

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

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

H. B. MASSER, Editor.

[OFFICE IN MARKET STREET, NEAR DEER.]

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum...

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.

We commend the following beautiful lines, which, we presume, judging from the delicate hand, are from the pen of a fair correspondent.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

THE PAST.

I slept, and o'er my wandering senses came A scene of childhood, beautiful and bright; Methought I rushed again with joyous bound...

Sunbury, Sept. 19.

Jeanie Morrison.

[The following lines by a Glasgow poet, MOTHERWELL, are replete with tenderness and beauty. They are worthy of the best days of ROBERT BURNS.]

I've wandered east, I've wandered west, Through many a weary way, But never, never can I forget...

O dear, dear Jeanie Morrison, The thoughts o' bygone years Shall fling their shadows o'er my path...

'Twas then we luvit ilk i her weel, 'Twas then we twa did part; Sweet time—and time—two hours at schule...

I wonder, Jeanie, afen yet, When sitting on that bank, Check touthin' cheek, but lock'd in loof...

Oh, mind ye, how we bung our heads, Our cheeks bent red wi' shame, Whene'er the scoldie-wans, langhin' said...

My head rins round and round about, My heart flows like a sea, As ene by ene the thocht rush back...

O mind ye, luvie, how aft we left The deavin' dimesome town, To wander by the green burnside...

The throsel whasit in the wud; The burn sung to the trees, And we with Nature's heart and tune...

Aye, aye, dear Jeanie Morrison, Tears trickled down your cheek, Like dew-drops on a rose, yet nae...

I marvel, Jeanie Morrison, Gin I have been to thee As closely twined wi' earliest thocht...

I've wandered east, I've wandered west, I've borne a weary lot; But in my wanderings, far or near...

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.—JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, September 26, 1840.

Vol. I.—No. III.

O dear, dear Jeanie Morrison, Since we were under'd young, I've never seen your face, nor heard...

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

THREE DAYS LATER.

Britannia Arrived!

On Friday morning Mr. Cunard's line steamer arrived at Boston from Liverpool, via Halifax, making the whole passage in thirteen days and a half...

We have our files of London papers to the third, and Liverpool to the fourth inst., for which we are indebted to our correspondent in Liverpool, Mr. Wilmer, and in London, Messrs. Wiley and Putnam.

The following official letter shows how the affair of Rhodes terminated:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1840.

Sir:—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acquaint you that it appears by a dispatch, dated the 21st July, received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, that an inquiry instituted by the Porte respecting the accusation brought against the Jews at Rhodes, who were accused of having murdered a Greek child, has terminated in the acquittal of the Jews of the crime laid to their charge...

LEVESON.

BARON ROTHSCHILD. A shock of an earthquake has been felt at Tabreez, (Persia,) which had seriously damaged several buildings, and, according to the accounts received there, it had been felt severely at other places.

EVACUATION OF PASSAGES, Aug. 27.—Sunday next all the British co-operative forces will have been withdrawn from this coast.

FRANCE.

The trial of Louis Napoleon will not commence until the 1st Oct. The meeting of the 15th will be for the purpose of reading the accusation, but the prisoners will not be brought forward till the day above named. Gen. Excelmans has refused to be present at the trial.

His father, the Count de St. Leu (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland) has addressed the following letter:

To the Editor of the Courier Francais:

I entreat you to receive the following declaration: I am aware that a recourse to publicity is at once singular and improper, but when a father, afflicted, aged, ill, and an exile, cannot otherwise assist his unfortunate son, such a recourse can be but approved by all those who have a father's heart.

Convinced that my son—my only remaining son—is the victim of an infamous intrigue, and has been seduced by vile flatterers, false friends, and perhaps insidious advice, I cannot remain silent without a breach of duty, and without exposing myself to the most bitter regrets.

I declare then, that my son Louis Napoleon has for the third time, fallen into a frightful snare, into a horrible, premeditated snare, since a man, not entirely void of intelligence and good sense, could never have of his own accord rushed headlong into such a precipice.

I moreover declare with horror, that the insult inflicted on my son, by confining him in the prison of an infamous assassin, is a monstrous, un-French piece of cruelty; that it is an outrage as vile as it is insidious.

As a father deeply afflicted, as a good Frenchman who has passed through the ordeal of 30 years banishment, as the brother, and, if I dare so, the pupil of him whose statues are as once more being raised to their pedestals, I recommend my misled and seduced son to his judges, and to all those who possess a French and a paternal heart.

LOUIS DE SAINT LEU.

A grand reform banquet was given at Chatillon, near Paris, on Monday last. Six thousand persons, principally of the National Guard, were present.

THE WAR IN FRENCH AFRICA.—Advices from Algiers, of the 23d August, mention a sharp attack as having been made on Cherchell during the night of the 15th. The Arabs drove in the outposts and took a fortified marshoub close to the Algiers gate

of the place. This was afterwards retaken by the French at the point of the bayonet, and the Arabs were ultimately driven off, with 80 killed and a great number wounded.

CHINA.

We have received by the Aden, arrived at Plymouth, a Canton Press of the 25th of April. The following are the only pieces of intelligence which it contains:

There is a rumor come from Canton to the effect that it is the intention of Governor Lin, in case the English should attack the Bogue, to destroy the suburbs of Canton, and to put the city itself in a state of defence.

An edict has been issued by the Canton authorities regarding the new port regulations, according to which no ship is allowed to enter the Bogue, without having previously sent her papers to Canton, and received thence the necessary permission to proceed to Wampoo.

We have happily nothing to record. The dead-ed commissioner from Canton has arrived, and the only trouble occasioned by the Mandarins, is their delaying the entrance of ships under various pretences.

The private advices by the Aden state that the consignees of the American vessels remaining at Canton, had given notice that they would not bring down any more tea for transshipment; they would, they added, only remain to complete the cargoes of their vessels, and then wind up their affairs.

The British ships were loading tea under the Danish flag. Freight rates ranged from £6 to £8 per ton; in some instances £9 had been paid.

The exports of tea from China to Great Britain during the year, were variously estimated at from 25,000,000 lbs. to 30,000,000 lbs.

The following extraordinary narrative is given in a recent letter from Milan:

"A priest, on returning a few nights ago from visiting a sick person in the country near Pieve, perceived lights in the windows of a farmhouse belonging to a friend, and supposing that there was a family meeting, entered with the intention of partaking of their festivity.

On reaching the first floor, he found the daughter of the house suspended from a beam in the ceiling. He immediately cut her down, and took means to restore her. She recovered her senses, but before she could speak she urged him by her gestures to go into an adjoining room. Here he found the father and the mother both dead, having been evidently murdered.

On returning to the poor girl, who was about 15, she had recovered her voice, and told him that the house had been entered by five men, one of whom was the priest's own servant, who had first killed her father and mother, then hung her, and afterwards decamped with all the plate, jewels, and money.

Having placed the resuscitated girl in good hands, the priest went home. His servant came to him as usual, to assist him in undressing, but he desired the man to go to the cellar, and bring up a bottle of wine, as he was fatigued and thirsty. The servant went down, and the priest, stealing gently after him, succeeded in locking him in. He then hastened to the magistrate of the place, who, on hearing his tale, sent some officers to his house, where they entered the cellar, and seized the servant and two of the four accomplices, but the remaining two effected their escape.

The whole of the booty was also found in the cellar.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE EMBASSADORS.—The following curious statement is published by the Universe:

"On arrival at St. Cloud, from the Chateau d'Eu, the king gave audience to the diplomatic body; the ambassador of Prussia addressed his majesty as follows:

"Sire, the King, your master, charges me to express to you the hopes that no change will take place in the amicable relations existing between France and Prussia; he is desirous of preserving the sentiments which animated his predecessor."

Louis Philippe replied, "The King, your master, Monsieur l'Embassadeur, takes a singular manner of giving me proofs of amity, in signing a treaty which is an outrage on France. He places himself at the direction of a madman, like Lord Palmerston, to disturb the peace of the world, and all

your censured German journals are striving to represent me as decided to submit to peace, at no matter what price! Well, Monsieur l'Embassadeur, I charge you to tell your master that my sentiments are very strangely misunderstood, and that I will show Europe that I am King of the French."

The ambassador of Austria was permitted in his turn, and also underwent the ill-humor of the King, who applied to him, among other words, the following:

"I thought Europe was too prudent to expose the peace of the world for a mere whim I find that I was error. Tell M. de Metternich, Mons. l'Embassadeur, that I had hitherto considered him the first statesman in Europe, and that he forces me to acknowledge that my opinion was far too flattering. I had reckoned on him to assist me in saving the peace of the world, but now I trust but in the sword of France."

The scene made a deep impression on all present at the audience. M. Rothschild was present in his quality as Austrian Consul. Uneasy at the King's language he went to the Queen and expressed his astonishment at the King's intonation and begged her to intervene to bring his majesty back to more peaceful dispositions.

"When the King," replied the Queen, "has a line of conduct firmly fixed, I never seek to divert him from it, and, besides, I share all his sentiments. Europe has paid no attention to all our sacrifices, to all our sufferings for the maintenance of peace, and now she insults us by endeavoring to represent us as decided on the peace cost what it may. This will not be the case. Do not reckon on me, Baron, for interceding with the King."

If we have not repronounced the very words pronounced by the King and Queen, we are positively assured that the above is their spirit.

We can certify the authenticity of this information. It is important enough to be made known under existing circumstances."

POLISH NOBLES.—Were you to see a Polish gentleman traveling, and in his mansion, you would not believe that it is the same person. At home, he lives upon salted meat, cabbage, and paste-balls; he drinks nothing but wretched beer, and still more detestable brandy.

At such times nothing is too costly, for the essential point is to cut a figure. If he has no money, he borrows; the Jews are always ready, and God knows at what interest they furnish it. For no consideration in the world would a Polish noble renounce his journey to Warsaw, at a certain time of the year, and still less the entertainment which he annually gives there; because his ancestors did so, he must do so; and were he to miss, he would think that he was disgracing his most remote posterity.—Napier's Military Life.

CATHERINE II. OF RUSSIA.—I was enthusiastically fond of music, but she was far from being so; and Prince Daschkaw, though with some taste for it, was as little of a performer as the Empress. She was nevertheless fond of hearing me sing; and sometimes when I had done, secretly passing a sign across to Prince Daschkaw, she would gravely propose a duet, which she used to call the music of the spheres, and which, (without either of them knowing how to sing a note,) they both performed in concert.

A sudden burst of the most exalted and ridiculously discordant tones was the consequence, one seconding the other, with scientific shrugs, and all the solemn self-complacent airs and grimaces of musicians. From this, perhaps, she passed to the cat-concert, and imitated the purring of poor puss in the most droll and ludicrous manner—always taking care to add appropriate half-comic, half-sentimental words, which she invented for the occasion; or else, spitting like a cat in a passion, with her back up, she suddenly boxed the first person in her way, making up her hand into a paw, and mewing so outrageously, that instead of the great Catherine, nothing but the wrongs of a gipsy remained upon one's mind.—Memoirs of the Princess Daschkaw.

MERCY TEMPERING JUSTICE.—Lord Kenyon had once to try a woman for stealing in a dwelling house, to the amount of forty shillings. At that time such a crime was punishable with death. It was her first offence, and many extenuating circumstances appeared in the course of the evidence.

Lord Kenyon resolved to recommend her to mercy; but was, of course, compelled by the law to pass the sentence of death on her. She fainted away immediately when he began: shocked beyond measure, the kind-hearted judge cried out—"Good woman, good woman, I don't mean to hang you! Will nobody tell her I don't mean to hang her?"

Law and Lawyers.

It is estimated that the Equestrian Statue of Washington, projected by the Philadelphiaans, will cost \$50,000 when completed. The base of the pedestal is designed to be constructed of New England granite, and thirteen steps, emblematical of the first Confederate States, of Pennsylvania marble. The embellishments on the pedestal will illustrate four of the most prominent scenes in the life of Washington.

Major Cameron, a passenger by the Charles Carroll, from New Orleans, has disappeared mysteriously in London—supposed to have been murdered—his money and effects being safe.

The Moniteur of Paris contains the ordinance convoking the House of Peers, and charging them with the trial of Louis Bonaparte and his accomplices.

Louis Bonaparte himself had arrived at the Castle of Ham, from whence Cabrera has been removed to Lille. Among the fifty-three persons concerned in the affair of Boulogne, are General Montholon, Colonels Voisin, Pasquin, and Montaubin, Major Mesonan, M. Laborde, Perigny, Lombard, and Lieut. Aladenize.

Erie Convention.

Thursday morning, the glorious tenth, was ushered in by the thunder of Artillery upon the flag, answered by the roar of our battery upon the land. Bustle and commotion were every where visible.—Taking an excursion to Eagle Village, a mile distant at daylight, we saw from three to five thousand freemen, with the banners of our country proudly floating above them, their wagons filling every lot, street and lane, in one vast encampment as they had arrived during the night, and were now waiting for their brethren and companions from good old Crawford, and Venango, who had encamped along the turnpike between Waterford and Eagle Village, and expecting also the mingled processions of from 8 to 10 thousand encamped in Grand, and between that place and Eagle Village.

By eight o'clock our borough literally presented one moving mass of human beings. The streets on all hands were so thronged, that the procession from Eagle Village had but barely room to pass through the borough. The arrival of the steamboat Constitution, so heavily laden with democratic delegates as to be much impeded in her headway and belated in her hour of arrival, created a great scene of bustle at the dock.

The Buffalo Brigade, at the head of whom was Brigadier General Randall, and staff, made a most splendid and imposing appearance, and their arrival at the public square seemed a general signal for the whole assemblage of the borough to fall in the rear and follow to the encampment. At the moment this great crowd were passing out sixth street to the encampment, the procession from the South, three miles in length, began to enter the town on state street.

The impassable throng filled the public square, and the whole length of sixth street to the encampment, compelled this procession to diverge to french street nearly to the lake, to cross from french over state to peach street, up peach to sixth street, and then fall in behind the moving throng passing to the place of encampment.

This procession had hardly passed out of town, when the innumerable hosts of Chautauque, Cattaraugus, and Erie counties New York, and the Eastern portion of Erie county, Pa., two miles long, came in mighty phalanx on their track. Next came in the democracy from the Buckeye state, accompanied by the western portion of this country, the hosts of Fayette, Beaver, Butler, Mercer and several other counties of the good old Keystone, headed by the Fayette county Band, driving at a rapid pace in procession more than five miles in length.

These, together with the myriad who arrived in smaller processions of fifties and hundreds, comprised one of the greatest and most enthusiastic assemblages of democratic freemen, ever beheld in the western country.

Erie Observer.

THE LATE POST OFFICE LAW AGAINST CARRYING NEWSPAPERS, EXCEPT IN THE MAIL, ABOLISHED.

We find the following in the Boston Morning Post. What do people think now of "the influence of the Press?"

P. O. DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT OFFICE, September 9, 1840.

Sir:—Since issuing the orders of the 5th, 10th, and 20th August, indicating a determination of the Department to enforce the legal restriction upon the conveyance of newspapers by contractors and their agents, over post routes, out of the mail, information has been received that the papers usually sent in that way would not, if the restriction were enforced, be carried in the mail so as to contribute to the revenues of the Department; and perceiving also that those whose interests are most affected by the enforcement of this prohibition, professed to entertain doubts in regard to the construction given to the law, and that a very general public sentiment prevails that this restriction has, by a change in the modes and facilities of conveying newspapers, become inexpedient if not unjust.

The Post Master General, on a review of the question, has come to the conclusion to suspend for the present adopting the measures indicated by the said orders for the enforcement of the restriction, with the view of affording an opportunity, after the public mind has been called to the question, for Congress to consider the subject, and to adopt such further legislation in relation to it as they may think the present condition and interests of the country may demand.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, S. R. HOBBS, First Assistant P. M. General.

N. GREENE, Esq., P. M. Boston.

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PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad (e.g., 1 square 1 insertion, 1 do 2 do, etc.) and Price (e.g., \$0 50, 0 75, 1 00, etc.).

A fair young girl is leaning pensively on the casement, gazing, with thoughtful brow, upon the scene below.

Musical Merx.—Many persons imagine that no music can be composed without the aid of an instrument. Beethoven was deaf, yet he was the author of some of the most divine harmonies that ever were discovered.

A Burglary but no Robbery.—The store of Messrs. E. J. Etting & Brother, No. 69 and 71 North Water street, was entered by the second story window, by means of a ladder which was procured from a building contiguous.

THE "TRENTON." This favorite boat is again on the line, and since the improvements made upon her, she has made better time than ever.

SHINPLASTER SHOPS. The "Patapose Saving Fund," and "Baltimore Savings Institution," located in the city of Baltimore, have both stopped payment.

A well-dressed man was arrested in London for attempting to force his way to the Queen. He stated that he was no other person than George the Fourth; that he had built the palace, and the Queen was his wife.

The Presse says, that Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, had purchased £100,000 worth of diamonds out of his royal savings, which diamonds fell into the hands of the present King of Holland.

It appears that the person drowned at Boulogne on the 6th, in endeavoring to swim to the Edinburgh Castle, was Count Duino, the nephew of the Archbishop of Posen.

This Moniteur promulgates the law for establishing lines of steamers between the ports of Havre, St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, and various other ports of the western continent.

A gentleman sent for his tailor, who was an Irishman, and ordered him to let out the last suit of clothes he brought home, as they were too little for him.

The Count de Grace being wounded in the knee, with a musket ball, the surgeons made many incisions. Losing patience at last, he asked them "what they cut and carved so cruelly."

They replied, "why did you not stop before, before we cut you?"

He said, "I have it in my paper."

He said, "I have it in my paper."