivalric knights contest for the hand of 'lady fair' more fiercely than those burly fellows of the flood. Tranquil boomer of the stream was washed into foam by the struggles of the finny antagonists; in the meantime the object of the fray was beating silently about, 'spectator of the fight.' From the apex of the stream-dyed with blood, and gradually assuming its former smooth surface—it was evident that the contest was over. One of the salmon at last floundered on the surf's edge—dead; and the victor, it may be conjectured, exhaustedly bore off his prize. The men, who had the curiosity to watch the fight, as a proof of the story, conveyed the dead salmon to the nearest dwelling. The victor had torn off the flesh along the back from head to tail, to the very bone. In the movement of salmon-spawning, the males have often been seen chasing each other; but such a fray as this has not been witnessed by the oldest fisher or poacher on the Findhorn.'

The first voyage made direct to China by an American vessel, was in 1793.