

The Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 13, NO. 47. SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861. OLD SERIES, VOL. 21, NO. 22.

The Sunbury American.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY H. B. MASSER,
Market Square, Sunbury, Penna.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance, to be paid half-yearly in advance. No extra discount until all arrears are paid.
TO CLUBS:
Five Copies to one address \$ 5 00
Seven do do do do do do do 7 00
Ten do do do do do do do do do 10 00
Five dollars in advance will pay for three years' subscription to the American.
Estimates will please act as our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permitted to do this under the Post Office Law.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One Square of 12 lines 3 times \$1 00
Every subsequent insertion 50 cts
One Square, 3 months, 3 00
Six months, 5 00
One year, 10 00
Business Cards or Five lines, per annum, 3 00
Merchandise and colored advertisements inserted with the privilege of inserting different articles (columns) weekly, at special agreement.
OP RINTING.
We are equipped with our establishment a well selected Job OFFICE, which will execute to perfection in the most stylish and elegant manner.
H. B. MASSER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PA.
Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Montour and Columbia.
References in Philadelphia:
Messrs. J. R. Tappan, Chas. Gilman, Esq.,
Somers & Somers, and Linn Smith & Co.
CHARLES MATTHEWS
Attorney at Law,
No. 128 Broadway, New York.
Will carefully attend to Collections and all other matters intrusted to his care.
May 21, 1856.
FRANKLIN HOUSE,
REBUILT AND REFRISHED,
Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot, BALTIMORE.
Terms, \$1 per Day.
G. LEISENING, Proprietor.
July 16, 1856—47
WILLIAM E. SOMERS, CHALKLEY SOMERS,
G. SOMERS & SON,
Importers and Dealers in
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors Trimmings, &c.
No. 32 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
Merchants and others visiting the city would find it to their advantage to give them a call and examine their stock.
March 20, 1860—
HARDWARE! HARDWARE!
BEST received by A. W. FISHER, at his
Drug Store, Sunbury, Pa.
SCOPES, SHOVELS, FORKS, LOG-CHAIN, MILL SAWS, CROSS-CUT SAWS, DOOR KNIVES, Thumb Latches, and all hardware necessary for building. A splendid lot of pocket and table cutlery, Secois, German Silver Spoons.
Looking Glasses,
A large stock of Looking Glasses, received and for sale by
Sunbury, July 17, 1858—
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, counsel given in the German language.
Office one door east of the Prothonotary's
Sunbury, May 26, 1860—1y
THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET
NEW YORK CITY.
For information to Merchants and Tourists visiting New York, and those who are desirous of staying in one of the best hotels in the Metropolis. The following are among the advantages which it possesses, and which will be appreciated by all travelers:
2d. A separate entrance, convenient to places of business, as well as places of amusement.
3d. Large and commodious well furnished dining rooms, with a magnificent Ladies Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Broadway.
4th. Large and commodious well furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Broadway.
5th. Being conducted on the European plan, visitors can here in the best style, with the greatest economy.
Taylor's Celebrated Suits,
where visitors can have their suits, or if they desire they will be furnished in their own rooms.
6th. The face served in the Saloon and Hotel is acknowledged by everyone to be vastly superior to that of any other Hotel in the city.
7th. With these advantages, the cost of living in the International, as in the best hotels in the city.
Wm. GILSON & CO., Proprietors.
August 4, 1859—1y
SALADING'S Prepared Hair, and Sherry's Marriage
Price per bottle and bottle 25 cents.
Sold at the Apothecary of Chas. B. & Co., for removing freckles.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Sunbury, March 17, 1860.
NEW LOT OF HARDWARE & SAID-PIERY. Also, the best assortment of Iron Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the Mammoth store of **FRILING & GRANT,** Sunbury, June 2, 1860.
SKELETON SKIRTS.
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 **FRILING & GRANT,** Dec. 15, 1860.
HO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at **FRILING & 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 perfumery, Soaps and Fancy Article. Very cheap.
FRILING & GRANT, Sunbury, May 26, 1860.
PATENT BRITANNIA STOPPERS for bar bottles for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
BAR IRON, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and Mason Hardware, at low prices.
BRIGHT & SON,
Sunbury, June 23, 1860.

Select Poetry.
LABOR.
BY MISS C. F. ORNE.
These lines were suggested by the simple incident of an industrious wood-sawyer's reply to a man who told him his was hard work: "Yes, it is hard, to be sure; but it is harder to do nothing." "Was his answer?"
Ho, ye who at the anvil toil,
And strike the sounding blow,
Where from the burning iron's breast
The sparks fly to and fro,
While answering to the hammer's ring,
O, how ye feel 'tis hard to toil,
And sweat the long day through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.
Ho, ye who till the stubborn soil,
Whose hard hands guide the plow,
Whose hand beneath the summer's sun,
With burning cheeks and brow,
Ye do the cease still things to earth
From olden time till now,
But while ye feel 'tis hard to toil,
And labor all day through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.
Ho, ye who plow the sea'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 harder still
To have no work to do.
Ho, ye upon whose fevered cheeks
The hectic 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!
Although you feel your toil is hard,
With this glorious view,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.
Ho, all who labor—all who strive!
Ye would 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 high and noble yourself,
To your own soul, be true!
A weary, wretched life is theirs
Who have no work to do.

or troubling the happiness and mutual affection 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 and sudden grandeur, 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, Madame Letizia, to sign a protest against her son's marriage, as being contracted without her consent previously obtained, and the Emperor himself issued a decree forbidding it to be entered in the register of the office of State. The memoir shows, at some length, that all this was of no effect towards annulling the marriage.
Messieurs Jerome Bonaparte and his young wife left the United States for Europe. They landed at Lisbon. Jerome proceeded to meet his brother, and sent his wife on to Holland, where she was to wait for him. He left Lisbon on the 5th of April, 1805, and was the last time she saw her husband.—Several letters from Jerome to his wife are given in memoir, all breathing the warmest affection, and expressive of the most unshaken fidelity. On the 6th of May, 1805, the Emperor wrote to his brother: "I have been reading your letter, and I am full in the eyes of religion and the law. Write to Miss Paterson to return to America. I shall give her a pension of 60,000fr. on condition that in no case shall she bear my name, to which she has no right, by reason of the non-existence of the union; and, in return, she must, that you have not been able, and that 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, by recent date, and subsequent to the marriage.
The Emperor addressed at the same time similar injunctions to his brother Lucien afterwards "Prince of Cassino," whose marriage, contracted before he was Emperor, had been dissolved by the Emperor himself, and disapproved of by the same empress in the eyes of the triumphant man who had just added to the title of Emperor of the French that of King of Italy. Lucien received a letter, declaring that "Madame Lucien would never be recognized by the Emperor, because her son might be called to inherit the throne, and the Emperor owed it to the dignity of his crown not to expose this immense inheritance to the issue of a marriage contracted against his will."
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 is suited to me for the last three years. I will not change it. My wife changed into a concubine—to separate my daughters from their mother, who have found in their parents—to acknowledge my two children illegitimate. And you call this a simple proceeding! And you think that after having written my illegitimate children to live honored and happy! I see I respect in you the organ of the Emperor.—Know, however, that rather than descend to such infamy, I will immolate my son and my daughter with my own hand."
Moreover—I am anxious to inform you that I have not yet written to Miss Paterson, 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 of the place of my retreat belongs to him. When he commands me to change it I will obey without a murmur; if he requires it I shall quit Europe, but I will not cut 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 he remained unmarried 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 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 month in America when he married; whereas he arrived in May, and married the 22nd of December. He also demanded the annulment of the marriage 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 Princesses of Wurtemberg whom some authority named as the instances of his brother, was a Protestant. The Pope refused to annul the marriage.
"If we usurped an authority," he said, "which we do not possess, we should become guilty of a most abominable abuse before God's tribunal and the whole world. I should never consent to your justice, would not wish you 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 against her, proceeded to England, and there, on the 7th of July, 1805, gave birth to a son, the party to the present act. Certificates of his birth and baptism are all given in full in the memoir. Madame Bonaparte remained in London until November, 1805, when she continued to receive the same affectionate letters from her husband. But she grew tired of the solitude in which 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 Elector, Duke of Wurtemberg, had obtained the title of King, considerable territorial acquisitions had been made, and he had become King Royal, was already destined 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 Martiniague, to his wife, a letter, reproaching her for having left Holland for America, which she did in November, 1805, of having left Holland was most unjust on the part of one who, having brought his wife from the United States to Europe, had abandoned her at Lisbon; and told her to return to America, which she did in November, 1805. This letter was addressed to 'Madame Bonaparte, at Baltimore.' It made no announcement of the project of his brother; it contained commensurate compliments, and dated of the 20th of June, 1806, an act was pre-

pared which the memoir describes as 'a manly monument of the virtues endorsed by the terrible weakness and the guilty concession of ecclesiastical authorities to the exactions of a Government.' This was a sentence issued by the Archbishop of Paris annulling the marriage of Jerome with Miss Paterson, an act which the head of the Church to which the Archbishop belonged, had previously and repeatedly resisted as illegal and opposed to the dogmas of the Church. The Archbishop had the baseness to declare that there was no marriage contracted between the minor Jerome and Elizabeth Paterson, since that the alleged marriage was null and clandestine, having taken place without the consent of the minor's mother, which there resulted a presumable *raptus seductionis*, in a foreign country, &c.
The Emperor, having at last persuaded the King of Wurtemberg and the Emperor of Russia that his brother was free to contract a new union, Jerome was married on the 12th of August, 1807, to the Princess Frederica Catharine of Wurtemberg, and in December of the same year was proclaimed King of Westphalia.
In May, 1808, Jerome sent a person to the United States to claim his wife and bring him to France. From the letter which he wrote to his father-in-law, Mr. Paterson, it appears that little value he set on the acts which annulled his American marriage, in it he spoke of giving his son the position 'suitable to his birth and rank;' "bring him to the rank which belongs to him, he should thus diminish the grief he felt at being far from his mother, and repair all evil which he had done to his son, who was bound to respect his birth and rank." "In a letter to his wife of the same date he says he 'counts upon a more happy future,' and 'nothing will ever make me forget the bonds which unite me to you, and the tenacious attachment which I will retain for life.' Madame Bonaparte refused to part with her child.
Another long letter is given, dated Cassel, the 22d November, 1808, from Jerome now King of Westphalia, to his American wife, in which he proposes to give her for life, and as a dowry, a house in the city of Cassel, comfortable and in every respect worthy of you, at Smaaldalen, about three leagues from Cassel," and also "the title of Prince and Princess of Smaaldalen, for you and our son, with a yearly revenue of 200,000fr. He wrote to his son, who was then only three years old.
Madame Bonaparte refused to answer his will, and rejected his offers.
Three years passed without any further correspondence. In February, 1812, Jerome again wrote to his wife and son, and assured her that he would give her for life, and as a dowry, a house in the city of Cassel, comfortable and in every respect worthy of you, at Smaaldalen, about three leagues from Cassel," and also "the title of Prince and Princess of Smaaldalen, for you and our son, with a yearly revenue of 200,000fr. He wrote to his son, who was then only three years old.
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