TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN" HENRY B. MASSER, ? PUBLISHERS AND JOSEPH EISELY. S PROPRIETORS.

H. B. MASSER, Editor. [OFFICE IN MARKET STREET, NEAR DEER.]

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The following exquisite strain of poetry occurs in Mr. Henry Taylor's new historical drama of "Edwin the Fair :"

The wind when first he rose and went abroad Through the vast region, felt himself at fault, Wanting a voice; and suddenly to earth Descended with a waftere and a sweep, Where, wandering volatile from kind to kind, He woord the several trees to give him one. First he besought the ash; the voice she lent Fitfully with a free and lashing change Flung here and there its sad uncertainties : The aspen next; a fluttered frivolous twitter Was her sole tribute: from the willow came, So long as dainty summer dressed her out, A whispering sweetness, but her winter note Was hissing, dry and reedy: lastly the pine Did he solicit, and from her he drew A voice so constant, soft, and lowly deep, That there he rested, we'coming in her A mild memorial of the ocean cave Where he was born.

August Session of the Peace for Lycoming

COMMONWEALTH

WM. ARMSTRONG.) This is an application, on behalf of the Rev. Wm, S. Hall, a minister of the gospel, of the Baptist persuasion, for an order of this court requiring the defendant to give sureity for keeping the peace. The circumstances of the ary last, the defendant prohibited the complainant from administering the ordinance of baptism, by immersion, to his minor daughter, aged about 17, she having already been baptized in the Presbyterian church, to which her mother belonged. This prohibition was accompanied with threats of personal injury to the complainant if he baptized her, the defendant declaring that he would shoot him if he did so. On the second Sabbath in April following, the complainant, having an opportunity, baptized the daughter, by immersion, in the absence, and without the knowledge of the father, and contrary to his known and positive commands. This proceeding came to the knowledge of the parent afterwards, and, on the Monday after the occurrence, he followed the complainant through the street, threatening him with personal injury to such an extent as to induce the present application

vent any act of disobedience on its part, or any take the law into his own hands, to be the judge and executioner in his own case, and inflict punishment upon those who have already injured him. This is vengeance and not defence. Vengeance does not belong to man. The court therefore order the defendant to give surety in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace for six months towards the Rev. Wm. S. Hall and all other citizens of the commonwealth.

Thus far we have acted without hesitation or doubt. But under the act of Assembly of the 28th of March, 1814, it is the duty of the court, in cases of surety of the peace, to direct the defendant, the prosecutor, or the county to pay the costs. In the exercise of this discretion, it becomes necessary to inquire into the conduct of the parties, and to ascertain whose wrongful act produced the necessity for this application for the preservation of the public peace. the contrary, he has interfered with the lawful authority of the father, over his own offspring, in its minority, and thereby provoked him in his excited feelings, to meditate the personal injury, and to make the threats complained of, it would be just that the prosecutor should pay the costs which his own fact wrongful act had occasioned.

The authority of the father results from his duties. He is charged with the duties of Escintenance and education. These cannot be performed without the authority to command and to enforce obedience. The term education is not limited to the ordinary instruction of the child in the pursuits of literature. It comprehends a proper attention to the moral and religious sentiments of the child. In the discharge of this duty it is the undoubted right of the father to designate such teachers, either in morals, religion or literature, as he shall deem best calculated to give correct instructtion to the child. No teacher, either in religion poses," er in any other branch of education, has any structor is not conductive to its welfare, he may been committed by God himself."

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 & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Sept. 24, 1842.

Vol. 11 -- No. LII.

prohibit such attendance, and confine it to such religious teachers as he believes will be most to become a member of any religious denomiwhich its parent belongs, he may lawfully restrain it, during its legal infancy, from viclating the religious obligations incurred in its meet its parent's approbation.

by the Most High, and, with the necessary modifications, it exists at the present day. The authority of the parent, over the youth and in-"Honor thy father and thy mother" was the great law proclaimed by the king of kings, It was the first commandment accompanied beyed it; while the dread penalty of death "The stubborn and rebellious son who will not obey the voice of his father shall be stoned with after him, to keep the way of the Lord." to his memory. Joshua resolved both for himself and his house to serve the Lord. And the house of Eli was destroyed because his sons made themselves to of the parent to maintain and educate the vile and he restrained them not. "My sons keep the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother." Prov. 1-8, 9; and Prov. 6-20. A fool despiseth his father's instructions, Prov 15-5. A wise son heareth his father's instructions, Prov. 13-1. Cursed be he that setteth light by his father or his ty or morals. If the parent should transcend Horry Professor of Moral Philosopy, in his trea-Whatever may be the rights of the parent, tise upon that subject, that the words "train up can only be made to the authorities entrusted in defence of his child, and in the exercise of a child in the way it should go," imply both the his lawful authority over it, in order to pre- right and the duty of the parent to train it up er of controlling parental authority where the in the right way. That is, in the way which interference with his authority on the part of the parent believes to be right. The right of others, it is clear that no man has a right to the father to command, and the duty of the child to obey, is thus shown upon the authority law the right to appoint guardians for orphan of the Old Testament, to have been established bu God himself. And the teachings of the New Testament abundantly prove that, instead of being abrogated in any respect, the duty of filial obedience was inculcated with all the solemn sanctions which could be derived from the New Dispensation. The 5th commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother, was repeated and enjoined by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Collosians. Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right. Ephesians, 6-1. Children obey your parents in all things, for this is well pleasing unto the Lord. Collosians, 3-20. If any thing can give additional weight to the authority on which rests the doctrine of filial obedience, it is the practical commentary furnished by the Saviour If the prosecutor was acting within the line bent upon him to be about the business of his of his duty, he ought not to pay them. If, on Heavenly Father, at Jerusalem, "both hearing the doctors, and asking them questions." But in his quality of Man, he left the temple, and all its teachings of wisdom, and in obedience to the wishes of his earthly parents, "he went down with them to Nazareth, and was subject UNTO THEM."- Luke 2-51,

> Dr. Adam Clark, in his commentaries on the 10th chapter of Genesis, declares that the duty of children to their parents is the next in order and importance to the duty we owe to God. No circumstance can alter its nature or lessen troiden in the dust. its importance. "Henor thy tather and thy mother, is the severeign, everlasting command-

be the duty of a parent to chucate his children to form them for a life of usefulness and virtue. and asserts that he has a right to such authority. and in support of that authority, to exercise such discipline as may be necessary for these pur-

Dr. Adams in his work upon the same subauthority over the child, except what he de- ject, says that the children are to regard their rives from its parent or guardian; and that au- parents as standing in the most venerable and thority may be withdrawn whenever the parent the most endearing of all earthly relations to in the exercise of his discretionary power, may them, as those to whom under God they owe think proper. If he should come to the con- every thing they are, and every thing they hope clusion that the attendance of his child upon to be. They are to regard them as the persons to the ministration of any particular religious in- whose kindness, care and government they have terians. The principle of parental authority

The great and good Dr. Wayland, President | heart - is in accordance with the law of nature, | of Brown University, and a distinguished min- and will ever be near and dear to every good likely to give it correct instruction, and to se- ister of the Gospel, of the same denomination man of every religion under the sun. It has alcure its welfare here, and its eternal happiness with the Prosecutor, declares, in his work on ready been remarked that there is no limit to in the world to come. He cannot force it to moral science, that the right of the parent is to that authority save that which is necessary for adopt opinions contrary to the dictates of its command—the duty of the child is to obey. Au- the preservation of the health and morals of the own conscience, but he has a right to its time thority belongs to the one. Submission to the child. Without the slightest disrespect for and its attention during its minority, for the other. 'This relation' he continues, is 'estabs the Baptists, for whom there is every respect purpose of enabling him to make the effort lished by our Creator. The failure of one par- for there virtues and mety, it may safely be incumbent on him as a father of "training it ty does not annihilate the obligations of the affirmed that the morals of the child were not up in the way it should go." He may not other. If the parent be unreasonable this does endangered by remaining within the folds of compel it, against its own convictions of right not release the child. He is still bound to hot the Presbyterian church, in which it had been nor and obey and reverence his parent.—The baptized, and to which its mother belonged nation but after it has been initiated, with its duty of parents is to educate their children in | There was therefore no just ground for interown free will, into the religious communion, to such a manner as they (the parents) believe fering with the parent's authority, or for parwill be best for their future happiness, both ticipating in the act of filial disobedience com temporal and eternal. The parent is under obligations to instruct his child in those reli- be justified under any claim founded upon the behalf, by placing itself under the religious gious sentiments which he the parent believes rights of conscience. The child whose con control of a minister whose opinions do not to be according to the will of God. With his science stimulates it into open rebellion against duty in this respect no one has a right to inter- the lawful authority of its father, stands more The patriarchal government was established fere. If the parent be in error the fault is in need of proper instruction and discipline unnot in teaching the child what he believes, der that authority than any other. If every but in believing what is false without having child, under a claim founded upon the sup used the means which God has given him to arexperience of his offspring, rests on foundations rive at the truth. In such matters he is the ul- carry into effect every decision of its immature far more scared than the institutions of man, timate and the only responsible authority. While he exercises his parental duties, within their prescribed limits, he is, by the law of God, exempt from interference both from individuwith a promise of blessings upon those who or als and from society. In infancy (under 21) to repudiate the Christian Religion ! to become the control of the parent over the child is abwas inflicted upon all who were guilty of its solute-that is, it is exercised without any res- Christain name, shall it be allowed to mingle infraction. 'The eye that mocketh at his fa- pect whatever to the wishes of the child.' These with the Battle-axe community, who make it a case are these : On the last Sunday in Febru- ther, and despiseth to obey his mother, the are the sentiments of a man of great learning. ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the piety, and purity of heart-of one whose fame young eagles shall cat it." Prov. 30; 17. has extended itself into every part of this wide spread union, and the learned and the good of other nations have been taught to know and stones that he may die, and all Israel shall to appreciate his exalted worth. His works hear and fear." Deut. 21: 21. Abraham will remain, after the present generation shall "commanded his children, and his household have passed away, an imperishable monument

The doctrines of the common law are in accordance with these principles. It is the duchild, and he possesses the resulting authority to control it in all things necessary to the accomplishment of these objects. The law has assigned no limits to the authority of the parent over the child, except that it must not be exercised in such a manner as to endanger its safeby the supremacy of the law, with the high powmorals or safety of the child require such interference. 1 Blackstone 450; 2 Kent's Commentaries 205. The Orphans' Court have by children-but so careful have the Legislature spring brought up in the religious persuasion to application. which he belongs, that the Court are bound to have respect to this consideration in the selection of Guardians, and persons of the same religious faith as the parents must be preferred over all others. The highest judicial power in the Commonwealth dare not attempt to estrange the child from the religious faith of its parents. Shall this power be exercised by a private individual because he happens to be a minister of the Gospel! Shall any man, high or low, be allowed to invade the domestic sanctuary-to disregard the parental authority established by the Almigty, to set at nought the religious obligations already incurred in behalf of himself. In his quality of Gop, it was incum- the child at its beptism-to seduce it away from its filial obedience-or even to participate in approached the door. its disregard of parental authority, for the purpose of estranging it from the faith of its parents, or introducing it into a religious denombelong! God forbid that the noblest and holiest feelings of the human heart should be thus violated-that the endearing relations of parent and child should be thus disturbed-that the harmony of the domestic circle should be thus broken up-and that the family alter itself should be thus ruthlessly rent in twain and

One of the members of this Court is a minister of the Gospel of the Methodist persuasion. Paley, in his system of ethics, declares it to nomination to the exercise of any such authority. Another of the Judges is attached to the Episcopal Church, and he repudiates every pretence of such a claim on behalf of that church the remaining judge belongs to no particular arise. 'Your petition, Mademoiselle,' said he. religious denomination, and he denies to all alike the exercise of any such power. No meniber of this court belongs to either of the religious societies whose rights have been brought into conflict in this investigation. This decision must therefore be free from denominational influences. It is as much in protection of parental authority among the Baptist, as it is in affirmance of similar rights among the Presbyand filial obedience has its home in the human

mitted by the child. This proceeding cannot posed rights of conscience, were allowed to judgment where is this to end! Who shall prescribe limits to the crude conceptions of its youth and experience !-Shall it be allowed, under this pretence, to violate the law of God !a Jew or a Mahomedan ! Or, retaining the matter of conscience to disregard the holy institution of marriage ! Or, upon this pretence, shall the beloved daughter of a Christian parent, in a moment of delusion, and in the tender years of her minority, be allowed to become one of the secret wives of the Mormon Prophet!

It is dangerous to depart from established principles. Parental authority is not to be subverted so long as it is exercised within the limits which the law has prescribed. It is the duty of the parent to regulate the conscience of the child, by a proper attention to its education; and there is no security for the offsering during the tender years of its minority, but in hastily looked up and dried her tears. 'Maobedience to the authority of its parents, in all things not injurious to its health or morals.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that no imputations are east upon the motives of Rev. Mr. Hall. We believe that he acted conscienmother, and all the people shall say Amen. his authority in this respect, an appeal does not tiously as he conceived to be right. But, in Deut, 27-16. It was just remarked by the lie to the ministers of the Gospel of any de- our opinion, he has transcended the divine and annuation whatever - Application for relief | homoro law in disterrating the authority of the father over his own offspring while in its minority. This is the opinion of the constitutional authority—the result of our conscientious convictions of the law, and it is hoped that he will feel himself bound to respect it accordingly, in any after proceedings. In refusing to ren. proposal. 'I will see you again,' said he : 'in der to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, be has the meantime accept such apartments for your tallen under the condemnation of the law. It accommodation as I shall direct." been of the right of the parent to have his off- is therefore ordered that he pay the costs on this

> ELLIS LEWIS. PRESIDENT JUDGE.

NAPOLEON'S MERCY.

A SCENE AT FONTAINBLEU. Napoleon was conversing with Josephine,

when one of the officers entered, and announced a young woman from Lyons. 'What is her business with me!" 'Some petition,' answered De Merville, the officer.

Show her into our presence,' said he,

The officer soon reappeared, with a lady leaning upon his arm, whose face, as much as could be scanned through the thick folds of a veil, was very beautiful. She trembled as she

'Mademoiselle,' whispered her guide, kindly pressing her hand, 'take courage, but answer promptly whatever question the emperor nation different from that to which its parents proposes. He detests hesitation. Then usher-

> The trembling girl, perceiving Napoleon, on whom her fondest hopes depended, forgot herself, and her timidity; she thought only of restored to liberty, the means are in your powanother. Throwing herself at the feet of Napolen, she exclaimed, in a voice choked with emotion, 'Mercy! Sire, I sue for mercy and pardon. She could articulate no more,

Josephine stepped from her partial concealand he makes no claim in behalf of that des ment, and approaching the ground, contributed more by her sympathizing words of enconragement to restore the courage of the young petitioner, than even the emperor, by the graciousness of his manner as he bade her

> Henriette Armand (for that was her name) looked imploringy at the emperor and exclaimed, Ah, sire I ask pardon for Louis Delamarre, grant him your royal pardon !'

A cloud gathered on the brow of Napoleon, as he interrupted her with-'A deserter, Mademoiselle; he has twice deserted. No; he der of the regiment."

But the cause of his desertion !' cried Henri- herself. On a chair was flung a uniform of the tor, in Portland.

ette, in agony; the was compelled to join the army against his will."

'What were the causes of his desertion!' interrunted Napoleon

'Two weeks since,' answered Henriette, the received news that his only remaining parent his mother, sire, was on her death bed, and longed day and night to behold her son again. Louis knew that relief or release from his post was impossible. His mind was filled with one thought, that she might close her eyes forever ere they rested on a son she loved so fondly.'

'Did she die!' asked the empress, with in-

'No, madame,' replied Henriette; 'she at was torn from her grasp by the officers of justice, and dragged hither. Oh! must be die! Mercy sire, I beseech you.'

'Mademoiselle,' said Napoleon, apparently softened, this was the second offence: name the first; you omitted that.'

'It was,' said Henriette, hesitating, and coloring-it was-that he heard that I was to marry Conrad Ferrant, whom I detest as much as he does i' added Henriette, with nairette.

'Are you his sister, that he feels so great an interest in your fate !" asked the emperor. 'Oh! no, sire!' said Henriette, her lovely

check assuming still deeper the bue of the rose ; I am only his cousin.'

'Ah; only his cousin,' repeated Napoleon, glancing at Josephine, with a half suppressed

'Oh, sire !' cried Henriette, 'recollect the anguish of his widowed mother, when she reflects that the affection of her son for her is the cause of his death, 'What,' she continued can I do to save him?' and the poor girl forgetting the presence of royalty, burst into tears. The kind-hearted Josephine glanced at the emperor with an expression of pity and sympathy; she noticed the workings of his face, and felt at once that it was very uncertain whether Louis to congratulate the supposed Louis, De Mer-Delamarre was shot the next morning.

demoiselle,' said Le, would you give your life for his! Would you die could Louis Dal- hurriedly whispered he. 'Lose no time. The amarre be restored to life, liberty, and his mo-

Henriette started back, deadly pale, looked fixedly at the emperor for a moment then turning away she buried her face in her hands .-After a science for some moments, Henriette looked up, an air fixed determination rested upon her face; 'I am willing,' she said, in a very low, calm voice.

Napoleon looked at her in surprise, as it he had not anticipated so ready an answer to his

As soon as the door closed upon the fair petitioner. Napeleon walked to the window against which Josephine was leaning, and said - I see how it is: Louis Delamarre is the lover of this young girl. True to woman's na lly. ture, she has braved difficulty and danger to beer for his release."

How strong must be the love she bears for him," said the empress.

'Ah,' returned he, 'I have a mind to subject this same love to a severer test. Much I doubt whether she will give her life for him. Nevertheless I will see.

'Sure,' cried Josephine, 'you are not serious Louis certainly can be pardoned without the death of Henriette."

Napoleon drew her nearer the window and

emversed in a low voice.

Henriette stood alone in a magnificent apartment. Hours had passed unobserved, so intensely was she absorbed in reverie. A small ing her into the spacious apartment, he bowed fold of paper was tightly grasped in one small hand. On it were traced these words : 'A deserter is condemned by the laws of the army to suffer death. If you wish Louis Delamarre er. Fre day dawns he may be on his way to your his mother, whom he so much loves."

> 'Ab,' moranted Henriette, 'do not I love him too !' Pressing her hands upon her heart as if to still its lumuituous beatings, she paced the apartment. The door opened, and Chevatier de Merville entered. He paused ere he articulated, Mademoiselle,

'I am ready,' replied the high-minded Henriette; 'my decision is made,'

De Merville appeared to comprehend the imcreme as well as admiration, as she stood with the high resolve impressed on her beautiful who is condemned to be shot to-morrow ! Oh! brow, follow me, Mademoiselle, said he. staircase, quickly reached an outer court com- female form .- Hartford Times. municating with the guard-house. Entering must be made an example of for the remain- this Henriette was ushered by her goods inti-

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do do . Every subsequent insertion, . 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-

CTrixteen Kires make a square.

regiment to which Louis belonged. On a table lay a large plumed cap. Henriette comprehended all in a moment. Quickly habiting herself in the uniform, she stood before the small mirror, and gathering up her beautiful brown tresses in a knot, placed the cap upon her head. She almost uttered a cry of joy at the success of her transformation. She knew that she was to be led to the fatal ground at the morning's dawn. The bullet which would have struck Louis to the earth, would place her heart, but she shrunk not back. Love triumphed over the timid voman's nature. Louis' mothat will bress me in her heart she Whispered. Louis himself will never forget me! Ah, often last recovered. But hardly had Louis receiv- has he sworn that he loved me better than all ed her blessing, been folded in her arms, ere he things else beside. Drawing a lock of taven hair from her bosom, she pressed it to her lips, then breathed a prayer to heaven.

Morning dawned. The sounds of footsteps aroused Henriette. She started up, grasped the band of hair, awaiting the summons. The door opened, and two soldiers entered, repeating the name of Louis Delamarte, they silently led her forth to die. The soldiers, whose bullets were intended to pierce the heart of Lonis, had taken their places, and only awaited the word of command from the emperor, who was stationed at a window commanding a view of the whole scene.

'Oh ?' cried Josephine, who stood by him, but concealed by the window drapery from the view of those below, 'Oh, sire, I can endure it no lorgers it seems too much like a dreadful reality. Mark the devoted girl. No shrinking back. See, she seems camly waiting the fatal moment.

'Stop,' cried the emperor from the Window, Louis Delamarre is pardoned. I revoke his

A loud burst of applause from the hos of the soldiers followed this announcement. Not one of them but loved and respected their comrade. The next moment, ere they could press around ville had eagerly drawn the bewildered Hen-Napoleon approached the weeping girk she riette through the crowd, back to the cell from which she had emerged but a few moments betore. 'Resume your dress again, Mademoiselle,' emperor wishes to see you. I will return soon.

> Hopriette was like one in a dream; but a gleam of delicious hope thrilled her soul; she felt the dawnings of happiness break upon her heart. Soon again resuming her pretty rustic ngain she trod the andience room of the emperor. Lifting her eves from the ground as the lofty door swung open, she beheld Louis! An exclamation of joy burst from the lips of both, as regardless of the presence of others, they rushed into each other's arms.

Napoleon stepped forward-Louis Delamarre,' said he, 'you have just heard from my lips the tale of this lovely girl's devotion and courige. Do you love her as she deserves ?

Il could die for her, answered Louis, proud-

Well, well, cried the emperor, this severe test of love of one will suffice. So dutiful a son so faithful a lover, will doubtless make the best of husbands. You, Lieutenant Louis Delamarre, are discharged from your regiments Return to your native valley, with Henriette as your bride."

'Here,' said the benevolent Josephine; "therging from the recessed window, here are one hundred louis d'ors as the marriage dowry of

A charming blush suffused the cheek of the beautiful girl, as she received the purse from the fund of the empress.

'Long live Napoleon,' exclaimed Louis, as with a heart too full of grateful emotions for further utterance, he took the hand of Henris ette, and making a graceful obcisance, quitted the aparlment.

WHERE'S THE MAN THAT PIXED THAT BUSTLE! ...On the highest point of the belfry of the state: house, which stands in the centre of our city, is conspicuously placed a female figure, 12 feet in height, holding in her hand the scales of justice .-Some wags took it into their heads, on Saturday night last, that this lady was not in the fashion inasmuch as she was minus that all important sperendage a bustle. Accordingly one of those articles was prepared about the size, we should judge, of a bag of bran, containing three or four bushels, made in shape to conform to the most fashionable bustles This was placed-and the adventure must have been a daring one-across the back of the "states part of her words. He looked upon her in rev- house lady," where it still remains a conspictfotts sample of a very high fashion. The ladies as they througed the streets on Sunday, cost many six glances at the droll figure, and had the high gratis-They traversed long corridors and numerous fication of witnessing a conspicuous display of the suits of superb apartments, and descending a beauty which a bustle is calculated to impart to the

Two wolding way a have been entirely cured by a small apartment, were say was soon left to the ap be don of Prof stor Ea, y'a Smake Conduc-