

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."  
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H. B. MASSEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
SUNBURY, PA.

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GOLD Lovers, full Jewelled, \$45.00  
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I have some Gold and Silver Lovers, still cheaper than the above prices.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1846.—ly.

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. W. & E. D. STOKES, Manufacturers of Premium Odd Fellows' Regalia,

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First Clothing Store below 6th Street.

HE subscribers having taken the premium at Franklin Institute, at the last exhibition, for their establishment, where they will find a full assortment of P. G. and Encampment Regalia.

They also make to order for Lodges and Campments, Regalia, Sashes, Costumes, and furnish every thing requisite for the service of new Lodge or Encampments.

J. W. STOKES,

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Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1846.—ly.

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LE EVERY EVENING, of a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Maces and Pocket Cutlery, Trunks, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Saws, Saddlery, Whips, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Pistols, Trimmings, Clothing and Fancy Goods.

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The Goods are fresh, and will be warranted to the representations that may be made of

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B. Purchasers can have their Goods packed, and invoices of Goods have been received to be private sale.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1846.—ly.

Countersitters'

DEATH BLOW.

public will please observe that no Brandreth is genuine, unless the box has three labels, (the top, the side, and the bottom) containing a fac-simile signature of my hand; thus, BRANDRETH, M. D.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, at an expense of over \$2,000.—Therefore be seen that the only thing necessary to prove medicine in its purity, is to observe these

labels now used upon the Brandreth Pill.

umber the top, the side, and the bottom, showing respective persons are duly authorized.

CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY  
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umberland County: Milton—Mackey & Clegg, Sunbury—H. B. Masser, M'Evans-land & Meixell, Northumberland—Wm. J. Georgetown—J. & J. Willis.

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Hartleton—Daniel Long, Freeburg—C. Moyer, Lewesburg—Walls & Green, mber county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds

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Agency, containing a representation of

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which will also be seen exact copies of

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delphia, office No. 8, North 8th street.

B BRANDRETH, M. D.

24th, 1848.

# 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 & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Jan. 22, 1848.

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### EXTRAORDINARY INVESTIGATION IN FRANCE.

The alleged attempt of Count Mortier on the lives of his Children.

The circumstances connected with the rescue of the children of Count Mortier, at the Hotel Chatham, in Paris, on the 7th of November last, at the moment when he was supposed to be about to immolate them, must be fresh in the reader's recollection. Since that time his family have instituted proceedings for the purpose of having his property placed in the hands of guardians as a lunatic, which he has, however, resisted, upon the grounds that he was not mad; and that although he might have determined to commit suicide to relieve himself of the misery caused by his wife's misconduct, yet that he had no intention of harming his children, and that a determination to commit suicide by no means implied alteration of mind.

This extraordinary case came on before the Tribunal of the Seine, on the 10th of December, when Mr. Baroche, on the part of Count Mortier, resisted the interdictions applied for. The case of his client would fully appear in the following letter, written the morning of the alleged attempt, and addressed to his wife.

Nov. 7, 1847.—When these lines shall have reached you, your son, your daughter, and myself shall have ceased to exist. Our premature end will have been the inevitable result of your machinations, and of your infamous conduct towards me since the birth of my daughter. You have driven me from your bed, inflicted on me the severest humiliations, and the most poignant for a man of honor to bear. I have born all for the love and honor of my children. I have not loved you—I have adored you! Your request to remain at Paris, your every wish and desire, have been gratified with as much eagerness as happiness. Nothing, however, could satisfy your intractable character. When, three years since, you were at Paris, and I at Turin, convinced by four years' experience that I was hateful to you, I offered you an honest liberty (*liberte honnete*); but that was not what suited you. I then told you in my letters every day, 't, as I think, you have a moral or physical aversion to me; be candid and confess it—I do not ask you on this subject to enter into minute explanations; merely answer me, yes or no. If your reply is in the affirmative, I offer you a friendly separation; for the life we now lead does not suit either the one or the other; nor is it honorable to either of us. You refuse to share my bed—you refuse to bear children to me. Why, then, did you marry? I entreated you to return to your father, and I promised to leave you our children. That was surely, the greatest sacrifice that I could make. I proposed also to return you your fortune, and to make a allowance of 20,000 francs per annum, as long as I should remain employed, for the support and education of my children, as I would not they should be an expense to your father. You have persisted in preserving silence on the subject; and since my return to Paris, and have demanded an explanation, you replied: "When you shall have driven me from your house it will be time enough for me to seek an asylum with my father." It is not an honest liberty that you wish—you wish a scandal; you seek to attract public attention. I would not allow it. When you returned with me to Turin you were mistress of my house, which did not prevent you continuing to humiliate me as a husband, and as a man before the public. You walked the streets alone in opposition to my representations and to the customs of the country in which I held an official situation. It was a humiliation for your husband—you wished to exasperate him, and to compel him to drive you from his house.

"When, three months since, contrary to my desires, and perhaps to my duties, I was compelled to demand leave of absence to accompany you here, I had a presentiment of what would happen. At Ostend you were very severe and cruel towards me; you refused me the dressing case. I would not die so quick for you. The impatience and annoyance of being obliged through kindness to take care of myself were imprinted on your countenance. You brought me those dispositions to my poor mother, whom you have covered with humiliations of all kinds. To avoid seeing her die of an attack of apoplexy, I was obliged to force you to leave her house. In this I fulfilled your desire; for a letter, evidently written four hours before your departure, and found in your bed, announced to me your flight, and your abandonment of your children. This paper alone would have been sufficient to condemn you before a tribunal to anything I had wished; but I hate the *causes* and scandal to which your destiny and the advice to which you have listened appear to compel you. You are to day triumphant—you have reduced me to despair. You have your full liberty; nothing shackles you. Husband and children are annihilated. That is what you wish—that is what you have sought: for a long time under the mask of humility and religion. You are now mistresses of your fortune and your time; you can abuse yourself, and you will have time to satisfy your loves, because you choose them from that class of society

who make themselves paid of the services they render. You have spoken in my family of the scene at Berne. You consequently oblige me to divulge a secret which I should otherwise have kept sacred. In our worst days I have never wished to make allusion to it."

M. Baroche then discontinued the reading of the letter, which he said was not fit for the publishers. He, however, in a few words stated the purport of what he was compelled by a sense of decency to withhold. Count Mortier was ill at Berne; his wife coming to his bedside, told him that she was *enciente* dating it from about three months. Her husband exclaimed that it was impossible; he had then to support the reproaches of his father-in-law. Having afterwards learned that the fact of her having been *enciente* was correct, and that she had miscarried; he thus drew the conclusion that he had been dishonored. This (said M. Baroche) was the purport of that part of the letter which he refrained from reading. He then resumed the reading of the letter:—

"In this painful position I had but two things to adopt: to dishonor you and my children, or keep silent. I resigned myself to it; I kept my shame within my own breast, and I forgave you. What has been the return made for my generosity? You have made me submit to a life which is worse than that of a galley slave. If I have joined my dear and unfortunate children in my sad fate, it is because I wished to withdraw my daughter from the shame and ignominy which you would reserve to her; she would become the prey, and the victim of one of your lovers. You would place her in his bed, for your heart is corrupt enough for that. As to your son, the poor child has such a preocity of intellect that he has fully understood the sorrowful condition of his parents. He comprehends all the shame which you will throw on him—he is afflicted at it, and bestows on me the most tender attentions. I prefer seeing those two angels of my creation in heaven, rather than they should be in your infamous hands.—

My son would soon have covered you with his contempt and scorn, and would have called you to account for the premature death of his father, or to the seat of his widow. You have wished to do to me and my children what you have wished to do to me and my wife. —

M. Baroche, the *Advocat du Roi*, then brought forward his requisition. He declared that he had no objections to offer in point of form; he accepted the discussion that was to take place, whether on the basis of common law, or on the law of 1838. The only question to be examined was, whether or not Count Mortier was mad.

An affirmative decision was probable. The letters of the 7th of November, which were not only addressed to Madame Mortier, but to persons at too great a distance to be able to prevent the execution of the horrid intentions of M. Mortier, were evidently not intended merely to cause his wife to return to him. There were, moreover, previous to the affair of Bruges, other scenes of violence, which had been proved by a number of witnesses, and yet nothing positive had resulted from it. M. Mortier would be again interrogated, as well as the medical men, and an inquiry instituted; until that had been done, no decision could be come to.

After the *Advocat du Roi* had concluded, the Court adjourned, deferring its judgment until the 15th.

LEAP YEAR.—This year is called leap year, because it is the ladies' privilege to jump into the arms of the man she fancies. To prove it is so, we quote from an old work, printed in 1600, entitled "Courtship, Love and Matrimony." In the Chapter intitled "When ye girles shall speak ye men," the learned author thus speaks—

"Albeit, it is nowe a parte of ye Common Law, in regard to ye social relations of life, that as often as every twentysix year doth returne ye ladies have ye sole privilege during the time it continueth, of making love unto ye men, which they may doe either by wordes or looks, unto them it seemed proper; and, moreover, no man will be entituled to ye benefit of clergy who dothe refuse to accept ye offer of a lady, or who dothe in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumy."

Therefore, ladies, you must comply with the law, and bringing your captive up to the altar, allow them benefit of clergy.

AMERICAN APPLES.—The London Sun says:—"The arrivals of apples from the United States of America are beyond precedent in extent, and the quality is remarkably fine. In several instances vessels arriving from New York have brought as many as nearly one thousand packages of this fruit, of the excellent description known as the American New Town Pippin."

DESCHAPELLES, the greatest whist player in the world, dying at Paris, the principal whist club there *put its cards into motion*—voted to play for three months only with cards black edged. This remarkable man is said to have had the genius of a Newton applied to games of chance. His power of combination was wonderful. He had become an arbitrator of all disputes in such matters, and his chair, when he played at the Club-house on the Boulevard Montmartre, was surrounded by the curious in a crowd.

THE IRISH FANING caused the death of one hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty-nine persons, according to Mr. Grattan, a member of Parliament.

### Portrait of General Taylor.

The following pleasant and graphic "pen and ink sketch" of General Taylor, is from the able pen of the Rev Dr. Wightman, senior editor of the Southern Christian Advocate:—Daybreak overtook us just below Baton Rouge, on the left bank of the river. We have passed during the night that most picturesque portion of the river called the coast. The alluvial margin on both sides of the river spreads in breadth from four hundred yards to a mile and a half. Sugar plantations touch each other, and elegant residences stretch out as far as the eye can see. The following sketch of General Taylor, is from the Newark Advertiser, writing from Vienna, gives the following not very flattering description of the Emperor of Austria:

"His Majesty of Austria is a short, ill made man, with a head by far too large for his body, and which (the head) he moves, constantly about in a sort of nervous, mechanical, twitching manner. He stands, I should judge, not more than 5 feet 2, and is fast approaching three score. His countenance denotes any thing but intellect, having a dull, unmeaning expression, plainly indicative of both mental and physical imbecility. It is well known that his mind is weak; he passes much of his time in trifling amusements, in eating and sleeping, and is but a mere machine in the bands of the Empress and Metternich. It gave me a shudder of melancholy to see such a man, and he the ruler of millions, pass through all that splendid army of noble looking men, on many of whom God had plainly set the impress of genius and power. It is said that an eagle shot by one of his couriers, was brought to him, and on being told that it was an eagle, he denied it, saying, 'No, no, an eagle is always double-headed'—the latter being the national emblem of Austria."

AN AUSTRIAN PALACE.—Prince Leopoldstein's residence at Vienna is a specimen of the immense cost of some of the Austrian palaces. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser gives the following account of it:

"For a couple of hours I wandered through apartments filled with the most costly and luxurious furniture—reminding one of the fairy palaces described in the Arabian Nights: mirrors covering the whole side of a room, chandeliers of rock crystal and gold, floors of polished wood laid in curious mosaic, statuary of Carrara marble, bronze of rare workmanship, the walls covered with rich silk and gold brocade, ceilings of immense height painted in fresco; and arabesque, starcases, halls and columns of polished marble and gypsum mosaic tables, &c. In a word, the interior decorations of this superb palace cost 8,000,000 florins, or 4,000,000 dollars—it far exceeds any two of the hundreds I have seen, and is superior to that of the Emperor's in splendor. Its princely inhabitant has an income of upwards of \$1,000,000 yearly, and is the owner of 99 estates and palaces. No subjects of Austria can possess more than that number, unless he keeps up a standing army to be controlled by the government. The Prince, therefore, contents himself with his 99, not caring, I suppose, to pay too dearly for an additional one."

FIGURING PARSON.—We have seen it stated that one of the companies from Mississippi, at the battle of Buena Vista, was commanded by a Methodist minister. Just before the battle commenced, and whilst the troops were forming, it is said he delivered the following pithy prayer, at the head of his company:

"Be with us this day in the conflict, oh Lord! We are few and the enemy are many. Be with us as thou wast with Joshua when he went down from Gilgal to Beth-horran and Ajalon, to smite the Amorites. We do not ask thee for the sun and moon to stand still, but grant us plenty of daylight, and no cowards. Take old Rough and Ready under thy special charge. Amen!—M-A-R-C-H.

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