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H. B. MASSER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PA.
Business attended to in the Counties of North-
umberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.

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SIUGERT'S PATENT
WASHING MACHINE.

THIS Machine has now been tested by more
than thirty families in this neighborhood, and
has given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its
construction, that it cannot get out of order. It
contains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to
get out of repair. It will do twice as much wash-
ing, with less than half the wear and tear of any
of the late inventions, and what is of greater im-
portance, it costs but little over half as much as other
washing machines.

The subscriber has the exclusive right for North-
umberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Luzerne
and Clinton counties. Price of single ma-
chine \$5. H. B. MASSER,
Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have now
in use, in our families, "Siugert's Patent Wash-
ing Machine," and do not hesitate saying that it is
a most excellent invention. That, in Washing,
it will save more than one half the usual labor,
and that it does not require more than one third
the usual quantity of soap and water; and that there
is no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wear-
ing or tearing—That it knocks off no buttons, and
that the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks,
frills, &c., may be washed in a very short time
without the least injury, and in fact without any
apparent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore
cheerfully recommend it to our friends and to the
public, as a most useful and labor saving machine.

CHARLES W. HIGGINS,
A. JORDAN,
CHS. WEAVER,
CHS. PLEASANTS,
GIDEON MARKLE,
Hon. GEO. C. WELKER,
BENJ. HENDRICKS,
GIDEON LEISNRING.

HEER'S HOTEL, (formerly Tremont House, No.
115 Chestnut street.) Philadelphia, September
21st, 1844.

I have used Siugert's Patent Washing Machine
in my house upwards of eight months, and do not
hesitate to say that I deem it one of the most use-
ful and valuable labor-saving machines ever inven-
ted. I formerly kept two women continually oc-
cupied in washing, who now do as much in two
days as they then did in one week. There is no
wear or tear in washing, and it requires not more
than one third the usual quantity of soap. I have
had a number of other machines in my family, but
this is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and
so little liable to get out of repair, that I would not
do without one of them should cost ten times the
price they are sold for. DANIEL HEER.

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. W. SWAIN'S
Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory.

No. 37 North Third street, two doors below the
CITY HOTEL.

PHILADELPHIA.
ALWAYS on hand a stock of UM-
BRELLAS and PARASOLS, including the
latest style of Plated Edged Parasols of the
best workmanship and materials, at prices that will
make it an object to Country Merchants and others
to call and examine his stock before purchasing
elsewhere. Feb. 22, 1845—1y

SPANISH HIDES
AND
TANNERS' OIL.

5000 Dry La Plata Hides—first quality.
3500 Dry La Guira, do
1000 Dry Sated La Guira, do
1000 Dry Sated Brail Hides, do
35 Bales Green Sated Patna Kips.
20 Bales Dry Patna Kips.
120 Barrels Tanners' Oil.
Tanners' and Carriers' Tools.
For sale to Country Tanners at the lowest prices
and upon the best terms.

N. B. The highest market prices paid for all
kinds of leather.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,
No. 21, South Third St. Philadelphia.
September 14, 1844—1y.

DR. ALLEN'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
FOR THE CURE OF
DYSPEPSIA.

THIS Medicine is offered to the public gener-
ally, from a full conviction that it is superior
to any other medicine now in use, for the cure of
Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility or
Bodily Weakness, &c.

Its effects have been tested in a private practice
of near eight years, and it is now more extensively
circulated, at the solicitation of many who have re-
ceived the most signal benefit from the use of it.

The following is one among a number of certifi-
cates received in relation to the success of this me-
dicine:

LANCASTER Co., March 18.

DR. GEORGE W. ALLEN.

Dear Sir:—It is with great pleasure that I in-
form you of the success attending your Dyspeptic
Medicine, while employed in my practice. From
past experience, I firmly believe that in eight cases
out of ten, the Dyspeptic, by the use of your me-
dicine, may entirely rid himself of this thorn in the
side of his life; not only in dyspeptic cases, but in
all cases of constipation, and diseases depend-
ing on a debilitated state of the nervous system, to-
gether with a torpid state of the bowels, with your
Elixir beyond of inestimable value. Numerous in-
stances wherein the usefulness of the medicine has
been realized, may be forwarded, if required. I
wish you great success, and recommend the me-
dicine to the suffering part of mankind.

Yours, with great respect,
ROBERT AGNEW, M. D.

For sale at the store of H. B. Masser, agent
of the proprietor, Sunbury, Pa.
October 26th, 1844—1y

FLAX SEED.—The highest price will be
given for Flax Seed, by
Aug. 31, 1844. H. B. 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.—JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, June 28, 1845.

Vol. 5—No. 40—Whole No. 248.

Proceedings of the New York Historical Society
on the Death of General Jackson.

We see, by the New York Journals, that the
Historical Society of that city have had a meet-
ing and discussion relative to the funeral obse-
quies of General Jackson. The Society did it-
self the honor to pass resolutions, appointing a
Committee to co-operate with the Common
Councils and other public bodies in their ar-
rangements for suitable observances. But there
were some spirits in that body who showed their
illiberality and vindictiveness, by opening the
measure. One individual, named Fessenden,
even indulged in a gross attack upon the char-
acter of the deceased patriot, and made some in-
decent allusion to his sins and his repentance.
The hisses and other marks of disapprobation
which interrupted his remarks, were a just and
deserved rebuke. Mr. Charles King also op-
posed the resolution. How different was the
conduct of a really great man—that of Daniel
Webster—the following remarks will show:—

MR. WEBSTER'S REMARKS.—Nothing could
be more natural or proper than that this Society
should take a respectful notice of the decease of
so distinguished a member of its body. Accus-
tomed occasionally to meet the Society, and to
enjoy the communications that are made to it,
and proceed from it, illustrative of the history
of the country and its government, I have plea-
sure in being present at this time also, and on
this occasion, on which an element so mournful
mingles itself. Gen. Andrew Jackson has been
from an early period conspicuous in the service
and in the early councils of the country, though
not without long intervals, so far as respects his
connection with the General Government. It is
fifty years, I think, since he was a member
of the Congress of the U. States, and at the in-
stant, sir, I do not know whether there be liv-
ing an associate of General Jackson in the
House of Representatives of the United States
at that day, with the exception of the distin-
guished and venerable gentleman who is now
President of this Society. I recollect only of the
Congress of '16, at this moment now living,
but one, (Mr. Gallatin,) though I may be mis-
taken. General Jackson, Mr. President, while
he lived, and his memory and character, now
that he has deceased, are presented to his coun-
try and the world in different views and rela-
tions. He was a soldier—a general officer—and
acted no unimportant part in that capacity. He
was raised by repeated elections, to the high-
est station in the civil government of his coun-
try, and acted a part certainly not obscure nor
unimportant in that character and capacity. In
regard to his military service, I participate in
the general sentiment of the whole country, and
I believe of the world. That he was a soldier
of dauntless courage, great daring and perse-
verance—an officer of skill, and arrangement, and
forethought, are truths universally admitted. Dur-
ing the period in which he administered the
general government of our country, it was my
fortune, during the whole period of it, to be a
member of the Congress of the U. States, and, as
is well known it was my misfortune not to be
able to concur with many of the most important
measures of his administration.

Entertaining himself his own views, and with
a power of impressing his own views to a re-
markable degree upon the convictions and ap-
probations of others, he pursued such a course
as he thought expedient in the circumstances
in which he was placed. Entertaining on ma-
ny questions of great importance different opin-
ions, it was of course my misfortune to differ
from him, and that difference gave me great
pain, because, in the whole course of my public
life, it has been far more agreeable to me to sup-
port the measures of the government than to be
called upon by my judgment and sense of what
was best to be done to oppose them. I desire to
see the government acting with an unity of spir-
it in all things relating to its foreign relations,
especially and generally in all great measures
of its domestic policy, as far as is consistent
with the exercise of perfect independence among-
st its members. But if it was my misfortune
to differ from General Jackson on many or most
of the great measures of his administration,
there were occasions, and those not unimportant,
in which I felt it my duty, and according to
the highest sense of that duty, to conform to
his opinions, and support his measures. There
were junctures in his administration—periods
which I thought important and critical—in
which the views that he felt it to be his duty to
adopt corresponded entirely with my sentiments
in regard to the protection of the best interests
of the country, and the institutions under which
we live; and it was my humble endeavor on
these occasions to yield to his opinions and mea-
sures the same cordial support as if I had never
differed from him before, and expected never to
differ from him again. That General Jackson
was a marked character—that he had a very
remarkable influence over other men's opinions
—that he had great perseverance and resolu-
tion in civil as well as in military administra-
tion, all admit. Nor do I think the candid
amongst mankind will ever doubt that it was his
desire—mingled with whatsoever portion of a

disposition to be himself instrumental in that ex-
altation—to elevate his country to the highest
prosperity and honor. There is one sentiment,
particularly to which I recur always with a feel-
ing of approbation and gratitude. From an early
period of his undertaking to administer the
affairs of the government, he uttered a senti-
ment dear to me—expressive of a truth of which
I am most profoundly convinced—a sentiment
setting forth the necessity, the duty, and the pa-
triotism of maintaining the union of the States.
(Applause.)

Mr. President, I am old enough to recollect
the deaths of all the Presidents of the U. States,
who have departed this life, from Washington
down. There is no doubt that the death of an
individual, who has been so much the favorite
of his country, and partaken so largely of its re-
gard as to fill that high office, always produces
has produced hitherto a strong impression upon
the public mind. That is right. It is right that
such be the impression upon the whole commu-
nity embracing those who particularly ap-
proved and those who did not particularly approve
the political course of the deceased. All these
distinguished men have been the chosen of their
country. They have fulfilled their station and
duties upon the whole, in the series that have
gone before us, in a manner reputable and dis-
tinguished. Under their administration, in the
course of fifty or sixty years, the government,
generally speaking, has prospered. It becomes,
then, all to pay respect when men thus honored
are called to another world. Mr. President,
we may well indulge the hope and the belief
that it was the feelings of the distinguished per-
son who is the subject of these resolutions, in the
solemn days and hours of closing life, that it
was his wish that if he had committed few or
more errors in the administration of the govern-
ment, their influence might cease with him;
and that whatever of good he had done, might
be perpetuated. Let us cherish the same senti-
ment. Let us act upon the same feeling; and
whatever of true honor and glory he acquired,
let us all hope that it will be his inheritance
forever! And whatever of good example, or
good principle, or good administration, he has
established, let us hope that the benefit of it may
also be perpetual.

Mr. Webster then resumed his seat amid gen-
eral but subdued expressions of applause.

The Mother and her Family.

Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect
simple I ever met, was an old woman who was
apparently the poorest and the most forlorn
of the human species,—so true is the maxim
which all profess to believe, and none act upon
invariably, viz: that happiness does not depend
on outward circumstances. The wise woman,
to whom I have alluded, walks to Boston, a
distance of twenty or thirty miles, to sell a bag
of brown thread and stockings, and then pa-
tiently walks back with her little gain. Her
dress, though tidy, is a grotesque collection of
shreds and patches—course in the extreme.

"Why don't you come down in a wagon?"

"I, when I observed she was wearied with
her long journey.

"We haven't got any horse," she replied; "the
neighbors are very kind to me, but they can't
spare their'n, and it would cost as much as my
thread would come to."

"You have a husband—don't he do anything
for you?"

"He is a good man—he does all he can, but
he's a cripple and an invalid. He reels my
yarn and mends the children's shoes. He's as
kind a husband as a woman need to have."

"But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune
to you, said I."

"Why, ma'am, I don't look upon it in that
light," replied the thread woman, "I consider
that I've a great reason to be thankful that he
never took to any bad habits."

"How many children have you?"

"Six sons and five daughters, ma'am."

"Six sons and five daughters! What a family
for a poor woman to support!"

"It's a family, ma'am; but there ain't one of
'em I'd be willing to lose. They are all
healthy children as need to be, all willing to
work, and all clever to me. Even the littlest
boy, when he gets a cent, now and then, for
doing an errand, will be sure to bring it to me."

"Do your daughters spin your thread?"

"No, ma'am; as soon as they are big enough,
they go out to service, as I don't want to keep
them always delving for me; they are always
willing to give me what they can; but it's fair
that they should do a little for themselves. I do
all my spinning after the folks are abed."

"Don't you think you should be better off if
you had no one but yourself to provide for?"

"Why, no, ma'am, I don't. If I hadn't been
married, I should had to work as hard as I could
and now I can't do more than that. My child-
ren are a great comfort to me, and I look for-
ward to the time when they'll do as much for
me as I've done for them."

Here was true philosophy. I learned a les-
son from that poor woman which I shall not
soon forget.—Miss Sedgwick.

The Tutor and the Proprietor.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "GREAT METROPOLIS."

We passed pretty near a house which was
a short time ago the scene of an incident which,
in the hands of a skillful novelist, might be so
spun out as to make the orthodox three volumes.
In that house there lived—I am sure that he
does not still live there—an eccentric old rich
proprietor. His own dress and manners were
plain, and his modes of life homely; but, in-
tending a handsome fortune for each of his fam-
ily—two sons and a daughter—it was his great
ambition to give them a first rate education.
The daughter, being the eldest, had returned
from one of the first boarding schools, quite an
accomplished lady. He doated on her, and fully
made up his mind, she should either be mar-
ried to a man of rank and importance in the
world, or not married at all. For the two sons,
in order, as he said, that they might be educa-
ted under his own eye, that he might see that
full justice was done them, he employed a tal-
ented young man, whom the old eccentric
gentleman constantly lauded to the skies for
his exceeding modesty of manner. Things
went on for a season as smoothly as either party
could wish, the tutor growing every hour in
the good graces of his patron. He became, in
fact, a confirmed favorite, and was in every re-
spect "treated as one of the family." One day
after dinner the modest tutor, (there being no
one present but themselves,) said to the old
gentleman, in hesitating accents, scarcely ven-
turing to raise his head as he spoke, that he
wished to consult him confidentially for a few
minutes on a very important and delicate mat-
ter, and to get his advice as how he ought to
act in the peculiar circumstances in which he
was placed.

"Quite ready to hear you, sir; and to give
you the best advice in my power," observed the
other, who had always been remarkable for his
blunt manner of speaking.

"I really do not know how to begin, I'm al-
most afraid to mention the thing to you," re-
marked the tutor, tying and untying a piece of
twine on his finger, on which he kept his eye
thoughtfully fixed.

"Oh, don't be afraid, sir, out with it. It's
nothing horrible, I hope?"

"Oh, dear no."

"Well, then let us hear it at once."

"It's about an affair of the heart."

"Ah! an affair of the heart? Ay, I see you
young men know something about these mat-
ters. It's long since I had an affair of the heart,
though I have had plenty of other 'affairs,' far
more serious; but young men must be young
men; yes they must. Come, take a glass of
wine, and tell us all about this affair of the
heart."

As he spoke, the eccentric old gentleman
poured out a glass of unexceptionable port, and
handed to the tutor, which the latter delibera-
tely drank off.

"Now sir, for this love story—this affair of
the heart, you have fallen in love with some
pretty girl, and wish to marry her, I suppose."

"The tutor owned the soft impeachment."

"Well, and why not marry her?"

"That's just the point about which I wished
to consult you."

"Is she an amiable girl?"

"The very perfection of every thing that is
morally good and mentally excellent."

"So, so. And belongs to a respectable fam-
ily?"

"A very respectable family. Indeed she
moves in a better sphere of life than myself,
and her family are so respectable, that any gen-
tleman might and would be proud to be con-
cerned with it."

"Then why, you spalpeen, don't you marry
her at once?" said the old man, raising his
right leg and placing it on an adjacent chair.

"But I have not yet obtained the consent of
her father," replied the tutor, speaking in a
seemingly subdued and timid tone, and not hav-
ing courage enough to look his patron in the
face.

"Then why, sir, don't you obtain it?"

"I am afraid to ask it."

"Why afraid to ask it? Don't be cowardly."

"I'm afraid, because she assures me that she
knows that her father would never give his con-
currence to her marriage to one who is entirely
without means, and has nothing but his educa-
tion and good moral character to recommend
him."

"Does she speak confidently on the point?"

"Oh, most confidently. She is quite positive."

"Quite sure eh?"

"Perfectly certain."

"No chance of the father yielding?"

"Not the slightest."

"Is he an old man?"

"He is advanced in years."

"Then, sir, he must be an old fool. Come,
take another glass of wine."

The eccentric old gentleman here filled up
the glass of his sons' percepter, and the latter
quietly quaffed its contents.

"Do I know this stupid piece of antiquity?"

"Intimately."

"And for some time?"

"For many years."

"Does he and his daughter reside in the
neighborhood?"

"They do."

"Is it a fair question to ask the old idiot's
name?"

"I would rather not mention it in existing
circumstances."

"Oh, very good, very good. I would not press
you, not by any means—I say?"

"The love-struck tutor was all attention."

"Listen to me, sir. Lend me your ears."

"I will with the greatest pleasure."

"What I am going to say is worth hearing."

"I'm anxious to hear it."

"I'll tell you what you'll do."

"I shall be most grateful for your advice in
so trying a situation as that in which I am
placed."

"Take another glass of port. Keep up your
heart, sir."

"The tutor took another glass, the example be-
ing set by his friend and counsellor."

"Is the young lady very much attached to
you?"

"I have no reason to doubt the ardor of her
affection."

"Would she elope; that is, run away with
you?"

"She is willing to do anything."

"Then, sir, your course is clear. Carry her
off and get married at once."

"I'm afraid of offending the old gentleman,
her father."

"Oh!—the old gentleman, her father. Never
mind him if you can get the girl herself."

"And would you really advise me to run a-
way with her? I would not like to take so
important a step without your approval."

"Would advise you? I do advise you, and
let it be done directly, sir. Why, sir, you have
no pluck or spirit about you, or you would have
done it before now. Thunder and lightning!
old as I am, sir, I would do it myself. You do
it at once."

"I was anxious to consult you on so delicate
a matter."

"Well, sir, you know my opinion and have
got my advice. Don't be faint hearted, sir; get
up early and elope with the lady to-morrow
morning; and take my horse and gig for the
purpose. They are quite at your service, very
much at your service."

"I am really under infinite obligations to you
for the deep interest you have taken in the
matter. I'll adopt your advice, and avail my-
self of your kind offer of your horse and gig to
enable me to carry her off."

"Do, sir do; and mind you do it effectually.
Let there be no mistake, no failure in the mat-
ter. Success to you in your enterprise. Let
me know when you have made the young lady
your wife."

"I will with the greatest possible pleasure."

"On the following morning, the old gentleman
summoned his daughter, as was his custom,
down to breakfast, he stationing himself on the
occasion at the foot of the stairs. No response
was made to the first summons.

"What do you mean, you lazy, indolent buz-
zy, that you don't come when you are called?"
bawled out the old and eccentric personage, in
a fit of continuing his first call.

"Still there was no answer."

"You are sound asleep, I suppose. Why
don't you get up and come down directly? Do
you hear?"

"Still there was no response."

"I say, you indolent, good-for-nothing piece
of goods, why don't you?"

"Please, sir, interposed an out-door man ser-
vant who had just entered the hall; please,
sir, I saw Miss and the tutor driving away this
morning, at 5 o'clock, in your gig. And more
than that, please your honor, they, (horse, gig
and all) seemed as if they were in a dreadful
hurry. They were, indeed, sir."

"The old man audibly groaned, and sank
down on the stairs. The truth flashed into his
mind. It was his own daughter who had eloped
with the tutor, in obedience to his own advice
tendered to the latter so emphatically on the
previous day.

"Dutch Courtesy.—At Katwyck, it was
formerly a piece of Dutch courtesy for the woo-
er to take his mistress in his arms, carry her in-
to the sex till he was more than knee deep, set
her down upon her feet, and then, bearing her
out again, roll her over and over upon the sand
hills, by way of drying her.

A Yankee boy had a whole Dutch cheese
set before him by a waggish friend, who, how-
ever, gave him no knife. "This is a funny cheese,
Uncle Joe; but where shall I cut it?" "Oh,
cut it where you like." "Very well," said the
Yankee, coolly putting it under his arm, "I
guess I'll cut it at home."

What tree is not known by its fruit? Ans.
A boot tree

PIECES 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, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9;
one square, \$5. Half-yearly: one column, \$18;
half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares,
\$5; one square, \$3 50.
Advertisements left without directions as to the
length of time they are to be published, will be
continued until ordered out, and charged accord-
ingly.
Sixteen lines make a square.

The Food of Man.

The Genesee Farmer gives this brief sum-
mary of the native countries of our most fami-
ly plants:—

The potato is the native of South America,
and is still found wild in Chili, Peru and Monte
Video. In its native state, the root is small and
bitter. The first mention of it by European
writers is in 1588. It is now spread over the
world. Wheat and Rye originated in Tartary
and Siberia, where they are indigenous. The
only country where the oats is found wild is in
Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a na-
tive. Maize or Indian corn is a native of Mex-
ico, and was unknown in Europe until after the
discoveries of Columbus. The bread fruit tree
is a native of the South Sea islands, particu-
larly Otaheite. Tea is found a native nowhere
except in China and Japan from which country
the world is supplied. The cocoa nut is a native
of the most equinoxial countries, and is one of
the most valuable trees, as food, clothing and
shelter are afforded by it. Coffee is a native of
Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the
East and West Indies. The best coffee is
brought from Mocha, in Arabia, where about
fourteen millions of pounds are annually ex-
ported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to sev-
enty millions of pounds yearly. All the varie-
ties of the apple are derived from the crab ap-
ple, which is found native in most parts of the
world.

The peach is derived from Persia, where it
still grows in a native state, small, bitter, and
with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native
of Mexico and South America, and lately one
species has been found in New Holland. To-
bacco was first introduced into England from
North Carolina, in 1586, by Walter Raleigh.
Asparagus was brought from Asia; cabbage
and lettuce from Holland; horse radish from
China; rice from Ethiopia; beans from the
East Indies; onions and garlics are natives of
various places both in Asia and Africa. The sug-
ar cane is a native of China, and from thence
is derived the art of making sugar from it.