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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.—JAYNESON.

By Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, February 27, 1841.

Vol. I—No. XXIII.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

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

AN INCIDENT.

A very beautiful young lady on the Point, not long since, signed her name to a temperance pledge...

Explosion of an "Infernal Machine."

Some time last summer, a common soap box, directed to "Peter Wood, Wilkes Duvine, care of Mr. Kelsey, Birmingham" Oakland, Eng., was left by some unknown person...

An examination of the fragments, resulted in the discovery of what had constituted a very strong oak box, capable of holding two or three pounds of powder...

STAMBOURNE.—How to manage crying children—let them cry.

How to manage a scolding wife—lick her.

How to avoid domestic troubles—never marry.

How to save being damned—never run in debt.

To prevent getting whipped—don't fight.

To stand high with the ladies—never visit them.

When you travel, don't carry much money—it looks ostentatious.

Never write a note to a young lady—you might commit yourself.

Never visit school girls—it destroys the object of their going to school.

When you go gunning, always load before you shoot—you are ten times as apt to kill.

Always visit upon a general invitation—it gives the one inviting an agreeable surprise.

If you are a man, never go out without first letting your anxious mother know it.

REPARTER.—An elderly gentleman travelling in a stage coach, was amused by the constant fire of words kept up by two ladies.

HERE'S A CRANCE.—The following advertising advertisement under the head of Wife Wanted, is in the Batesville (Ark.) News.

"Any gal what's got a bed, Calico dress, Coffee pot and skillets, knows how to make a huppin' shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my services till death parts both on us."

Epigram.—There is a great deal of point in Dean Swift's lines on the death of a child:

"Peter regrets that God has given, To his poor child a life so short; Consider, Peter, he's in Heaven— 'Tis well to have a friend at court."

Contrast this with Coleridge's beautiful stanza on the death of an infant, and you have a key to the different characters of the men:

"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade, Death came, with friendly care, The opening bud to Heaven conveyed, And bade it blossom there."

From the Louisville Journal.

MELODIA.

I met once, in my girlish hours, A creature soft and warm— Her cottage-blossom filled with flowers...

I never saw an eye so bright And yet so soft as hers; It seemed as if in liquid light, And sometimes swam in tears...

I've gaz'd on many a brighter face, But never on one for years. Where beauty left so soft a trace As it had left on hers...

Her bosom was a soft retreat For love, and love alone, And yet her heart had never beat To love's delicious tone...

She was a creature strange as fair, First mournful and then wild, Now laughing on the clear bright air As merry as a child...

Melodia! oh how soft thy darts, How gentle and how sweet! Thy song enchained a thousand hearts And drew them to thy feet...

Sweet vision of that stary eve! Thy virgin's beauty yet, N- at to the blessed host of Heaven, Is in my spirit set...

New York Fifty Years ago.

The Hon. Philip Hone, a distinguished merchant of New York, in a recent lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, remarked:

"It is amusing to look back upon the state of the trade of New York, and the modes of conducting business within a brief period of less than fifty years, and contrast them with the present condition of things. I have no ambition to claim your respect or reverence as a sage of antiquity. On the contrary, I fear I may have given you occasion this evening to remark that I am young enough to learn a great deal; but my connection with business commenced so early in life, that I can describe these matters with tolerable accuracy. I was a lad in the retail drygoods store shop we called it then) of my brother William street. Goods were imported principally from London. The ships (only two or three in number) made two voyages in a year; and when they arrived, and the packages were opened in the warehouses of Messrs. Waddington, Rowlett & Corp, or Douglass & Shaw, notice was sent to the shopkeepers, who went down to Pearl street, and each selecting the articles he wanted, the whole importation was bought up, and a bill of five hundred dollars would have brought down upon the purchaser the jealousy of his neighbors, and occasioned serious alarm to the importer.

It is a fact difficult to realize, that at the time I am speaking of, French drygoods were unknown in New York. I distinctly recollect the first package of French kid gloves, and for several years after the peace, English lute-strings were the only silks in use. The ladies will find it difficult to imagine such a state of destitution, and may, perhaps, thank their stars that they were not born in so dark an age, when the possession of a silk gown was a luxury that few arrived at, and its advent in the family an event of sufficient importance to be chronicled with the birth of a child, or the setting out of a husband on a voyage to Albany.

Rapid Growth of Swine—Method of Feeding.

We give the system of feeding swine as practised with success by one who has much experience, has made many experiments, and is among the most intelligent on this subject. We do not suppose that this mode of feeding is well suited to the farmer, who can feed with less expense on apples, pumpkins, and a larger proportion of roots, but it shows a method of using grain to advantage, which will be interesting to every one.

As to the growth in this case, it was not ascertained with precision, excepting in one instance. A pig was weighed at 85 lbs., and in four and a half days he was weighed again on the same balance, and in the same state as to fullness, and his weight was 98 lbs. It was supposed that other pigs in the herd gained as much, if not more than this one, which was the subject of particular experiment.

There were 50 pigs in the herd, all in a thriving condition, and weighing on an average about 75 lbs. each. They were fed twice a day on scalded corn meal, with a little raw corn thrown to them at each time. Boiling water was poured upon the meal, and thoroughly mixed to scald it; this cooked it in some measure, and in a short time cold water was added, so as to make it sufficiently cool, and in this way three pecks of meal made about a barrel of food.

About half a bushel of raw sugar beets was given three times a day. With the meal was a small quantity of salt fish which was put into the water as it was heating. This was for seasoning. Bees' liver were also given. This lot of pigs usually eat about the following quantities per day: 1 1-2 bushels meal; 5 to 8 lbs. old cheap salt fish; 1 1-2 bushels beets, and 25 livers.

The above food would be very cheap, excepting the livers, the price of which we do not know, and in making excellent pork we should choose to dispense with them. The hog is doubtless partially carnivorous, and will thrive better for having some animal food, but it does not produce pork so palatable as that made from vegetable food.

1 1-2 bushels meal, 73 cts. \$1.05 Salt fish, old and cheap, 10 1 1-2 bushels sugar beets, 25 \$1.40 This is two cents a day for each pig, besides the liver.—[Yankee Farmer.

811K.

But few persons are aware of the value of the importations of silk into this country. The Journal of the American Society, says that the importation of silk into the United States, during the year ending 30th September, 1839, amounted to nearly twenty-three millions of dollars. Compared with other articles imported, that of silk is one-fourth more than the amount of any other. The amount of manufactures of cotton imported was \$12,692,397; of iron, \$12,651,673; of cloth and cassimeres, \$7,078,906; worsted stuffs, \$7,025,898; other manufactures of wool, \$3,567,161; one half the total value of silks and worsted stuffs, \$1,169,042; total woolen goods, \$1,883,490. The importations of sugar amounted to 9,924,632; linen, \$6,731,778. So that the importation of silk nearly equals that of woolens and linen together, and is equal to one-half of the other fabrics combined.

There is in Danvers, Mass., a manufactory of carpeting, established some two years ago, which turns out annually 70,000 yards of this article. It consumes 80,000 pounds of wool, 800 gallons of olive oil, 20,000 pounds of worsted yarn, besides large quantities of dye stuffs.

DURABILITY OF LEATHER.—Visitors to the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, are shown in the hall two leather stoups, or black jacks, for sale, which are, upon pretty good authority, stated to be three hundred years old. Perhaps a more striking proof could hardly be advanced that there really is for durability, "nothing like leather."

INTERESTING TO BLACKSMITHS.—A Blacksmith of Millan has discovered that, by suspending a length of chain to one of the corners of the anvil by means of a ring, the noise of the hammer may be almost entirely deadened.

A Scotch Don Juan.

FOUR WIVES MURDERED.—A STARVED MOTHER EATING HER OWN CHILD, &c.—Never, perhaps, since the time of Lord Byron, has a handsome face been seen than that of Sir G. Waterford. His full dark eyes, his expansive forehead, and his small and gentlemanly hand, distinguished him among all the ladies of this part of the country. Nothing was so dangerous to their peace of mind as his conversation, and nothing so seductive as his little flatteries. In short, he turned all his heads. But Sir Charles had a ruinous vice, which lighted every thing. He was a gambler. He had espoused rich and noble ladies, whose dowries should have made him a rich man; for he had four wives, who were all dead, and slept forever in the same tomb. To day Sir Charles Waterford appeared before a jury, in company with a Dr. Black, charged with having attempted the death of his wife, Lady Betsy Rap, by starvation. At the commencement of the present year this lady, contrary to the wishes of her family, married Sir Charles, already four times widower. She had long loved him, and it was in vain that her family remonstrated with her and pointed out the mysterious fate of the four deceased wives. The marriage was celebrated and Lady Betsy in due time presented the worthy Baronet with an heir to his title. Her ladyship one day feeling slightly indisposed, Dr. Black was called in. He felt the pulse of his patient, examined her tongue, and prescribed a diet. The diet was continued, and the unfortunate lady was almost mad. Nothing but liquids was allowed her—not a particle of bread meat enter her lips.

In a fit of delirium she snatched up her infant, and aimed in the very act of devouring it to satisfy the cravings of nature, when the piercing cries of the child brought the father into the room, who could not bear the thought of losing the child, although he had planned the destruction of the mother. To save the child he ordered food to be given to the parent, and thus to a sort of paternal instinct, against which the hardened heart of Sir Charles was not quite proof, her ladyship owed her preservation.

Sir Charles Waterford was further charged with having, by the assistance of Dr. Black, caused the death of his four first wives by the same means, in order to get their fortunes, for the purpose of liquidating the debts which his gambling propensities were continually incurring. The noble prosecutor simply stated the fact that she had been accused, as above stated, but she had nothing more to say against the prisoner. Twenty-one witnesses were examined in proof of the facts of the case, consisting of the servants and tenantry of the accused Baronet. Both prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to two years transportation.

A Blind Boy in College.

The last annual report of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, at Boston, has the following notice of a pupil who has entered Harvard University at Cambridge. One of the pupils, Joseph B. Smith, blind from his earliest years, was presented last Commencement for admission at Cambridge University, passed a satisfactory examination, and has thus far maintained a respectable rank in his class. He has no favor shown him, and has been excused from no studies on account of his blindness, but is able to grapple with and master all of them. He is likewise organist at the chapel. His age is 17; and, as without any extraordinary natural ability, he has been enabled to acquire the attainments necessary for entering College, and an acquaintance with many collateral subjects besides, his case may be seen as an encouragement to any young blind persons who may desire to cultivate their intellect. He gets his lessons by help of his eunuch, who reads them over to him carefully, and seeks out in the Lexicon the meaning of these words which he does not understand. Smith carries his grammar in his head, and applies the rules in analyzing the sentences; and when once he has learned their meaning and structure, he does not easily forget it. So in mathematics; his eunuch reads the demonstrations aloud, and gives his eye upon the figure, in order to understand it; but Smith has his figure before his mind's eye, and by a strong effort fixes it there until the demonstration is perfectly clear. There are 67 blind persons in the asylum, of whom 37 are benevolence of Massachusetts.

Wonderful Discovery.

Mr. Lorenz, of the firm of L. & G. W. Silber, Iron Masters, in this county, has lately discovered a Mountain of Iron Ore, near the works owned by the firm. The ore covers the mountain for several miles, projecting on every side like huge rocks protruding from the body of the earth, and, upon actual experiment, proves to be very valuable, yielding 70 per cent. after being fused. The mountain alluded to has gone heretofore by the name of Paddy Mountain. We learned the above particulars from a gentleman of undoubted veracity and a near relative of the fortunate discoverer. It is our impression that not only that mountain, but all the mountains of the Valley are full of iron ore or coal. We rejoice with the discoverer, and mention it as an advantage secured to him by no noble discovery as that he has made.—Woodsboro, Va. Sentinel.

Wonderful Discovery.

At no time of life should a man give up thoughts of enjoying the society of women. "In youth," says Lord Bacon, "women are our mistresses, at a ripe age our companions, in old age our nurses, and in all ages our friends."

Wonderful Discovery.

Pontenelle being one day asked by a lady in waiting, at Versailles what was the difference between a clock and a woman, instantly replied—"A clock never to point out the hours, and a woman to make us forget them."

Wonderful Discovery.

McLann.—We have conversed with a gentleman from the region of Lockport who is well versed in the Caroline matter—one who was in Canada the day after the murder of Durfee and knows who boasted of having been engaged in that affair—who states that the conviction of McLann is certain if unimpeachable testimony against him has any influence with the jury.—Rock Republican.

The Exploring Expedition.

MURDER OF TWO OF THE OFFICERS BY CANNIBALS. Letters and papers from the Sandwich Islands to the 24th October have been received at New York. The Exploring Expedition had arrived there. The papers contain the particulars of the murder on the 24th of July last of Lieut. J. A. Underwood, and Midshipman Wilkes Henry, a nephew of Captain Wilkes, in the most treacherous manner, by the natives of Malolo, one of the Fiji group. These unfortunate officers having gone ashore with but few men, were attacked and killed almost instantly, but not until they had shot four of their assailants, who were the very men that but a few minutes before they had employed in tracking bats over the reef.—The men with them were wounded, but escaped.

The Squadron's boats being near, immediately pulled in and commenced a well directed fire upon the savages, under cover of which, Lieut. Allen landed and brought off the bodies, which were entirely stripped. Had not the natives been fully occupied in carrying off their own dead, the bodies would have been taken away and devoured. Capt. W. immediately made preparations for attacking their own island fort, which the savages considered impregnable. The seamen were landed and a fire was opened upon it, but without much effect, until a rocket, or "flying spirit," as they called it, set fire to their town, and created great consternation. It was finally carried by assault. The natives fought well, and even stood a charge of bayonet, but were finally beaten at all points. Seventy or more were killed, the fort and town burnt, their plantations destroyed, and the island laid waste. These islands have always been noted for their ferocity and treachery, and cannibalism, characteristics which it seems they fully retain.

A letter to the New York Commercial says:—"Lieut. Underwood and Wilkes Henry were killed as they were endeavoring to secure the retreat of the men, in which they succeeded, but at the cost of their own lives. They were buried on a small uninhabited island of Underwood's Group, which was named Henry's island, in memory of that gallant and ill-fated young officer. The whole island, on which the massacre took place was severely punished two days afterwards—when the brig and schooner arrived. Nothing was spared but the women and children, and these, I am sorry to say, are by this time slaves to some chief of the neighboring group."

The letters state the squadron would not return before 1842. A chief was captured and taken on board the Vincennes, who seven years since killed ten of the crew of an American vessel. The Purpise visited one of the Lejee Islands to protect or take away, as occasion might require, a family of Wesleyan missionaries settled there, whose lives were supposed to be endangered by the savages. But they preferred remaining, having been promised protection by the old king.

The Mint and its Branches.

On Monday the President of the United States transmitted to Congress a report of the operations of the Mint for 1840, from which it appears that there were coined at Philadelphia, \$2,360,667—at New Orleans, \$915,630, at Charlotte, \$147,055—at D. Blouge, \$138,310,—total \$3,426,632. The number of pieces coined at Philadelphia was 7,053,074, at New Orleans 3,446,980, at Charlotte, 31,824, at D. Blouge 26,821,—total number of pieces, 10,558,828. The deposits in gold in Philadelphia, during the year, were \$1,301,908, of which \$176,766 were derived from mines in the United States. It is stated in the Message that applications have been frequently made at the Mint for copies of medals voted at different times by Congress to officers who have distinguished themselves in the war of the Revolution, and in the late war, the dies of which are there deposited; and it is suggested by the President that authority shall be given to the Superintendent of the Mint to strike off copies of these medals in bronze, or other metal, to supply the persons making applications for them, at a cost not to exceed the actual expense of striking them off. This authority will undoubtedly be granted.

M. Sanson.

M. Sanson, the public executioner, died recently in Paris. It was his task in 1793 to bind Louis XVI, and lay his head on the guillotine. He was the third of the same name who has filled the same functions. He was a man of some property, well informed, fond of the arts, and passed the most of his leisure time at the piano.

GIROUX.

The ginger plant is a native of the East Indies, and rises in round stalks about four feet high; it withers about the close of the year; and the roots, which are the only valuable part, are then dug up, scraped and dried with great care, and packed in bags for exportation. It is raised in the West Indies.

New Pills.

A Yankee is making his fortune in the valley of the Mississippi by selling purely vegetable pills for the cure of fever and ague and other diseases. The pills are Peas soaked in a solution of liquorice!

"In the country," says an English editor, "it is considered the height of folly for a man to get drunk and be across a railroad with the idea of obtaining repose." The same opinion obtains to a considerable extent in America.