

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."
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JOSEPH BISELY, } PROPRIETORS.
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SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republicanism, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JAYNES.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, June 26, 1847. Vol. 4—No. 40—Whole No. 322

CHEAP
WATCHES & JEWELRY,
AT THE
"Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store,"
No. 96 North SECOND street, corner of Quay.
GOLD Lever Watches, full
jewelled, 18 carat cases, \$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full
jewelled, 23 00
Silver Lever Watches, se-
ven jewels, 18 00
Silver Lepine Watches, jewelled, finest
quality, 14 00
Superior Quarter Watches, 10 00
Imitation Quarter Watches, not warranted, 5 00
Gold Spectacles, 3 00
Fine Silver Spectacles, 1 75
Gold Bracelets with topaz stones, 3 50
Ladies' Gold Pencils, 16 carats, 2 00
Gold Finger Rings 3 75 cts to \$8; Watch Glas-
ses, plain, 1 25 cts; patent, 1 50; Lunet, 35 cts. O-
ther articles in proportion. All goods warranted
to be what they are sold for.
G. CONRAD.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepines
and Quarters, lower than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1846.—17

Boot & Shoe
ESTABLISHMENT.
DANIEL DRUCKEMILLER,
At his Old Establishment, in Market Street,
Sunbury.
(OPPOSITE THE RED LION HOTEL.)

REURNS his thanks for past favors, and re-
spectfully informs his friends and the public
generally, that he continues to manufacture to order,
in the neatest and latest style,
CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES,
warranted of the best material, and made by the
most experienced workmen. He also keeps on
hand a general assortment of fashionable Boots for
gentlemen, together with a large stock of fashion-
able gentlemen's, boys', ladies' and children's Shoes,
all of which have been made under his own im-
mediate inspection, and are of the best material and
workmanship, which he will sell low for cash.
In addition to the above, he has just received
from Philadelphia a large and extensive supply of
Boots, Shoes, &c. of all descriptions, which he also
offers for cash, cheaper than ever before offered in
this place. He respectfully invites his old custom-
ers, and others, to call and examine for them-
selves.
Respecting done with neatness and despatch.
Sunbury, August 15th, 1846.—

PREMIUM
PIANOS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent
for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CELE-
BRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD PI-
ANOS, at this place. These Pianos have a plain,
massive and beautiful exterior finish, and, for depth
and sweetness of tone, and elegance of workman-
ship, are not surpassed by any in the United States.
The following is a recommendation from CARL
DREYER, a celebrated performer, and himself a man-
ufacturer:
A CARD.
HAVING had the pleasure of trying the excel-
lent Piano Fortes manufactured by Mr. Meyer, and
exhibited at the last exhibition of the Franklin In-
stitute, I feel it due to the true merit of the maker
to declare that these instruments are quite equal
in some respects even superior to all the Pianos
I ever saw at the capitals of Europe, and during a
sojourn of two years at Paris.
These Pianos will be sold at the manufacturer's
lowest Philadelphia prices, if not something lower.
Persons are requested to call and examine for
themselves, at the residence of the subscriber.
Sunbury, May 17, 1845. H. B. MASSER.

Counterfeiters!
DEATH BLOW.
The public will please observe that no Brandreth
Pills are genuine, unless the box has three in-
sels upon it (the top, the side and the bottom)
each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand-
writing, thus—B. BRANDRETH, M. D.—These in-
sels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed,
and done at an expense of over \$2,000.—Therefore
it will be seen that the only thing necessary to pro-
cure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these
labels.
Remember the top, the side, and the bottom.
The following respective persons are duly autho-
rized, and hold
CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY
For the sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal
Pills.
Northumberland county—Milton—Mackey &
Chamberlain. Sunbury—H. B. Masser, McEwen-
ville—Irland & Metzell. Northumberland—Wm.
Forsyth, Georgetown—J. & J. Walls.
Union County—New Berlin—Bogar & Win-
ter. Selingsgrove—George Gundrum. Middle-
burg—Jesse Smith. Beaverstown—David Hubler.
Adamsville—Wm. J. May. Millersburg—Mensch
& Ray. Hartleton—Daniel Long. Freeburg—
G. & F. C. Moyer. Lewisburg—Walls & Green.
Columbia county—Denville—E. B. Reynolds
& Co. Berwick—Shuman & Rittenhouse. Cata-
wissa—C. G. Brobst. Bloomsburg—John R.
Moyer. Jersey Town—Levi Biesel. Washington
Robt. McCay. Limestone—Balliet & McNinch.
Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Cer-
tificate of Agency, containing a representation of
my BRANDRETH'S Manufacturing at Sing Sing,
and upon which will also be seen exact copies of
the new labels now used upon the Brandreth's
Pills.
Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 8th street.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
June 24th 1845.

George J. Weaver,
ROPE MAKER & SHEP CHANDLER.
No. 13 North Water Street, Philadelphia.
AS constantly on hand, a general assort-
ment of Cordage, Seine Twines, &c. viz:
1st, 3 Ropes, Fishing Ropes, White Ropes, Manila
Ropes, Tow Lines for Canal Boats. Also, a
complete assortment of Seine Twines, &c. such as
Hemp Shad and Herring Twines, Best Patent
Net Twines, Cotton Shad and Herring Twines, &c.
Threads, &c. &c. Also, Bed Cordage, Plough Lines,
Halters, Traces, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,
&c., all of which he will dispose of on reasonable
terms.
Philadelphia, November 13, 1842.—17.

MOLASSES.—The first quality Sugar House
Molasses, only 12 1/2 cents per quart; also, a
superior article of yellow Molasses for baking, only
12 1/2 cents per quart—For sale at the store of
June 13, 1846. HENRY MASSER.

(Correspondence of the Public Ledger.)
LETTER FROM A PENNSYLVANIA
VOLUNTEER.
Interesting Description of Jalapa—Hotel Char-
ges—Kindness of the People—Friendly Feel-
ing between the Soldiers and the Mexicans
—Music and Wit—A Funny Priest—The
Hospital—Mexican Surgeons, &c. &c.

JALAPA, Mexico, May 26, 1847.
The main body of the American Army having
pushed on for the City of Mexico, this place has
been left under the military government of Col.
Childs, with a garrison of about 1700 men, com-
posed of the first regiment of artillery and a six-
and twelve pound battery, under Capt. Magruder,
the 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers,
under Col. Roberts, and three companies
of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, each under
their respective commanders, Captains More-
head and Dana, and Lieut. Denny, the whole
under Major F. L. Bowman. The balance of
the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, composed of
Captain Small's Nagle's, Scott's, Hill's, Bin-
der's, Bennett's and Herrons companies, all un-
der Col. Wynkoop, remain in garrison at Perote.
This march for the condition of affairs in this
section. As to the garrison of Perote, I have
not heard from them for some days, but they
were in excellent spirits, and were prepared to
defend their castle against whatever force the
enemy can bring to bear upon it. As to our
garrison, we are more exposed, and could the
enemy rally a strong force they might give us
very pretty fight. And, indeed, Col. Childs
seems to deem such an event not at all impos-
sible, for the troops have been concentrated in
town, and the utmost vigilance is exercised
night and day. We are in position, and I deem
an attack from the enemy just as probable as an
attack upon the castle of St. Juan de Ullua, at
Vera Cruz, and not a whit more so. But it is
just as well to be prepared, and in the mean-
time I rest perfectly secure, with ample leisure
to catch a smattering of the Spanish language
and study the domestic habits of the people.

For a transient visitor, this city is about the
most expensive of any I ever was in, and the
accommodations bear no proportion to the pri-
ces paid for them. A place on the brick floor
of a flea infested apartment, whereon to spread
your blanket, or at most an ordinary wood horse
cot, without a bed or mattress, and the plainest
and most wretched cookery, constitute the ac-
commodations of a hotel at one dollar and fifty
cents per day, you have the luxury of a mat-
ress, but have to pay, if you will submit to the
imposition, an additional seventy-five cents per
day for supper. Being sick, I tried the principal
hotel for the benefit of a bed, and on settling my
bill I made such decided demonstrations
against the supper account, as to make the host
withdraw it in somewhat of a hurry. To a
person perfectly domiciled here I should think
the expenses would be light, for the rent of houses
is almost nominal, and the markets are usu-
ally very cheap. At present, however, the pri-
ces of marketing, owing to the presence of the
American troops, have appreciated an hundred,
and in some instances, as high even as five thou-
sand per cent. And indeed the advance in
prices ranges between these points. As an in-
stance of the high price of produce, the quar-
termaster's department is even now paying five
dollars per bushel to the natives for tologs, corn
or barley, for horses and mules.

The disposition of the major part of the in-
habitants towards our troops, has, I think, under-
gone an entire change for the better, since the
first or second week of our occupation. Our
soldiers have made it a point to behave with
marked courtesy towards them, with few
exceptions; a number of our officers board with
private families, and their polite demeanor and
gentlemanly deportment have completely won
upon the affections of the people, are a number
of friendly associations formed, which when the
army comes to move off, will cause many a re-
gretful separation. In fact, the deportment of
our officers, together with the business activity
imparted to the place by the presence of the
troops, has effected a complete revolution in the
feelings of the people. In their domestic ar-
rangements, the people manifest considerable
taste, though their furniture is scant; which
gives the large rooms, with brick pavements
for floors, and high unplastered ceilings, a cold,
and at night, a comfortable appearance. They
are graceful in their manner of dressing, are
lively and animated in their disposition, and are
kind and attentive to those who claim their hos-
pitality. I am domiciled for the present in a
private family, at the head of which presides a
motherly lady, the widow of a Mexican Col-
onel, and a more kind, affectionate, and attentive
family, I never saw. Several sick American
officers have made her house their home, and
had she been their mother, she could not have
been more attentive to their wants, or more
solicitous for their restoration to health. And
this seems to be the general characteristic of
the respectable portion of this people. Ferocity,
unlike their military, and also unlike the Ran-
charo populace, seems to form no part of their
character. A few days ago four American sol-

diers, who had been convicted by military com-
mission of a most atrocious robbery, having bro-
ken into a Mexican's house with arms in their
hands, and a portion of them standing guard o-
ver him and his wife while the others rifled the
house, were publicly whipped in the Grand Pla-
za, and the punishment was universally con-
demned by the people, particularly by the fe-
male portion, and pronounced barbarous and un-
worthy a civilized nation.

I have often heard tell of Mexican politeness,
and I must confess that the universal exhibition
of that quality is calculated to impress me fa-
vorably. There is no affectation and no mere
ceremony in it, but it seems to be the offering
of a genuine desire on their part to be civil to
all they meet. And this characteristic is not
confined to the upper walks of life, but pervades
the whole body of the people. Indeed the high-
est class have exhibited less of it than the other
portion of society, and they seem to be the on-
ly portion between whom and our officers a per-
fect good understanding has not yet been estab-
lished. This hauteur has, however, begun to
wear off, and I anticipate in a very short time
its entire disappearance to animate the whole
people when we first came here, and I do not
believe that it is proof against our civilities.

A number of Mexican officers, taken prison-
ers at Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo, are here on
parole, and may be seen any day on the streets
sporting their rich and valuable uniforms. They
are not unfrequently seen in company with our
own officers, between whom acquaintances are
springing up daily.
They say that a taste for music is a last of
civilization. If so, the Mexicans of Jalapa are
highly civilized, for I hear nightly as good mu-
sic here as ever I heard in Philadelphia. Their
favorite instrument appears to be the guitar,
though there is scarcely a house of any standing
in which there is not, in addition, a piano, a harp
and a harpsichord. The solo also appears to
be much in vogue, but as to the violin I have seen
no instrument of the kind since I have been in
Mexico.

The hospital of our army at this place con-
tains near eight hundred persons. It is an old
convent, built by Cortes, and great complaints
are made of the wretchedness of the food and
accommodations. It appears to me to be a most
cramped up place, and I don't see why better
quarters and more comfortable arrangements
are not provided for our sick. Our hospital
physicians have the power in their own hands,
and there is no excuse for not making the ne-
cessary extensions and reforms. There is
scarcely a day without a funeral, and I feel
convinced that many of our brave men die, or
are rendered incurable, from pure neglect. I have
not yet seen the Mexican hospital, but am told
that its arrangements, attendance and conveni-
ences, are infinitely superior to ours. I know
that the Mexican Surgeon General in atten-
dance here is a man of consummate skill, and
that his attentions are marked by the highest
sympathy for the suffering of his patients—a
quality, a little more of which would not at all
hurt some of our surgeons, or diminish their use-
fulness.

As far as my experience extends, it describes
the architecture of the Mexican town, is to de-
scribe the whole. I described the architecture
of Vera Cruz, the principal features of which
were exhibited in their public buildings and
churches. The same characteristics are pre-
sented every where, and I sometimes think that
even the details are identical. They have,
here, a great propensity to ringing church bells,
and it is done without any harmony whatever.
The only concert seems to be the time at which
the clatter shall commence, and no time of day
or night seems to be free from the arrangement,
and when it does commence, say at midnight,
one is sitingly reminded of the discordant
sounds which pervade Philadelphia from the
different hose and engine hoses during an
alarm of fire. It may be all very well as mak-
ing a time for devotional exercises, but cer-
tainly the noise has become a great bore and
nuisance to me. And this more particularly, as
the bells are tinkered, and we have not more
time to devote to the important duty of sleep
than is absolutely necessary to health and
strength.

FATAL TO SWINE.—Saltpetre is as fatal to
swine as arsenic to man. Our foreman last
year salted some swine with refuse salt which
had been taken from a salt barrel and stirred
away; within twelve hours two out of three
ate of it, and the third was much injured.
As farmers at this season are emptying their
cisterns, instead of preserving the refuse
salt for the future, they had better bury it in
the compost heap. Our beef was but slightly
salted, and but a very little could possibly
have been taken by the swine.—A H. Post.

THE POTATO CROP AT THE SOUTH.—A gen-
tleman who has recently been in some of the
country parishes, informs the N. O. Piesyone
that the Irish potato crop never promised to be
so abundant, and the quality of those which
have been dug is pronounced better than any
ever grown in the State.

AN OCCURRENCE ON THE RAILROAD.—The down
passenger train on Wednesday morning, three
miles below Pottsville, ran over a cow that sud-
denly started across the track. The engineer,
after running two hundred yards off the rail, was
thrown on one side and upset, and the tender
was precipitated over a steep embankment on
the other side. Fortunately the connecting bolt
broke, that tied the latter to the baggage car,
else it would have dragged all the cars after it.
No one was hurt. The engineer leaped on the
top of the baggage car, and the fireman, after
stopping off the steam, jumped over the embank-
ment.

The engine is the Gazette, the finest on the
line, built by that ingenious artist, Mr. Nichols
of Reading. It seemed a perfect work; yet on
minute examination, the only material injury in
the breaking of the crank axle. These engines
and iron cars are very tough. After the most
awful looking crashes, it is generally found that
a little hammering out and screwing up makes
all right again.

This is one of those accidents that no vigi-
lance can guard against. So long as cattle are
let loose, we must expect them.
There was a moment when terror seized the
passengers. The engine actually turned a som-
ersault, and the water in the boilers immediately
let forth fierce clouds of steam, with volcanic
noise and fury, giving the idea of an explosion.
This drew the passengers in a rush towards the
further doors. It proved, however, to be only a
paper tiger.

Some thirty yards of track was disturbed, but
the efficient police of this company soon put
things to rights. In a few minutes a telegraphic
despatch to Reading was answered thus: "In five
minutes an engine and cars will start from Read-
ing to Pottsville for your use."
In half an hour new rails and a host of men
came, the cars were put on the track and taken
back to the depot, and we left the men busy dis-
mantling the engine. Soon the train passed
down again with its passengers, and not a frag-
ment remained to mark the place of the disaster.
Phil. Ledger.

CROPS IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.—The
Winchester Virginian thus speaks of the pros-
pect of the crops in that section:
Contrary to the gloomy predictions of many,
—the wheat crop in this, and at least a part of
Shenandoah, bids fair, we think, to be a full and
average one. In an excursion up the Valley,
as far as Strasburg, during the past week, we
saw many luxuriant fields of wheat, and though
it was but the 10th of the month, most of them
were beginning to put on the livery of harvest,
and to give abundant indication that the joyous
season of the reaper was close at hand. The
grain is said to be of superior quality, and if the
crop should not turn out as many bushels, it is
believed that it will not fall far short of yielding
as many pounds as that of the preceding year.
The corn looks rather backward, but the copious
and reasonable rain which has just fallen,
will soon bring it forward, and in a little time,
our beautiful Valley, smiling with the uttering
evidence of the fertility of its soil, and the in-
dustry of its inhabitants, will present all its at-
tractions.

SIBOLLA'S STATEMENT.—We find the fol-
lowing statement in one of our exchanges showing
that many of the most important events of the
campaign in Mexico, have taken place on Sun-
days:—
"The battle of Palo Alto was fought on Sun-
day, the 8th of May."
"The American army arrived and took posses-
sion in front of Monterrey on Sunday, the 20th
day of September—the battle commenced next
morning."
"The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was
fought on Sunday, the 24th day of January."
"The battle of Buena Vista commenced on
Sunday, the 22nd day of February."
"The entrance of the City and Castle of Vera
Cruz was made to Gen. Scott on Sunday, the
27th day of February."
"The battle of Sacramento, Chihuahua, was
fought on Sunday, the 23rd day of March."
"The battle of Cerro Gordo commenced on
Sunday, the 17th day of April."

THE HEROES OF MONTERREY.—Just one day
ago they marched through our streets as noble
and splendid a body of men as ever went forth
to battle. They were about nine hundred
strong. The men were in the vigor of youth-
ful manhood, and as in perfect order and still
military precision they passed through our city,
the admiration of our people broke forth in
loud applause of the gallant array. This was
the first Tennessee regiment, under the com-
mand of the heroic veteran Col. Campbell.—
They left our city fresh from their own happy
homes in the mountains and by the river sides
in healthful Tennessee, full of hope, ambition
and patriotism; they departed in cheerful spir-
its and with impatient ardor for the scene of
war.

On Friday last the whole of his gallant regi-
ment whose history we have briefly sketched,
arrived in our city. It numbers just three hun-
dred and fifty, about one-third the force with
which it left. And this loss it has sustained in
a twelve-month's campaign. It has averaged
a loss of fifty men a month.—Piesyone.

MAJOR VINTON.
We have already had occasion to notice the
character and qualifications of Major John R.
Vinton, of Rhode Island, who fell in the trenches
at Vera Cruz. He was a fine scholar and a
good man. From an article in the American
Review, we copy the following relating to Ma-
jor Vinton:

"While in Florida, in the prosecution of the
war, his mind came under the influence of re-
ligion far more than ever before. His whole
soul was warmed into a new life, and for a
while, like the bewitched spool, he seemed
to stand, gazing up into heaven." His jour-
nal and letters during this period are of the
most intensely interesting character. Nothing,
in the limited life of Martyr, more touches the
heart, than the humility, self-accusation, and
child-like devotedness of the high-minded, hero-
ic man. At a secluded post, in the midst of
the interminable pine forests, the solitude and
silence of which he describes as awful and al-
most oppressive, far from his family and friends,
his mind and affections opened into the highest
state of Christian experience and discipline.—
He then turned his thoughts, or rather, they
were turned for him, towards the office of the
Christian ministry. His letters are full of
doubts, hopes, and plans for taking holy or-
ders. He fears that his health will not enable
him to follow a sedentary life; he doubts his fit-
ness; fears that selfish motives, the prospect of
being with his family and friends, may combine
with others; and examines himself in the most
thorough and humble manner.

"In a letter from Fort Taylor, he says:—
"Since I have been here, which is five or six
weeks, the following has been my daily course:
Rise at seven—private devotions—study
Greek and Hebrew. Walk to my palmetto
temple, a mile distant. Church service aloud.
Return to Reading. Dinner. Reading aloud
with Major G. Study Greek an hour. Walk
with Major G. to palmetto temple—social pray-
er and hymn. Return to tea. Bible class of
twenty soldiers and two or three officers, in the
evening. After tattoo, retire to my tent—
Greek and Hebrew or religious reading—pri-
vate devotions and bed. On Sundays we have
public worship, with good attendance from the
men and officers, the Major and I officiating al-
ternately. Our interruptions are so few, that
the foregoing routine is carried on with great
regularity day after day." It is proper to re-
mark, that this is from a letter written to one
whom he had selected as a confidential ad-
viser in his religious habits and studies."

GEN. TAYLOR IN EUROPE.—A letter from the
editor of the N. York Herald, now in Paris,
thus speaks of the opinions held on that side
of the Atlantic in reference to the gallant Tay-
lor:
"The news of the fighting between Gen. Tay-
lor and Santa Anna before Saltillo has produced
a great sensation in Europe. The contradic-
tory nature of the accounts, at first, and the want
of official details, had thrown the journals of
London and Paris into great exultation at the
prospects of a reverse of the American arms—
but we have just received Gen. Taylor's admi-
rable despatches, and all is right. There is no
great sympathy for Mexico, either among the
governments of the journals of Europe; but
there is an eagerness to intercept everything in
favor of Mexico, and against the United States.
It is truly astonishing how these feelings burst
out beyond all control at every opportunity.—
The government journals of England are not
more overjoyed at what they call the reverses
of the American arms, than the organs of the
French ministry, in Paris."

But to return to Gen. Taylor and the war on
the Rio Grande. The accounts by the late
steamer had left that gallant man victor, it is true,
in the field, but still surrounded and enclosed by
the Mexicans in such a way as to leave his po-
sition critical. Every American here believed
that he would overcome his difficulties, and his
despatches satisfied that belief—but all unite in
celebrating the incapacity and injustice of the
American government—both President and
Congress—in conspiring to place him in that
unfortunate position. We are still anxious for
the next news about Vera Cruz—and, until that
comes, we will be poring over the last accounts
to extract comfort from their contents.

Among military men, Gen. Taylor is con-
sidered one of the greatest Generals of the age.
It is asserted, without hesitation, that he has
performed as much, with the means at his com-
mand, as ever Napoleon or Wellington did. It
was informed this morning by a gentleman,
formerly a distinguished diplomatist in Eu-
rope, that Marshall Soult, on reading the re-
cent news particularly Gen. Taylor's despatches,
declared, with emphasis:—"Voilà un Soldat!"
—as much as to say—"a great general a very
great general." These are private opinions
officially coming from competent judges, but
such ideas are never allowed to influence the
press or general thought, which is invariably
hostile to American affairs.

JUTITIA.
HENR.—At this season your hens require a
constant supply of meat. This article, so in-
dispensable, obtain from the shambles, or a very
good substitute may be found in fish. Are you
not a Waltonian? If not, take your rod and
line and make your piscatory excursion a source
of profit to yourself and of comfort to your hens.
TO PREVENT FROM RISING WHEN CHURN-
ING.—A lady says she had well nigh given up
making butter this winter; for, as soon as she
commenced churning, the fresh would rise up
tied every preventive that was suggested to
her without effect, until she was advised to try
valerian, which she did, and that proved effec-
tual.—American Agriculturist.

PRICES 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, \$50; half
column, \$25; three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9;
one square, \$5. Half-yearly: one column, \$25;
half column, \$12; three squares, \$5; two squares,
\$3; one square, \$2 50.
Advertisements taken 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 or less make a square.

Correspondence of the National Police Gazette.
The Pauper Countess.

MONDAY, June 14th.
Gentlemen.—I noticed in your paper of the 22d
May, a report of the proceedings in a London
Police Court, in which the Countess of Morning-
ton figured as an applicant for paper relief for
herself and her husband, William Wellesley Pole,
the Earl of Mornington; and I also ob-
served in your last week's paper, some editorial
remarks in explanation of the position and char-
acter of the respective parties to the case. As,
however, your account, though correct, is not
full, and as the history of the pair involves a
romance of peculiar interest, I will take the li-
berty of offering you a brief sketch of its main
features.

The name of the present Earl of Mornington
was William Wellesley Pole, and he is a member
of the Wellesley family of which the Duke of
Wellington is the distinguished head. Instead
of being creditable to his connections, however,
he became, immediately on arriving at his ma-
jority, a reckless, brutal debauchee, and carried
his excesses to such a degree, that he was not
only discarded by his family, but generally avoid-
ed by all persons of an equal rank as a discredit-
ed acquaintance. After having spent several
years in licentious luxury, he fell in with an
amiable young lady named Tilney Long, who,
in addition to the possession of a fine person and
exemplary character, was the richest heiress in
the British dominions.

Being a man of dashing appearance and fasci-
nating manners, Wellesley Pole attracted the
young lady's attention, and soon succeeded in ob-
taining that favor in her eyes which the wor-
thiest noblemen of the kingdom had sought to
inspire in vain. She was warned against his
character, but warped with passion, and betrayed
by the false maxim, that "a reformed rake makes
the best husband," she trusted to her hopes and
married him—binding him to no condition be-
yond the incorporation of her name with his
own. She soon found that she had made a fatal
mistake, and had not only to experience the mor-
tification of his personal neglect, but to deplore
the wanton squandering of her immense prop-
erty. No extravagance was too great for him, and
to such an extent did he carry his waste, that
even the venerable oaks which stood around the
manor houses of her vast estates, were cut
down to supply his disgraceful wants.

While pursuing this career, he met with the
beautiful wife of Captain Bligh in the fashion-
able circles of London society, and being struck
by her extraordinary charms, he adopted to-
wards her series of attentions that finally effected
her seduction. The guilt of the parties was soon
discovered. The seducer left for the continent
to escape the vengeance of the husband, and the
wife of the fugitive retired from society, the vic-
tim of a broken heart. Captain Bligh, who had
loved his wife most tenderly, prosecuted for a
divorce, but having obtained it, shortly after-
wards died, and was soon followed to the grave
by Tilney Long, the wretched wife of the seducer.

The field being thus cleared of the two obsta-
cles to their guilty amour, Mrs. Bligh and Wil-
liam Wellesley Pole resumed the connection,
and for the purpose of making it tolerable
to society, got married to each other.

A connection thus begun, was not calculated
for a lasting character, and the seducer falling into
the possession of the title of Earl of Morning-
ton by his father's death, expelled her from his
establishment altogether, allowing her a thou-
sand pounds a year for her support. It appears,
however, from the recent proceedings of the
Marble Street Police Court, as republished in your
paper, that the Right Honorable Earl, with char-
acteristic regard for his contracts, has not paid
any portion of this sum for a period of fourteen
years, and that my lady the Countess has been
obliged in consequence to apply to a police court
for pauper relief to keep her from the parish
poor house. This, gentlemen, is but one chap-
ter in the morals of the aristocracy of London.
This is the "unfortunate and much abused lady"
whom your female readers doubtless felt such a
large commiseration for, and this Earl is the
"generous gentleman" whose inordinate wife re-
fused to receive, according to the report, the
sum of \$4000 a year, as adequate to the wants of
her station.

I trust that they will be recognized in their
true light, and I also trust that while the reader
condemns them to a deserved infamy, that I shall
gain my object in writing this article, by im-
pressing upon them another proof, that a rake
seldom reforms until nature gives out, and that
a man, who has been once thoroughly corrupted,
is likely to make the most dangerous of hus-
bands.

JUTITIA.
HENR.—At this season your hens require a
constant supply of meat. This article, so in-
dispensable, obtain from the shambles, or a very
good substitute may be found in fish. Are you
not a Waltonian? If not, take your rod and
line and make your piscatory excursion a source
of profit to yourself and of comfort to your hens.
TO PREVENT FROM RISING WHEN CHURN-
ING.—A lady says she had well nigh given up
making butter this winter; for, as soon as she
commenced churning, the fresh would rise up
tied every preventive that was suggested to
her without effect, until she was advised to try
valerian, which she did, and that proved effec-
tual.—American Agriculturist.