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 & Eisely. | Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Dec. 25, 1847. | Vol. 8--No. 14--Whole No. 378

ERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."
I. B. MASSER, } PUBLISHERS AND
OSEPH EISELY. } PROPRIETORS.
H. B. MASSER, Editor.
e in *Centre Alley, in the rear of H. Masser's Store.*]
HE "AMERICAN" is published every Satur at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be l half yearly in advance. No paper discontin till ALL arrearages are paid.
o subscriptions received for a less period than MONTHS. All communications or letters on iness relating to the office, to insure attention t be POST PAID.

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, $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 accordingly.

☞Sixteen lines or less make a square.

H. B. MASSER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PA.
Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.
Refer to:
P. & A. Rayoudt, Lower & Barron, Somers & Shoemaker, Reynolds, McFarland & Co. } *Philad.*
Spering, Good & Co.,

CITY AUCTION STORE,
No. 31 North Third street,
(NEAR THE CITY HOTEL.)
PHILADELPHIA.
C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER.
TO COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
EVENING SALES of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Whips, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, Watches and Fancy Goods,
At Mackey's Auction Store, 31 North Third st, near the City Hotel.
The attention of Country Merchants is invited. e Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, l all Goods offered will be warranted equal to the presentations that may be made of them.
N. B. A large assortment of Goods at Private le. Jan. 16, 1847.—1y

CHEAP WATCHES.
he Cheapest Gold and Silver Watches
IN PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD Levers, full Jewelled,	$45 00
Silver do. do	23 00
old Lepines, Jewelled,	30 00
ver do. do.	15 00
ver Quartiers, fine quality,	10 00
old Watches, plain,	15 00
ver Spectacles,	1 75
old Pencils,	2 00
old Bracelets,	4 00

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Gold and air Bracelets, finger rings, breast pins, hoop earings, gold pens, silver spoons, sugar tongs, thimbles, gold neck, curb and fob chains, guard keys of jewellery of every description, at equally low rices. All I want is a call to convince customers.
All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted to keep good time for one year; old gold or silver bought or taken in exchange.
For sale, eight day and thirty hour brass clocks,
LEWIS LADOMUS'
Watch, Clock and Jewellery Store, No. 413½ arket street, above Eleventh, north side, Philadelphia.
☞ I have some Gold and Silver Levers, still uch cheaper than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1846.—1y

To The I. O. of O. F.
J. W. & E. D. STOKES,
anufacturers of Premium Odd Fellows' Regalia,
No. 194 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA,
First Clothing Store below 6th Street.
THE subscribers having taken the premium at Franklin Institute, at the last exhibition, for e best Regalia, they invite the attention of the der to their establishment, where they will find a endid assortment of P. G. and Encampment Regalia. They also make to order for Lodges and encampments, Regalia, Sashes, Costumes and ches, and furnish every thing requisite for the nvenience of new Lodges or Encampments.
J. W. STOKES,
E. D. STOKES.
Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1846.—1y

NEW AUCTION STORE.
o. 6 North 3d st., third door above Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
SALE EVERY EVENING, of a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Trunks, Locks, Latchets, Bolts, Saws, Saddlery, Whips, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Guns, Pistols, Trimmings, Clothing and Fancy Goods.
The attention of city and country dealers is invited. The Goods are fresh, and will be warranted equal to the representations that may be made of them. BAYLIS & BROOKER, *Auctioneers,* No. 6 North Third st.
N. B. Purchasers can have their Goods packed, everal invoices of Goods have been received to be sold at private sale.
Philadelphia, Dec. 19th, 1846.—1y

Counterfeiters' DEATH BLOW.
The public will please observe that no Brandreth Pills are genuine, unless the box has three labels upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom) each containing a fac-simile signature of my handwriting, thus—B. BRANDRETH, M. D.—These label 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 procure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these labels.
Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The following respective persons are duly authorized, and hold
CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY
For the sale of *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.*
Northumberland county: Milton—Mackey & Chamberlin. Sunbury—H. B. Masser. M'Ewensville—Ireland & Meixell. Northumberland—Wm. Forsyth. Georgetown—J. & J. Walls.
Union County: New Berlin—Bogar & Winter. Selinsgrove—George Gundrum. Middleburg—Isaac Smith. Beavertown—David Hubler. Adamsburg—Wm. J. May. Mifflinsburg—Mensch & Ray. Hartleton—Daniel Long. Freeburg—G. & P. C. Moyer. Lewisburg—Walls & Green.
Columbia county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds & Co. Berwick—Shuman & Rittenhouse. Catawissa—C. G. Brobts. Bloomsburg—John R. Moyer. Jersey Town—Levi Bisel. Washington Robt. McCay. Limestone—Ballier & McNinch.
Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the *new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pill Boxes.*
Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 8th street.
B BRANDRETH, M. D
June 24th, 1843.

Late from the Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the schooner H. L. Scranton, Capt. Wood, at New Orleans, the American Flag of the 27th ult., has been received.

FROM GUATEMALA AND SAN LUIS DE POTOSI — A Mexican gentleman who arrived in town on Thursday last, from Guatemala, makes a statement which, if true, promises our troops some more fighting on this line. The author of the report is a citizen of this place well known, and said to be good authority for what he states — He states that he left Guatemala on the 15th inst. and came through by the way of Tula.

Minon was at Guatemala with 500 cavalry, acting as a corps of observation for Gen. Filisola, whom he represents as being in San Luis with 9000 troops. The intention of Gen. Filisola, was said to be to march upon Saltillo, as soon as it was ascertained that Gen. Taylor had left the country. The Mexicans have great confidence in Filisola, and the people of San Luis were presuming largely upon the weakness of our forces when once from under the lead of the dreaded Taylor. He says that the people are not at all dispirited by the loss of their capital and evince as strong a determination as ever to continue the conflict.

Even though we may not believe this report ourselves, we feel it a duty to make it public—no harm can result from its proving unfounded, and if true, the warning may be of service.

SUBSISTING ON THE ENEMY —An extract of a letter received in Washington from an officer at Monterey, dated the 16th November, approves of the order said to be transmitted to Gen. Taylor, to subsist the army off the country. The writer says:—

"The country this side of the mountains can *subsist* and *pay* the army here, and not feel more annoyed than they do from their own government in time of peace. I hope this system will be carried out on both lines. I heard, to-day, that a richly laden train of mules, (170 in number,) with lead, gold dust, &c, had been captured near Saltillo a few days since. The lead being contraband, the whole will be confiscated. It is said to be worth $70,000. Its destination was San Luis Potosi, or some place the other side of the mountains. Three of the *hombres* are said to be in confinement at Saltillo who were in possession of the property."

GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE LADIES.—Old Rough and Ready appears to have been an object of interest to the ladies of New Orleans, who took a conspicuous part in the ceremony of welcoming him to the city, and he, the New Orleans papers inform us, appeared to be quite fascinated by their beauty. The *Mercury* gives the following account of his reception in the ladies parlor of the St. Charles:

"About five o'clock the General was conducted to the ladies parlor, in accordance with a previous arrangement, and it was observed that there was an uneasy and restless expression in the old man's eye, a trepidation in his manner, which excited the surprise of those who had seen him bold and resolute in danger's darkest hour. Almost immediately on his entering the parlor, a pair of dark, lustrous eyes appeared at the door and levelled their irresistible fire at the old soldier—another and another pair followed, until a phalanx of brilliancy and beauty was arrayed before him, which he has since declared was more formidable to any gallant American than a park of Mexican artillery. The old man's heart fluttered in his bosom, and his wavering and uncertain aspect presaged irretrievable defeat and total route. He thought of the charge of Palo Alto, the strife of Resaca de la Palma, the storming of Monterey, and the victory of Buena Vista, and the immortal memory of those glorious deeds coming to his assistance, and acting as a reserve guard, some order was restored in the head quarters of reason, and the old hero presented a firmer front. But an unexpected charge was made upon him—a pair of the loviest and sweetest lips in the world were pressed to his, and before he could recover breath, another and another fair lady followed suit, until resistance was vain, and the old hero of Buena Vista surrendered.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.—During the last year, there were 5,390 marriages in Massachusetts. Of this number, (as we learn from the Boston Chronotype,) 3,999 took place between bachelors and widows, 464 between widowers and maids, 188 between widowers and widows, and of 464 the condition of the parties is not stated. As to the age, 65 of the men and 1,126 of the women married were under 20; 1 933 men and 2 060 women were between 20 and 25 years of age.

FASHION BEATEN —The great race at the Union Course on Wednesday, between Fashion and Passenger, resulted in the defeat of the former, to the great disappointment of the majority of the sporting world. Before the race, the betting was two to one in favor of Fashion. A large amount of money changed hands. Only two heats were run—the first in 7,45½ and the second in 7,48½.

THE WIDOWS of three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, are still alive—Mrs. Benjamin Rush, in Philadelphia; Mrs. Judge Chase, in Baltimore, and Mrs. Eldridge Gerry, in New Haven, Ct.

HORRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

France displays this week a curious appendix to the list of deadly crimes in high society; three counts have attempted suicide, two of the gentlemen being in the highest ranks of diplomacy; and two of the attempts have been fatal — Count Bresson, notorious for his share in the Madrid marriages, has killed himself at Naples. He wished to be sent as ambassador to London, probably hoping to remove unpleasant impressions, instead of that he was sent to Naples, which was not only a post of less dignity, but one where he might again have become involved in still lower branches of the Bourbon intrigues. Count Mortier, the French ambassador to Turin, who was living at Paris on leave of absence, was seized by the police in the act of exhorting his children to perish with him, under a hallucination respecting his wife's fidelity. The third suicide is the Count de Gomer, who had been ignominiously convicted of shooting at a little boy trespassing on his grounds.

Count Bresson had arrived at Naples only on the 14th of October; he had presented his credentials on the 31st, and been graciously received by the King. On the 1st of November he paid a number of visits; went in the evening to the opera; and throughout the day showed no signs of insanity, or even of excitement. On reaching home, however, at night, he was observed to be agitated; his excitement increased, and he was heard to pace his room till morning. A heavy fall was then heard, and on entering the room the Countess Bresson found her husband lying with his throat cut, and a razor close to him. He died before medical aid could be obtained. The Count is understood to have been deeply mortified at being sent to Naples; he had tried to obtain the British or Russian Embassy; and, it is said, wrote from Naples immediately on his arrival there, requesting in very earnest language that he might be sent back to Madrid. In short, he appears, to have felt degraded. He had made his will and arranged all his affairs before his departure, which occasions a surmise that he contemplated destroying himself even then. Nevertheless he appeared perfectly collected throughout his journey, and, it is understood, transacted important business at Turin en route.

Count Mortier, Peer of France and French ambassador to the Court of Sardinia has attempted to kill his children in a fit of madness. The Count had been residing in Paris on leave of absence. The principal delusion under which he labored was that his wife was unfaithful to him; but it is universally agreed that there was not the shadow of a reason for such a notion.

For some time past, says a French journal, M. Mortimer had exhibited symptoms of this terrible malady, and committed, without any motive, acts of the greatest violence. On Sunday morning he fastened himself up with his two children in the apartments which he occupied at the Hotel Chatham. He then wrote letters to his wife and to one of his friends, announcing that in some seconds he and his children would have ceased to exist. The prefect of police, who was immediately informed of this hastened to the hotel, as did also the president of the Chamber of Peers. M. Mortier remained in his chamber, which was barricaded. He was armed with a razor, which he brandished over his children, and threatened to plunge into his person; while, at the same time, he uttered the most frightful language. He was spoken to in a friendly way, but replied only by incoherent phrases about death and blood; and then, addressing himself to his son, who was on his knees, he said that he must die.

The poor child, who is aged only eleven years, cried that he would not die, and wept and struggled. The Count then asked his daughter, who is aged only eight years, if she would follow him and die with him. The poor little creature replied in sweet childish accents, that she would willingly die with her father, and it is believed that he was preparing to accomplish this horrible design. The persons who heard these dreadful words were chilled with terror. A word or a movement on their part might cause to descend the arm which madness agitated and retained at the same time. This dreadful scene lasted nearly three hours; and the Countess Mortier, the Chancellor, and the prefect of police, were at the door during the time in a state of indescribable dismay. At length access was obtained to the room through a condemned door, which was opened without noise. The Chancellor and the prefect entered, and were fortunate enough to drag the poor children from the room, and to give them to their mother.

M. Mortier still kept his razor in his hand; nothing could induce him to quit it; he made at times the gesture of cutting his throat, and this scene continued for three quarters of an hour. He then complained bitterly of the persecution of which he said he was the object; he accused the prefect of violating his house, the [illegible] accomplice of depriving him of his liberty, and [illegible] to complain to the keeper of the seals. The prefect recommended him to write to the keeper of the seals, and undertook to deliver the letter; his hope being that he would lay aside the razor, which it would have been dangerous to attempt to take by force. The Count consented to write the letter, but on the condition that the prefect should remain at the other extremity of the chamber. The keeper of the seals, having been sent for, begged M. Mortier to go and talk with him on the matters of which he had to complain. This he consented to do, and left the room. In descending the staircase he closed his razor and put it in his pocket. In the court yard of the hotel he was seized and secured in the presence of the Chancellor, and immediately conveyed to a maison de sante.

Count de Gomer, who was condemned some few months ago for shooting a boy, has committed suicide, in the same wood in which the boy was wounded. He has been in a state of great excitement ever since the trial, and was constantly attended by a domestic. The Procureur du'Roi had appealed against the sentence on the Count, as not being sufficiently severe.—The Count Gustav de Gomer was 30 years of age. He was rich; and had been married for some years to Mademoiselle de Parte de Pressy, belonging to one of the oldest and wealthiest families of the province of the Artois. He was the father of three children, and had always led a calm and happy life.

The idea that Count Bresson's suicide had any connection with political disappointment or mortification is probably incorrect; he appears to have been unfavorably affected in his health by the climate of Naples. The Courrier des Etats Unis of Saturday morning publishes an extract from a letter written by the Count to a friend in New York, in which he speaks of his appointment to Naples as entirely in accordance with his own wishes; he did indeed look forward to London, but so much had been said there about his agency in negotiating the Spanish marriages that he thought it advisable to wait awhile. On the 15th of October he wrote to Mr. Guizot that the change of climate or the fatigue of his journey gave him uncomfortable feelings, and that he was unable to sleep. On the 28th, he again referred to this, saying that he could neither eat nor sleep—that his nerves were excited, and that the climate served him worse than had that of Madrid, of which he had complained while there. To his father he wrote that his Northern constitution could not bear the climate of Naples.—Lon. Spectator, Nov. 13

THE DEFENCES ABOUT MEXICO —We are indebted to a friend just from Mexico for the following statement of the defences which our army found before that city. This statement, prepared by Capt. R E Lee of the Corps of Engineers, has not before been made public, and it will aid in showing how many and how serious obstacles our gallant army has had to contend against. It should always be born in mind, too, that the works indicated are generally of the most permanent character, and constructed after the most approved rules of the science of fortification.

The line of defences at the Penon contained:

	Batteries.		Guns.		
	20 prep'd for	51	and 15 inf. br'stw'ks		
Mexicalingo,	8	"	38	1	"
San Antonio,	7	"	24	2	"
Churubusco,	2	"	15		
Contreras,	1	"	22		
Chapultepec,	7	"	19	7	"
	45	"	169	25	"

Around the City of Mexico, independent of the surrounding ditches, generally 25 feet wide, and 5 feet deep filled with water, whose banks form natural parapets, there were 47 batteries, prepared for 137 guns, and 17 infantry breastworks—making on all the lines defending the approaches to the city, 92 batteries, prepared for 346 guns, and 42 infantry breastworks, independent of the natural defences of mud, water, the numerous other ditches, broken bridges, &c. &c.—*Savanna Republican, Dec, 4.*

A NEW KIND OF BED.—The Cumberland Civilian publishes and extract of a letter from W. P. Wood, of that town, now in Mexico, which says: "The night after the battle of Churubusco, we slept upon the field. I crept under a shed, where the surgeons had been engaged in the amputation of limbs, &c, and there slept soundly In the morning I found I had been sleeping on a pile of legs and arms, which were thinly covered with straw."

PUNCTUATION.—The following example of malpunctuation, illustrates the necessity of putting stops in their proper places:—"Cæsar entered on his head, his helmet on his feet, armed sandals upon his brow, there was a cloud in his right hand, his faithful sword in his eye, an angry glare saying nothing he sat down."

ORIGINAL —Somebody tells the truth in this way:

"The steed called lightning, (say the Fates)
Is owned in the United States.
'Twas Franklin's hand that caught the horse;
'Twas harnessed by Professor Morse."

From the Phila. Daily Sun.

Mysterious and Interesting Case of Child Stealing.

A case of unusual interest, relative to the stealing of an infant at Albany, N. Y. and the recovering of it by the mother at a period of seven or eight months subsequent to the theft, was investigated by Alderman C. Bulkley, on Saturday and Saturday night. The evidence is voluminous, and presents the following facts, which embrace all the points in the deeply mysterious and interesting case. A day or two ago, Calvin Pepper, Esq., an Attorney at Albany, N. Y. called upon Ald. Bulkley, and stated that he had come to this city, in company with a Mrs. Hamilton and child, to ascertain by numerous witnesses in Philadelphia, and to satisfy Mrs. Hamilton whether or not the child she had with her was her real child. It appears that about the middle of April last last Mrs Hamilton gave birth to a fine male child, and the accompanying sickness being severe, a wet nurse was advertised for and a tall slim woman, in response to the advertisement called upon Mrs. Hamilton and said that a Mrs. McIntyre, residing in Pearl street Albany, expressed a desire to take the child. Mrs. H. knew Mrs. McIntyre by reputation, to be a kind hearted, estimable woman, the wife of a very respectable citizen of Albany and therefore gave the little one into the custody of the woman, who had called and sent her servant in company with her to ascertain that all was correct. Having arrived in front of the residence of Mrs. McIntyre, the woman told the servant she need not go in that the lady who was to receive the child would not wish to be seen taking it. She suggested to the servant to go home, and she accompanied her part of the way and then returned towards the residence of McIntyre. The servant went home, not suspecting but that every thing was right, and Mrs. Hamilton thought the child was safe in the care of Mrs. McIntyre. On sending there the next day to inquire about the child every one was taken by surprise. Mrs. McIntyre had never seen it, and was surprised. Her anguish, (she knowing the intensity of a mother's love,) became almost indescribable—her sympathy for Mrs. Hamilton became fully excited. The affair was immediately made known to the police—the public mind became much aroused and individual exertion was made throughout Albany, and for thirty miles around but alas, the little one could not be found.—Things remained in this condition until the middle of June, when a young looking woman called upon a Methodist clergyman, in Albany, and represented herself as a widow with one child, and obtained from the reverend gentleman the sum of $15. This woman had been in Pittsfield, Mass., Toronto, Canada, States of Illinois and Maryland, and other different parts of the United States, with the child, on a regular begging tour. She stopped at the Albany Hotel, and the stealing of Mrs. Hamilton's child not yet having been forgotten, the woman was suspected, and detained at this public house. Sometime during the night she broke out of the room with the child and evaded the officers, but was finally arrested, and taken before the authorities at Albany, where she gave her name as Caroline Smith, alias Weeks, and stated that the child was not Mrs. Hamilton's but that she obtained it from a woman in the District of Kensington Philadelphia. This news was sent on by telegraph to the Mayor of this city, and he immediately despatched Left. Bulkley, and L. H. Smith of the police, who in a short time, that reflects the brightest credit upon them as officers, succeeded in finding the whereabouts of the woman in Kensington who had given a child away. This was an illegitimate child, and the name of the mother does not transpire. This fact being made known, threw a doubt in the mind of Mrs Hamilton, as to the paternity of the child which was taken from Caroline Smith, alias Weeks, and finally she conceived the idea that the child was not hers—not having seen it from within a day or two of its birth, until November 29th. In such moments of anguish, she determined to come to this city, as already stated.

Her counsel, Mr. Pepper, succeeded in proving by twelve witnesses who were examined most minutely by himself as well as the worthy Alderman, and many facts were elicited relative to the affair. It appears that Caroline Smith had received a child from a woman in Kensington, to whom the Philadelphia mother (if we may so term her to be properly understood) had given it and there is no telling how many more children the said Caroline has stolen for the purpose of making a deeper impression upon the feelings of those from whom she may solicit for help, &c. That she must have had several accomplices in this high-handed, outrageous and nefarious business, is not improbable. When Mrs. Hamilton first arrived in Philadelphia she called upon the mother of the other child, and having conferred together, so great became her doubt, as to whose child it was, she gave vent to a flood of tears, and became discouraged quite natural under the painful circumstances. It may be proper in this place to state that Caroline Smith was in Philadelphia, in May last and put up at the Mansion House in Market street where she recorded her name as Mrs. Bellings of New York. On Wednesday an advertisement appeared in a paper of this city, that a child would be given away to any respectable person who would call at——, in Kensington. On the morning of the same day she proceeded to the house, in Kensington, and obtained the child. Subsequently on the same day, she took boarding at the residence of Mrs. Yates, corner of Eighth and South streets, and next morning, upon picking up the paper, discovered the same advertisement in it respecting the child, and upon pretence of going after it, soon returned with that of Mrs. Hamilton's, to the house of Mrs. Yates. What became of the poor little illegitimate child, which she had obtained on Wednesday morning, is not known, only to her or her companions. She obtained it on Wednesday morning, but was childless, on the same afternoon. The whole case in fact is one of the most difficult to condense, so as to be understood, that we have been called upon to notice for some time. We have endeavored to detail the facts in brief, in order to show one of the most nefarious systems of child stealing, for purposes of begging and dissection, &c., that puts the miseries of Paris far into the shade.

We should have said before that the illegitimate child had dark hair, and a mole on the side of the neck, under the ear, and that of Mrs. Hamilton had different colored hair, no mark upon its neck, but one on the side of the forehead. These facts having been elicited by the investigation, Mrs. Hamilton, who by the way moves in the higher circles in society, and who is beloved by all who know her, became satisfied and perfectly convinced, that she was in the possession of her own dearly beloved child. What gave rise to the doubt in the first place was the declaration that both children had a mole on the left side of the forehead, which happily has been proved to be untrue. The child of Mrs. Hamilton, when born, was healthy, well formed and fat. When taken from the wretch, Caroline Smith, it was poor, sikly looking, and had fallen away in consequence of the unnatural treatment and the many privations which it must have undergone in its travels about the United States, as already stated. It is now restored to its mother, and we feel inclined to think the reader will, as the writer of this does, congratulate the mother and father upon the restoration of their long lost child. The public would do a benefit to Society, by eliciting any fact connected with Caroline Smith, *alias* Weeks, *alias* Bellings, in her infamous trade, which will make her conviction more sure, and warrant a lifetime of service in prison.

Interesting from the Pacific.

[From the Valparaiso Neighbor, Oct. 26.]

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKES.—On Friday, the 8th inst., an alarming earthquake occurred here at 11 o'clock in the morning. Its duration was 45 seconds in the Port; through the Amandral it was more violent and protracted. The vibrations of the tower of the custom house were perceived with fearful distinctness. It is gratifying to state, however, that no material damage was caused. The walls of some buildings were cracked; but so far as we can learn none have fallen. The movement was from all accounts as perceptible to persons on board ships in the bay as it was to those on the shore; equally sudden, distinct and disagreeable. A gentleman who was in an English ship of war says the sensation was as if all the guns were coming through the deck. That the motion should thus be distinctly communicated through such a depth of water as there is in the bay, is very surprising, if it does indeed come through the earth alone. During the remaining part of the day, and the following night, several other shocks occurred. They were slighter and shorter, but still enough to cause alarm; and to induce many families to betake themselves to the street.

Much anxiety prevailed to hear from other portions of the country. The first rumors from the neighborhood of Coquimbo were that great destruction had been caused there. It was stated that the town of Illapel had been reduced to complete ruin. And again that all the finest buildings in Coquimbo itself had been thrown down. This we are happy to find was an exaggeration. Still the shock at Illapel was more violent than it was in this place. Six or eight houses, so says a letter written thence on the 9th inst, were thrown down and one life was lost. As the rumors in regard to Coquimbo have not been confirmed, it is hoped nothing serious occurred there. In the capital, Santiago, also, the shock was more powerful than in Valparaiso, and some injury resulted, though it was trifling compared with the fears to which these heavings of nature give rise. What the immediate agency of such inconceivable power may be, is difficult to discover. Here a whole region of country, of ten thousand square miles, is made to quiver like the leaf on a tree, and that on an instant, for the time, so far as it can be ascertained, was almost simultaneous in places a hundred miles distant.