The Sunbury American.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One Square of 12 times 3 times, Every subsequent insertion, One Square, 3 months, One year, Rusiness Cards or Five lines, per annum, Merchants and others, advertising by the year, with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly.

19 Larger Advertisements, as per agreement. OBPRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well se-lected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the nestest style, every variety of printing. H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. SUNBURY, PA.

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Attorney at Law, No. 128 Broadway, New York. Will corefully attend to Coffections and all Catrusted to his care.
May 21, 1858.

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HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! COOPS, SHOVELS, FORKS, LOG-CHAINS, MILL SAWS, CROSS-CUT SAWS.

Also, Screws, Butts, Door Knobs, Thumb Latches, and all hardware necessary for building.
A splendid 1st of pocket and table cutlery, Scisors, German Silver Spoons.

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J. P. SHINDEL GOBIN. Attorney & Counsellor at Law

SUNBURY, PA. WILL attend faithfully to the collection of claims and all professional business in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder. ounsel given in the German language. Cer Office one door east of the Prothonotary's

Sunbury, May 26, 1860,-1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. BROADWAY, CORNER OF PRANKLIN STREET NEW YORK CITY,

there inducements to Merchants and Tourists visiting ow York, amorphosed by any Hotel in the Metropolis. Che following are among the advantages which it possesses, and which will be appreciated by all lawelers.

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Bloodway.

Ith Being conducted on the Furopean plon, vintors one live in the hest style, with the greatest economy

Taylor's Celebrated Saloons, where visitors can have their meals, or, if they desire they will be farmished in their own rooms.

the The fate served in the Saloma and Hotel is acknowledged by epicores, to be vasily superior to that of any other Hotel in the city.

With all these advantages, the cost of living in the laterantomal, is much below that of any other first class.

Hotel.

August 4, 1950.—19

S PALDING'S Prepared Glue, and Shelleys Muchage Price per bottle and brush 25 cents.

ordinal Elixir of Calisaya Bark & Benzine, for removing FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the Mammoth store of FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

SKELETON SKIRTS. AT the Mammoth Store will be found a very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts from seven hoops up to thirty. Oct. 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

Kerosene Lamps. A VERY LARGE and cheap assortment will

be found at the Mammoth Store of Dec. 15, 1860. FRILING & GRANT. HO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at PRILING & GRANT'S.

Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

IT is important to the LADIES to know that Friling & Grant, have the best and largest assortment of Dress Goods in the county. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the Mammoth Store. Also, a new lot of per-fumery, Soaps and Fancy Article. Very chesp. PRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, May 26, 1860.

DATENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS to ATENT BRITALISM B MASSER.

BAR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and Mason Hammers, at low prices. BRIGHT & SON. Sunbury, June 23, 1860,

Select Boetry.

LABOR. BY MISS C. F. ORNE.

These lines were suggested by the simple incident of an industrious wood-sawyer's re-ply to a man who told him his was hard work : s 5 00 ply to a man, 10 00 "Yes, it is hard, to be sure, 20 00 to do nothing," was his answer: Yes, it is hard, to be sure; but it is harder

And strike the sounding blow, Where from the burning iron's breast The sparks fly to and fre, While answering to the hammer's ring, And fires intenser glow ! O, while ye feel 'tis hard to toil, And sweat the long day through, 3 00 Remember it is harder still

> To have no work to do. He, ye who till the stubborn soil, Whose hard hands guide the plow. Who bend beneath the summer's sun, With borning cheeks and brow! Ye deem the curse still clings to earth

From olden time till now. But while ye feel 'tis bard to toil And labor all day through, Remember it is harder still To have no work to do.

Ilo, ye who plow the seu's blue field, Who ride the restless wave, Beneath whose gallant vessel's keel, There lies a yawning grave, Around whose bark the wintry winds Like fiends of fury rave! O, while ye feel 'tis hard to toil And labor the long hours through, Remember it is barder still To have no work to do.

Ho, ye upon whose fevered cheeks The bectic glow is bright, Whose mental toil wears out the day, And half the weary night, Who labor for the souls of men Champions of truth and right!

Even with this glorious view.

Remember it is harder still To have no work to do. Ho, all who labor-all who strive ! Ye wield a lofty power ; Do with your might, do with your strength, Fill every golden hour!

The glorious privilege to do Is man's most noble power. Oh, to your birthright and yourselves, To your own sons, be true!

A weary, wretched life is theirs WHO HATR NO WORK TO DO.

Biogaphical

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES. Drug Store, Sunbury, Pa., Details of the legal trial 800n to come on concerning the american bonapartes. From the London Times

> Pants, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861. A most interesting case will come before the Tribunal of First Instance at Paris on the 25th of the present month. Mme. Bonaparte, first wife of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex.King of Westphalia, and uncle of the Emperor Napoleon, and her son, by her marriage with the Prince, claim to it herit their part of the personal property left by the Prince. Mme. Bonsparte, who I believe, is now in Paris, was, as you are aware, an American lady named Paterson, and the real object of the present suit is to re-estab-lish the perfect legality of her marriage.— "By attempts renewed during the last few years," says the printed memoir drawn up by Mme. Bonaparte's legal advisers, M. Berryer,

advocate, and M. Legrand, avoue. By means of writings recently published, it has been tried to annul the character and validity of the most solemn acts, in spite of the sanction they have received and the positive prescriptions of our laws. The best established facts have been depied or misrepre-sented, and an attempt will be made before the Tribunal to cause the illegal acts of arbipeated by men without any judicial authority, to prevail over the fundamental principles of law and social order."

A short sketch of the early career of Jerome of Emperor, being then First Consul-and proceeded from Martinique on board of a merchant vessel to the United States. If be were born ; as stated, in 1784, he would then have been only 19 years of age; but from a communication of Gen. Smith, uncle of Miss Paterson, his commission as officer showed him to have been 22. He was introduced in Pope refused to annul the marriage. the month of May to the family of Mr. Patermoured of Mr. Paterson's daughter, and after some time proposed marriage. After due in-quiry as to whether any difficulties, legal or otherwise, existed, the suitor was accepted .-Jerome announced to his family in France bis approaching marriage. The French bis approaching marriage. The French Charge d'Affaires to the United States com-A NEW LCT OF HARDWARE & SAD. municated to his Government the particulars of the negotiation and the dispatches contained to the negotiation and the dispatches contained to the negotiation and the dispatches contained to the negotiation and the negotiation are negotiation and the negotiation are negotiation and the negotiation are negotiation. ing them are still in the archieves of the French Foreign Office. The ceremony took place with great solemnity at Baltimore, on the 24th of December, 1803, and the contrai de mariage was signed by Jerome, his wife and his wife's father, and witnessed by Mr. J. Carroll, of Baltimore, by the Vice-Cousul of Fracce, by M. de Camus, a French citizen, afterwards Minister of Foreign Affairs in Westphalia, and by Commodore Barney, of the United States Navy. The ceremony was performed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore, who delivered the following certi-

> BALTIMORE, Dec. 24, 1803. With license, I this day united in the holy bonds of marriage, in conformity with the rites of the Holy Catholic Church, Jerome Bousparte, brother of the First Consul of France, with Elizabeth Paterson, daughter of William Paterson, Esq., of the City of Baltimore, and of Dorcas Spear, his wife.
> x. J., Bishop of BALTIMORE.

This certificate was verified by the French Vice-Consul, Henry Vernet.
"Such were the a demnities of the marriage

*This alludes to what is called the Couseil de Famille, the members of which, according to the memor, was MM. Abbatteet, Fould Traylor of Man, flatteche, and General Unions.

tion of the young couple."

It was only when the First Consul became
Emperor, and "when he was preparing for
his family the distribution of so many Royal

dame Letizia, to sign a protest against her son's marriage, as being contracted without State. The memoir shows, at some length. that all this was of no effect towards annull-

ing the marriage.

Meantime, Jerome Bonaparte and his young wife left the United States for Europe. was the last time she saw her husband.— of the same year was proclaimed King of Several letters from Jerome to his wife are Westphalia.

Your union with Miss Paterson is null in Miss Paterson to return to America. 1 shall

you cannot, change the nature of things." The "nature of things" which Jerome could not change was the elevation of the Bonaparte family to the rank of sovereign families, but of recent date, and subsequent to the

The Emperor addressed at the same time of Italy." Lucien received a letter, declaring that "Madame Lucien would never be recognized by the Emperor, because her son might peror owed it to the dignity of his crown not to expose this immense inheritance to the issue of a marriage contracted sgainst his will "

years old.

Madame Bonaparte refused t letters, and rejected his offers.

Lucien was not the man his brother took him for ; to his threats he answered as follows :

You conclude by tracing out for me the line of conduct I ought to pursue-viz, to destroy the contract which has united us for the last three years—to bring back to l'aris my wife changed into a concubine—to separate my daughters from their mother, who have found in their parent—to acknowledge my two children illegitimate. And you call that a simple proceeding! And you think that, after having divided a poor family, dis-honored my wife, disinherited my children that after baving deprived them of their name and their position, which is no longer for so much baseness in the graces and favors | ved with much cordiality by the members of Paterson (Mr. Jerome Bonaparte and his which you say would enable my illegitimate children to live honored and happy! Sir. I respect in you the organ of the Emperor.—
Know, however, that rather than descend to such infamy, I would immolate my son and my daughter with my own hand. * * Moreover,-I am again writing to His Majesty,-excepting the sacrifice demanded of me, I am ready to make all others that may be thought useful to France. My dignities belong to the Emperor. The choice place of my retreat belongs to him. When he cammands me to change it I will obey without a murmur; if he requires it I shall quit Europe, but I will not quit my wife and children except with my life.
LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

PESARO, May 25, 1805. Lucien refused to separate from his wife she survived him, and their affection remained emained unaltered to the last. Meantime Madame Jerome Bonaparte continued to receive from her husband the same affectionate

letters as before. The Emperor next addressed himself to the trary power, and the opinions servilely re- Pope, (Pius VII.) and demanded a bull annulling the marriage of his brother Jerome. He descended to willful misstatements of the case. For instance, he said that Jerome had been only one mouth in America when he Bonaparte is then given. He entered the married; whereas he arrived in May, and naval service in 1803—his brother, the future married on the 24th of December. He alleged scruples of conscience, on the ground that Miss Paterson was a Protestant : "and." he said, "it was important to France that a Protestant girl should not be near the Emperor;" whereas, the Princes of Wurtenberg whom Jerome afterwards married, at the in

"If we usurped an authority,' he said, 'which son, "one of the richest and most respectable we do not possess, we should become guilty citizens of Maryland." Jerome became enabunal and the whole Church; and your Majesty, in your justice, would not wish us to pronounce a judgment contrary to the testimony of our conscience and the invariable principles of the Church."

Again an attempt was made to extort the bull, and again the Pope refused. Madame Jerome Bonaparte, who was ignorant of what was going on sgainst her, pro-ceeded to England, and there, on the 7th of July, 1805, gave birth to a son, the party to the present suit. Certificates of his birth and baptism are all given in full in the me-Madame Bonaparte remained in Lonmoir. don until November, 1805, where she continned to receive the same affectionate letters from her husband. But she grew tired of the solitude in while she was left, and, finding her position embarrassing, she resolved to return to America, which she did in November, 1805. Not long after this the letters of Jerome to

his wife, became less affectionate. The memoir explains this change:
"Since the treaty of peace of Presburg, the
Electro, Duke of Wurtemburg, had obtained, with the title of King, considerable territorial aggrandizement, and the hand of his daughter now become Princess Royal, was already des-tined for the youngest of his (the Emperor's) brothers. Was Jerome ignorant of these projects, when on the 20th of June, 1806, he wrote from Martinique, to his wife, a letter, reproaching her for having left Holland?" 'This letter was of evil omen. The reproach

of having left Holland was most unjust on the part of one who, having brought his wife from the United States to Europe, had abau-doned her at Lisbon; had told her to return "Such were the selemnities of the marriage of M. Jerome Bonaparte with Miss Paterson, observes the memoir." "No opposition was sent from France, when the projected upion had been known many months before. The whole year 1804, passed over without any protest, or any sigu of discontent disturbing the quiet and honor of the Paterson family, sparte, at Baltimore." It made no announce ment of the project of his brother; it con-

tained commonplace compliments, and con-On the lat of June, 1806, an act was pre-

or troubling the happiness and mutual affec- | pared which the memoir describes as "a melancholy monument of the vices engendered by the servile weakness and the guilty con-descension of ecclesiastical authorities to the exactions of a Government." This was a

and sudden grandeurs, to impose respect and dread of his power on the Sovereigns of Europe," that the marriage of his brother Jerome appeared, in the words of M. Thiers, "opposed in the last degree to his political designs."

The Emperor compelled his mother, Mademediate to sign a protest against her with the more appeared to the dogmas of the Church. The Archbishop had the baseness to declare that the sign appeared to the dogmas of the Church. "that there was no marriage contracted between the minor Jerome and Elizabeth Paterher consent previously obtained, and the Emperor himself issued a decree forbidding it to clandestine, having taken place without the son; that the alleged marriage was null and be entered in the register of the offices of consent of the minor's mother, which there resulted a presumable rapt de seduction, without the presence of a proper priest,* in a fo-

reign country, &c." The Emperor baving at last persuaded the King of Wurtemberg and the Emperor of They landed at Lisbon. Jereme proceeded Russia that his brother was free to contract to meet his brother, and sent his wife on to a new union, Jerome was married on the 12th Russia that his brother was free to contract Holland, where she was to wait for him. He of Augusta, 1807, to the Princess Frederica Feb. 9, 1853. left Lisbon on the 5th of April, 1805, and it Catharine of Wurtemberg, and in December Westphalia.

given in memoir, all breathing the warmest affection, and expressive of the most unshaken fidelity. On the 6th of May, 1805, the Emperor wrote thus to his brother:

In May, 1808, Jerome sent a person to the United States to claim his son and bring him to France. From the letter which he wrote to his father-in-law, Mr. Paterson, it appeared to his father-in-law, Mr. Paterson, it appeared what little value he set on the acts which the eyes of religion and the law. Write to appulled his American marriage. In it he great political interests be was bound to res- him in virtue of the 18th clause of the Civil pect had done us," &c. In a letter to his Code." wife of the same date he says he "counts upon vowed to you for life." Madame Bonsparte refused to part with her child.

similar injunctions to his brother Lucien
afterwards Prince of Canino,) "whose marriage, contracted with Madame Jouberton
King of Westphalia, to his American wife, in some years previously, seemed also disfigur-ed by the same mesalliance in the eyes of the dence and that of his son "a noble palace, ed by the same mesalliance in the eyes of the triumphant man who had just added to the comfortable and in every respect worthy of title of Emperor of the French that of King you, at Smalcalden, about thirty leagues from you, at Smalcalden, about thirty leagues from Cassel," and also "the title of Prince and Princess of Smalcalden, for you and our son, with a yearly revenue of 200,000 francs." He be called to inherit the throne, and the Em- also wrote to his son, who was then only three years old.

Madame Bonaparte refused to answer bis

Three years passed without any further correspondence. In February, 1812, Jerome again wrote to his wife and son, and assured the former that "sooner or later all would be arranged." Unchanged by the assurance that all would be arranged sooner or later," Madame Bonaparte treated his letters in the same manner; she refused them. But the next step she took was to demand from the tribunals of her own country a divorce from her husband who had abandoned and repudiated her. She was divorced a vinculo matrimonii in January, 1813, by Act passed in the House of Representatives and Senate of Maryland, "reserving her own rights and those of her son."

In 1819 she came to Europe, and was rec

letters are given in the memoir from the various members of the Bonaparte family, all cided illegally, as the memoir maintains, that couched in affectionate terms, and all recognizing the relationship of Madame Bonaparte selves of the benefit of the 201st and 202d of the and her son, as if nothing had occurred. The articles of the Code Napoleon relating to in the same affectionate manner by his grandmother, aunts, uncles and cousins, as proved by the ample correspondence contained in the memoir. He returned to America and married in 1829. He received letters of congratulation from all his relations. Madame Letizia, his graudmother, wrote thus :

Nov. 10. 1829. My DEAR SON: I have heard with pleasure of your marriage, as the person you have chosen possesses all the advantages one could I earnestly pray that you may be happy in the union you contract, and if my blessing can contribute to it, it will be complete and lasting. I beg of you to present my affectionate wishes to your betrothed, though have not the pleasure of knowing her. Your father is still in the country; he will not return before the 15th. He is well, as also your brother and your sister (the present Prince Napoleon and Princess Mathide.) 1 embrace you tenderly. Your affectionate MADAME.

Similar letters of congratulation were addressed to M. Jerome Bonaparte on the birth of a son in 1831.

The Princess Mathilde, daughter of the Ex-King of Westphalia was married in 1840 to M. Anatole Demidoff. Her brother. Prince Napoleon, lost no time in informing M. Jerome Bonaparte of the event, and he concludes in these words:

I embrace you, dear Jerome, as also your wife and child, and I am for life your devoted brother and friend. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

M. Demidoff also informed him of his mariage with himsister, the Princess Mathilde ; the wife of Joseph Ex-King of Spain (then known as Count de Survillers) did the same ; and the Princess Mathilde herself wrote as follows : Nov. 17, 1840.

My DEAR BROTHER: I believe you will learn with all the interest of a sincere friendship the conclusion of my marriage. My new condition realizes all the hopes which I had anticipated. But, while I am happy. I am not the less attached to all the affectionate sentiments which I professed before my marriage, and you know my dear Jerome, what a share you have in my affections. Give my affectionate compliments to my sister-in-law, though I have not the pleas

the Baroness. Your most affectionate sister. MATHILDE.

ore of knowing her; assure her of my affec-tion for her. A thousand compliments from

Kiss my little nephew for me. When Prince Louis Napoleon went to residence. The Prince (the present Emperor) replied :

MY DEAR COUSIN : In a month I begin my journey to the interior. The first thing I mean to do is to pay you a visit. I remember with pleasure the time we passed together at Rome and Florence. Rome and Florence.

surance of my friendship.
NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

peror replied : have felt great pleasure in the letter which brings me to your congratulations. I thank you for them. The news you give me of the of this case, for on the decision of the Tribuvocation of your son for the military career, nals will depend the legality of the first, or of and of his entering a regiment of Carabineers, has not been less agreeable to me. When circumstances permit I shall be, believe me, most happy to see you. Whereupon, my cousin, I pray God to have you in His holy

Written at the Palace of the Tuileries, M. Bonaparte came to France in June, 1854. On his arrival in Paris he received, through the Minister of State, an invitation

to dine at St. Cloud, where the Court then United States to claim his son and bring him was. The invitation was addressed to Prince Jerome. The moment he entered the Palace the Emperor handed him a declaration, drawn what little value he set on the acts which annulled his American marriage. In it he spoke of giving his son the position "suitable" Baroche, President of the Council of State, spoke of giving his son the position "spitable Baroche, President of the Council of State, to his birth and rank;" "bring him up in the to he considered in France as legitimate;" which she has no right, by reason of the non-existence of the union. Inform her, of yourself, that you have not been able, and that the spitable properties and that the spitable properties and the constant of the Council of State, setting forth that "M. Jerome Bonaparte is to be considered in France as legitimate;" that "be is French by birth, and, if he has his mother, and repair all the evil which the great political interests he was bound to result to the Council of State, setting forth that "M. Jerome Bonaparte is to be considered in France as legitimate;" that "be is French by birth, and, if he has his mother, and repair all the evil which the great political interests he was bound to result to be considered in France as legitimate;" the is French by birth, and, if he has hould thus to be considered in France as legitimate; the setting forth that "M. Jerome Bonaparte is to be considered in France as legitimate;" the is French by birth, and the council of State, which setting forth that "M. Jerome Bonaparte is to be considered in France as legitimate;" the is French by birth, and the council of State, which is the considered in France as legitimate; the considered

In a short time M. Bonaparte perceived a more happy future," and "nothing will ever make me forget the bonds which unite me to you, and the tender attachment which I have vowed to you for life." Madame Bonaparte peror of the fact, and received from His Majesty the following letter:

My DEAR COUSIN: I have received your two letters. I had already received one from my uncle Jerome, who told me that he would never consent to your remaining in France. I replied, that as the French laws recognize you as legitimate, I could not do otherwise than acknowledge you as a relation, and that if your position in Paris was embarrassing, it was for you alone to judge of that—that Napoleon, if he conducted himself well, had nothing to apprehend from family revelations, &c. You must, without irritating your father, continue to follow the course which you have proposed to yourself. I will write to morrow to Fould about the arrangements

we agreed on. Compliments to Jerome, and believe in my NAPOLEON. sincere friendship. On the 17th of April, 1855, M. Bonaparte, being then at Baltimore, received from M. Fould, Minister of State, a letter announcing to him that on his return to France be was to assume the title of Duke de Sartene, (a town in Corsica,) "to put an end to difficulties which you are aware of ;" and also that it was the Emperor's intention that his son should bear the title of "Count de Sartene." This

proposition was rejected. Prince Napoleon and his sister, the Princess Mathilde, then demanded of the Emperor the Conseil de Famille, that "MM burg, and Madame Letizia, the mother of the hibited from bearing the name of Bonaparte." Emperor, highly approved the project. Many The Conseil de Famille decided in favor of their bearing the name of Bonaparte, but demarriage did not take place with his cousin, the daughter of Joseph. M. Jerome Bonaparte visited Italy in 1827, and was received De Morny, Baroche and Orrane. The point is argued at some length in the memoir.

On the 10th of November, 1855, Marshal Pelissier, at his head-quarters before Sebastopol, named "M. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte" Lieutenant in the 7th Dragoons, Knight of the Legion of Honour. This nomination was confirmed on the 24th of the same month. But on the 13th of June, 1856, a letter of permission to wear the decoration of the Medjidie of Turkey was addressed to M. Bonsparte, jun., as "M. Bonsparte Paterson." This permission, granted to him under a name which was not his proper designation, was not accepted. At the same time, the proposition of the Duchy of Sartene was renewed to M. Bonsparte, the father. Under these circumstances the latter addressed the following letter to the Emperor, dated July 25, 1856

SIRE: I received the inclosed from my son a few days ago. I kept it to reflect on its contents before I should send it to your Majesty. It breathes the sentiments of honor in which my son was brought up, and I pray your Majesty to grant his request. It no real dishonor to be born a bastard and in accepting the consequences. Had I been in that category I should have long since accepted, with gratitude, the offers which your Majesty condescended to make me. But as I was legitimately born-and as I have always been acknowledged as such by my family, by the laws of all countries, and by the whole world, it would be the extreme of baseness and dishonor on my part to accept a brevet of bastardy. I did not raise the question, neither do I fear it. And if the family council (conseil de famille) has rendered an illegal and unjust decision, it at least stopped short of depriving me of the name I bore from my birth to the fiftieth year of my age, without its ever having been contested.

The object and the victim of the intrigues. calumnies and falsehoods, it only remains for me, Sire, to repeat the prayer I addressed to your Majesty in my letter of the 20th of March, to go with my son and wait in exile that justice which I am convinced Heaven reserves for me, sooner or later, and to request that your Majesty will be pleased to grant me an audience to take your orders for the future.

The memorial concludes by praying the tribune to order that an inventory be taken of the property left by His Imperial Highness Prince Jerome, and that a partition be made

On this demand, which must be admitted in any case, M. Bonsparte will be able to maintain the legitimacy of his filiation, and to America after the "affair" of Strasburg, M. repel any exception on the ground that the Jerome Bonaparte offered him his house as a affair has been already decided, which might be pleaded. As for Mme. Elizabeth Patterson, who has taken no part in anything that has passed since the birth of her son, and against whom to this day no direct attack has ever been attempted, with whom it canvalidity of her marriage, and she will claim Sophis. the mortar was charged with musk. the pan, and the faster the evaporation, all the rights which accrus to her from the contract which preceded it. Now that there with the odor. The Emperor had falsely stated to the Pope, when trying to extest the built, that his brether's marriage was performed by a Spanish priest, whereas the existent was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore.

Farewell, my dear consin; receive the as- is an interest created and present in the dis-

M. LEGRAND, Avone. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance the second marriage.

Poctry.

IN THE DARK.

BY THEODORE TILTON.

Love poetry getting to be very rare in these practical days, we are sure that our readers will thank us for the following "thinkings aloud" of an ardent youth at his love-

I hear the rushes oniver. Yet cannot see the river : The bank is hid with sedge; What if I slip the edge?
I thought I knew the way By night as well as day : How often lovets go astray The place is somewhat lonely For one to be in only; Well, I will sit and wait-She may be here by eight :

Was that a footstep near? No. 'tis the tide I hear : Ah! she will be too late, I fear I pray no ill betide her! Mayhap these shadows hide her : Hist! yelping cur! thy bark Will fright ber in the dark! What? striking cine?-that's fast!

Hark! did not one walk past? Ho! there! so thou art come at last! But why thy long delaying? Ah, yes! thy beads and praying! Well, saints may kiss the Pope; I never shall, I hope! What color is his toe? Thy lips are red, I know;

Nay, now, just once, before we go Nay, twice ! and, by St. Peter ! The last kiss was the sweeter! Quick, now, and in the boat ! Good-by, black tower and most ! May mildews from the sky Smite blind the peering eye That stares at us as we go by

Aka! sweet love! I told thee No walls to night should hold thee ! Look yonder-there's the moon; We did not start too soon ! See how we pass that mill! What? is the night too chill? Then I will fold thee closer still !

Miscellancons

"We were never, kind reader, "desperately seauty; but then she had such really beautipassionate fervor, and in joyous mirth dashdew dreps-diamonds we were going to say her clear ringing laugh fell around you like a and thrown broadcast where wanted. shower of silver bells. Moreover, she wore a dark wine colored dress, trimmed with lilaccolored velvet and black fringe, with a neat ses that they may be in good order for the little white collar of fine lace, which is the labors. Oxen should be well cared for, too rettiest of dresses, and has the effect to make a very plain girl look absolutely charming. She never perforated her ear to hang when at work, of getting their full allowance thereby a pendulum of glass or brass, and the and lest, when idle, they drive off the other only ornament on the little white hand, which the memory of a maiden promise. Well, one cows with their first calves should have go evening, it was moonlight in the summer time | slops, with turnips or beets, to make the we sat alone on the porch, by the cottage | bags spring well. door, holding that little white hand in a gentle pressure, but one arm had inadvertantly stolen round her waist, and a silent song of oy, "like the music of the night," was in her Our lips met in delicious kiss, and bending softly to her ear, we whispered the tale of passionate devotion-we proposed .-In a moment she tore her hand from ours, proaches. A little grain and roots of at and with a look of ineffable scorn, she said, in a voice trembling with suppressed rage-

What, marry an editor! You get out!"

WONDERS IN NEW ENGLAND MILLS.-At awrence, Mass , among others, are the Parific Mills, which consist of two buildings. each nearly nine hundred feet in length .-Their full complement of employees is now twenty-one hundred, and will be twenty-seven hundred as soon as the machinery is all set up in an extension of the main building, just fitable for molasses. The Impher cane, completed. The raw cotton goes in in bales at one end, and comes out at the other manuactured goods, ready for the market. Curi- 1st. It comes up stronger, and is more eas ous ladies, by strolling through the print and delaine departments, can learn what styles are to prevail several months bence. One of down, and is much more easily bladed a the machines for printing delaines, stamps handled. 3d. The blades are of a mu the piece with sixteen different colors and richer and sweeter quality, and are therefore shades of colors in passing through once! more desirable for stock. 4th. It yields no There is only one other like it in the world.

BRAVERY OF THE YOUNG QUEEN OF NA-LES .- A correspondent writing from Gueta, away, will naturally grain and go to sugar says that the young wife of Francis II, is lways to be seen in the place of greatest danger. During the bombardment of the mellow; mark out but one way, three f 24th and 25th of December, two officers of apart, and shallow. Plant about early co er household were killed in the very room in planting, dropping the seeds about two which she was sitting, by the explosion of a juches apart, and from two to three seeds shell. Although the danger was imminent, a hill, covering about one half an inch de the Queen did not stir from her chair, and Tend it well, but don't sucker, for it o gave orders for the removal of the dead taxes the stalk to send out new ones. odies in the coolest possible manner. The Spanish Minister had also a narrow escape, for as he was lying in bed he received the rather unpleasant visit of a round shot, which smashed the washing stand opposite.

not be alleged that any decision, legal or not, has been pronounced, she will vindicate the honor of her maternity, she will prove the in 538 rebuilt what is now the mosque of St.

SOMETHING ABOUT OIL .- The following 'oily' cussion, and for the trial of the questions item, from the Pittsburg Chronicle, may be of APOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE. which this great cause may give rise to, some interest to those engaged in the oil business hereabouts: The oil fever still rages at Meeca. parte congratulated his cousin on his becoming Emperor, "on the foundation of his success—namely the will of the people as expressed by universal suffrage." The Em more than half a century, give way to the rence. Among the latest streaks of luck an-My Cousin: Notwithstanding the distance and a very long separation, I have never doubted the heartfelt interest with which you followed all the chances of my destiny. I yielded, in ten hours of pumping. forty barrels of oil! "Ten barrel strikes" are becoming too common for special mention.

According to a letter to the Courier des Etals-Unis, dated at Paris on the 15th ultimo the Commissioners from the State of South Carolina had arrived at Paris, and presented themselves to M. THOUVENEL, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received them with becoming courtesy and respect, but without taking side with becoming courtesy and respect, but without taking side with them, or making any engagements with them. The Commissioners are said to have been some days in Paris before presentation.

A very small pattern of a man lately solicited the band of a fine buxom girl -"No, no," said the fair lady, "I can't think of it for a moment. The fact is, Franky, you are a little too big to put in a cradle, and a little too small to put in a bed."

If a flock of geese sees one of their number drink, they will drink too. Men often make geese of themselves.

"You do a great many things, husband, you shouldn't." "Oh well, my dear wife, I make all square and right by not doing a great many things that I should."

A friend of ours, who had invited severa gentlemen to dinner, found at the last moment that his turkey was stolen from the kitchen. He was "dished" instead of his gobler.

Countryman to a Newspaper Clerk-"What's your advertising terms?" Clerk-"Ten cents a line, before marria-

Countryman-"Wal, I ain't married yet, but l'spose I must go it." On the docket of a Western justice of the peace appears the following :
"Ordered bi this cort that George Huffer

appears at this cort and make finel settle-After which appears : "Owen as the flize is so bad the abuy

order is revokt bi this cort.
J. ARFETT, J. P. "Isaac, can you describe a bat ?" "Yes, sir, he's a flying insect, about the size of a stopple, has Indian Rubber wings and

shoe-string tail; he sets with his eyes shut, and bites like the devil." WHY is a muff like a fool ? Because it holds a lady's hand without squeezing it.

Harmers' Department.

Work for February. Manures .- Use all the means at your command to increase the quantity of manure-Feed and bed all stock liberally, and gather As Editor's Love Story.—An editor of Southern paper relates as follows how he compost heap should be formed, under cover if you can, where ashes, soap-suds, refuse in love" but once, and that was with a red- from the kitchen should be gathered and no, suburn haired girl, with a freckled com- mixed with rich earth, sode, &c. This comexion, who had but a few protensions to post will be useful for the garden or for manuring crops in the hill. If more be ful eyes, deep liquid orbs, through which her wanted for garden or other crops, han from soul, in moments of tenderness, looked out in the stables to some convenient point and mix well with swamp muck, leaf mould or other ing and sparkling with a light of a thousand material, and let it stand until it begins to ferment, when it should be turned and further -but we never saw a thousand. Her name | mixed. All manure, which it is desired to was Laura-which, when breathed softly by a use for spring crops without composting, may very soft lover, is a very sweet name-and be hauled at any time you find it convenien

Horses and Oxen .- As spring approache increase the allowance of grain to your hor It is better at all times to feed them apar from the other stock, that they may be sure Cows .- Cows should have extra care a needed none, was a plain gold ring, sacred to their time of calving approaches. Youn

Breeding Soies .- Attend well to these, an be not over fearful of having them too fa The quality of their pigs will depend ver much on the quality and quantity of the sow food through the winter.

Sheep .- The ewes of cours will have you especial care as the season of lambing a sort will be acceptable to them. Salt for Stock. - Let stock of all sorts have salt at least once a week. The best metho

of salting for all stock is to give them a lun of rock salt to lick at pleasure Liming.—It is a favorable time to haul at spread lime when the ground is frozen. American Furmer.

**** CHINESE AND AFRICAN SUGAR CANES correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: The Sorghum cane, of Chinese origin, is pr are informed, is of African origin, and it is f superior to the former in many respecdistinguished from grass and weeds. 2d. does not grow so tall; is not so easily blojuice and of better quality, yielding mi-molasses. 5th. It is no trouble to make sufrom it. The molasses made thick and

The manner of cultivating each variety suckers will mature as early, and make large stalks as the original. There may

make, only cane stalks. A PERFECAL PERFUNE.—The enduring thus sultivated will yield from 175 to