### The Sunbury American.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY H. B. MASSER, Market Square, Sunbury, Penna. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half year-in advance. No parks discontinued until all arrestages

TO CLUBS: Three Copies to one address - - - - - - - - - - - 5 00
Seven do. do. - - - 10 00
Fifteen do. do. - - - 20 00 Fire dollars in advance will pay for three year's sub-scription to the American.

- Costinusters will please act as our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permit tel to do this under the Post Office Law.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One Square of 12 times 3 times, Every subsequent insertion, One Square, 3 months, Bix months, Dre year,
Business Cards or Five lines, per annum,
Merchants and others, advertising by the year,
with the privilege of inserting different advertissments weekly.

LP Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

JOB PRINTING. We have connected with our establishment a well se-lected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the neatest style, every variety of printing

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. SUNBURY, PA.

Business attended to in the Counties of Nornumberland, Union, Lycoming Montour and References in Philadelphia:

Hon. Job R. Tyson, Somers & Sunderass, Linn Smith & Co CHARLES MATTHEWS

Attorney at Law, No. 128 Broadway, New York. Will carefully attend to Collections and all other matter-intrasted to his care. May 21, 1858.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, REBUILT AND REFURNISHED. Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot,

BALTIMORE-Tenns, \$1 pen Day G. LEISENRING, Proprietor, From Selms Grove, Ps.

CHALKLET SOMERS. WILLIAM E. SOMERS G. SOMERS & SON, Importers and Dealers in

Cloths. Cassimeres. Vestings, Taylors Trimmings, &c., No 32 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Merchants others visiting the city would find it to their advantage to give them a call and ex- A VISIT TO A BATTLE-FIELD. amine their stock.

J. P. SHINDEL GOBIN, Attorney & Counsellor at Law

ounsel given in the German language. Office one door east of the Prothonotary's

Sunbury, May 26, 1860,-1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET NEW YORK CITY,

ffers indocements to Merchants and Tourists visiting ew York, unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Metropotis. Che fullowing are among the advantages which it possesses, and which will be appreciated by all travelers.

1st. A central location, convenient to places of business, is well as places of annuement.

2d. Secapathusly datan, well furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificent Jadles Parlor, communiting an extensive view of Brandway

3d. Large and somethy faculty.

ive view of Brondway

3d. Large and superbly furnished sitting rooms, with a magnificat Parlor, commanding an extensive view of Broadway,

4th. Being conducted on the Futopean plan, visitors
can five in the best style, with the greatest economy

5th. It is connected with

Taylor's Celebrated Saloons, where visitors can have their meals, or, if they desire tey will be furnished in their own rolms.

6th. The fits served in the Salouns and Hotel is ne-moveled; the desired in the visitly superior to that of my other Hotel in the city.

With all these advantages, the cost of living in the alternational, is much below that of any other first class (act).

GHLSON & CO., Proprietors.

PALDING'S Prepared Gine, and Shelleys Mucilage Price per buttle and brush 25 cents. Cordina Elixir of Calmaya Bark & Benzine, for removing FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Sunbary, March 17 1860.

A NEW LOT OF HARDWARE & SAD. DLERY. Also, the best assortment of Iror Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the Mammoth store of FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, June 2, 1860,

CONFECTIONARIES, TOYS &c. M.C. GEARHAT,

ONSTANTLY keeps on hand all kinds of Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys, which be is selling at wholesale and retail. Having the necessary machinery &c., he is manufacturing all kinds of Toys, and keeps up his stock, so that purchasers will not be at a loss for a supply of almost any article they may desire.

APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!! selling at wholesale and retail, at low prices M. C. GEARHART

Sunbury, March 5, 1861,-if DATENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS to

bar bottles for sale by H. B MASSER

Kerosene Lamps A VERY LARGE and cheap assortment will be found at the Mammoth Store of Dec. 15, 1860. FRILING & GRANT. HO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at

FRILING & GRANT'S. Sunbury, Jone 2, 1860. IT is important to the :-ADIES to know that Friling & Grant, have the best and largest assortment of Dress Goods in the county.

Sunbury, June 2, 1860. FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the Mammoth Store. Also, a new lot of per-fumery, Soaps and Fancy Article. Very cheap.

FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, May 26, 1860. SKELETON SKIRTS. AT the Mammoth Store will be found a very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts

from seven hoops up to thirty.
Oct. 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

BAR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and Mason Hammers, at low prices. BRIGHT & SON. Sunbury, June , 1860.

# Schect Boetry.

[From the Bultimore Patriot.] THE GREAT PEACE PARTY.

BY TICKLE WILLIS, ESQ. [AIR-"King of the Cannibal Islands.]

Peace must be our motto now, We're not quite ready for a row; When we are, we'll show you how We are of the great peace party. "Let us alone" till yon're bereft Of all your defences by our theft,

Then peace we'll give you—"over the left,"

For we're of the great peace party.

Then let us alone, we'll harp along Till we get fixed to go it strong; Then we'll sing you another song To quite a different tone.

Away up here in the border States, Secession is down to the lowest rates, And we must try to mend its fates, Hurrabing for the great peace party.

The election here now soon comes off, And for a while we'll have to doff Disunion schemes, and feed at the trough In the stalls of the great peace party. Then let us alone, we'll harp along, &c.

To bide our banner's treason dyes We'll daub it o'er with thundering lies, Palling the wool o'er people's eyes, Horrabing for the great peace party. Tis true we sometimes take a gun,

Burning the bridges before we run, But that we merely did in fun. Twas a freak of the great peace party. Then let us alone, we'll harp along, &c. The guns and shells we had concealed,

By martial law, not Kane, revealed, Placed there the government to shield, By us of the great peace party-To drive our State into the secesh ring, Or drop a Federal on the wing, We ne'er thought of such a thing, For we're of the great peace party,

Then let us alone, we'll harp along, &c. We're quite non-resistant men, Don't wish the laws enforced just when Traitors attempt to seize the rein, For we're of the great peace party. When treason stalks in arms arrayed, And Lincoln wants the laws obeyed, Just call on us, and get our aid, For we're of the great peace party.

Then let us alone, we'll harp along, &c.

## Miscellancous.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Interesting Narrative of a Visit to Springfield, Missouri - Incidents and Observations.

Sr. Louis, August 27.

SUNBURY, PA

On Sunday morning, the 18th instant,
WILL attend faithfully to the collection of claims and all professional business in the counties of J. B. Hassier, of Webster, Massuchusetts—

Instant, could be conquered."

A young Captain in the Confederate army named Boon, and an exceedingly agreeable A. Douglas was called away, a fiendish exultafollows:

Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin and the latter a brother.

The former a cousin a cousin and the latter a brother. in-law of the late General Lyonfor sepulture in the East. Believing that the | most decisive battles ever won. expedition, if successful in reaching the scene of the recent great battle in the Southwest, replied. weuld be enabled to obtain exclusive information of a valuable character, I determined if such a thing were possible to become one of the party. Several obstacles were in the way of accomplishment of my design, but a little sbrewd engineering removed them all, and I was surprised to find that, without the slightest misrepresentation on my part, 1 utterly routed." was numbered among the relatives of the bero of the battle of Wilson's Creek.

Access to the person of General Fremont is at all times difficult, and was especially so left." on the day in question. The kinsmen of General Lyon, notwithstanding the pressing nature of their business, were anable to obtain an audience at all. Late in the evening. however, owing to the efforts of Captain George P. Edgar, formerly of the celebrated New York Seventh Regiment, and now one of the General's Aids, they were furnished

with the necessary documents. Early Monday morning I was aroused from a sound sleep, and informed that the effort to be attached to the expedition had succeeded, and that the train would leave in half an hour. I made a hasty toilet, and joiced the party at the depot a few minutes before their | number in battle ; fought them for six hours,

It was not until we were under way that I saw the documents, which had been furnished the party. As soon as I read one of them, I was satisfied that it would be of no more service to us then the same amount of blank paper, and so expressed myself to my friends We went on to Rolls, however, where we were fortunate enough to meet Capt. Emme MacDonald, of the Confederate Army, who had entered our lines, under a flag of truce, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. The Captain, whom we found an intelligent, honorable gentleman, agreed with me that our papers were of no consequence, but kindly bimself, as he was about to return, and assured Just received, a large lot of apples, which he is us that he should experience no hindrance in procuring Gen Lyon's body.

On presenting our letters to Col. Wyman, we learned that he had that morning, on his own responsibility, despatched an ambulance to Springfield, in charge of Mr. Lynch, an undertaker of St. Louis, on the very errand in which we were embarked. We at once determined to pursue and endeavor to overtake him before he reached Springfield, so that both parties might enter the town together. Col Wyman immediately fitted us out in the most comfortable manner possible, giving us his best ambulance, four splendid mules, and the most careful driver in camp, besides supplying us liberally with such edibles as be had at his disposal. An hour later, we started for the camp of the regulars, three miles distant, where we spent the night in company with Major Sturgiss, Captain Fotten, Adjutant General Granger, and other officers, who have grown prematurely gray in the service of their country, and whose recent beroic conduct should commend them to the favorable consideration of the War

THE ESS OF THE TIDE THAT FLOWS WEST WARD.

Department.

Tuesday morning we started on our long and tedious journey, over an exceedingly rough road, which stretched away for more than a hundred miles over a rocky, barren country, covered with scrabby "black jacks,"

pretty well inaugurated throughout the southwestern part of the State. We passed one train, composed of twenty or thirty families, travelling together for mutual protection; and frequently met single wagons, in which a few household goods had been hastily thrown, and the members of the family dumped in on top—all steering for Illinois, where they hoped to escape the horrors of war. Now that the Union forces have been withdrawn from the Southwest there is no withdrawn from the Southwest there is no onger any safety for either person or property, and these flying families prefer to give up their all rather than remain to see their homes pillaged by semi-barbarians, or, to

a place called Pine Bluff, where there had formerly been a post office, but the only house in the place was deserted. With keen appetites, we had anticipated a good dinner at this point, but there only remained in it a half-starved cat, like Cassio, with a "lean and hungry look," to give us welcome, and she stole noiselessly through a crack, and hid beneath the floor. We built a fire, and plucked and roasted some green corn and apples, which, with a few boxes of sardines and a haversack full of crackers that we were fortunately provided with, made us a meal that we keeply relished. Turning to leave, I observed a box of blooming portulaceas standing on the porch of the deserted tene-ment, which forcibly reminded me of Campbell's beautiful lines :

"Wandering, I found on my ruinous walk, By the dial-stone, aged and green, One rose of the wilderness left on its stalk,

To mark where the garden had been " Eighteen or twenty miles further on, and just as the shades of night began to thicken, we reached the California Hoose, a most excellent wayside inn, kept by a good Union man, who thinks the time for bim to emigrate toward the rising sun has not yet arrived — His tidy wife soon spread us a fragrant meal, after which we were shown to large airy rooms, and that novelty in a slaveholding State, clean beds, where the linen was as immaculate as Alie Dinmont's, and as white as the statue in Don Grovanni. May peace ever pipe her pastorals around that cheerful

A GLIMPSE OF THE REBELS. The next morning we pushed on to a little town called Lebanon, sixty miles from Rolla, arriving about 2 o'clock in the afternoon .-Here we found a company of Rebel soldiers, who had come from Springfield the day before to take formal possession of the town. They at first gathered around us and stared as though they had never seen civil-looking white men before; but it was not long before they grew upon intimate terms with us, and freely pressed us with an invitation to smoke and drink. We talked to them freely and unreservedly, and they in turn poured into our ears all the wrongs, real and imaginary, of the South, invariably clinching their re-marks with the assertion that "They never

-ar- | course of some conversation that the National rived in this city en route to Springfield, to forces were completely routed at the battle procure the remains of their lamented relative of Springfield, and that it was one of the

"We don't so consider it in the North," I "Well, what do you think of it, candidly?"

he asked. "That it was a drawn battle " I answered "We think Manassas was disgraceful, but we are well satisfied with the conduct of our troops at Springfield."
"Well, continued be, "I think you were

"Why did you not follow up the victory, then ? "We had but three rounds of ammunition

"But you said awhile ago that but six or seven thousand of your force was engaged in

the fight ?" Not more." "Where, then, was your reserve of ten or fifteen thousand ?"

Well," he answered somewhat reluctantly, Gen. Price was in favor of porsuing, but McCulloch opposed it, and they came near

quarrelling on this point." "I will tell you," said I, "how we look upon this matter, and how it will be written down by the historian. Four thousand five bundred men marched out, engaged four times their and crippled them so badly that they could Later in our conversation I asked him if

be thought one Southern man as good as five Northern men. He expressed bimself firmly in that belief, After the battle of Springfield," said 1?

'Yea' "Well," I replied, "that is refreshing. You remind me of the man in the play : it, old Abrowang! That's right! Keep it up, old fellow!'

Our conversation was here interrupted by the crowd rushing towards the parlor to bear apers were of no consequence, but kindly the landlord's daughter, a "pert" young girl, romised to conduct as into the Rebel camp as they say down South, sing "Dixie." I imself, as he was about to return, and assured was kindly offered a front seat at the entertainment, but respectfully declined, telling them, to their evident annoyance, that it was a favorite tune in the North, and that our bands now played nothing else. She accompanied herself on a piano, to the great delight of her auditors, many of whom, I dare say, had never before heard one, and afterward gave them that brilliant operatic gem entitled "Root Hog, or Die," "De gustibus,

The uniform of the Confederate army, as

ady Montague would say, is "multiform." Those who draw their conceptions of the appearance of Rebel soldiery from pictures in Harper's Weekly would hardly recognize one on sight. They are not uniformed at all. and, generally speaking, it is impossible to distinguish a colonel from a private. The only mark of distinction about them, except their arms, is a piece of flannel stitched on the left shoulder. I was told that white flannel was the distinguishing mark of the Missouri troops, yellow that of Arkansas, red that of Louisians, and so on. Of coarse this ouly applies to the army in the Southwest.

OUR ARRIVAL IN SPRINGFIELD. After leaving Lebauon, we pushed on 15 niles further amid a drepching rain, and halted at a wayside inn for the night. next afternoon, about 4 o'clock, we reached Springfield. We found no pickets thrown out, and drove up to Gen. Price's headquarand interlaced with occasional streams of almost crystal clearness—infallible signs of an unproductive soil. It was painful to witness, as we frequently did on our way, families deeing from the reign of terror that is now McDonald, who passed us on the way, bad

It appears that after the death of Gen. Lyon, which occurred about 9 o'clock on the morning of the bettle, his body was placed in an ambulance for removal to the town, but homes pillaged by semi-barbarians, or, to save them, espouse the cause of this most iniquitous and causeless rebellion. How long shall it be before these persons can return in safety to their dearly bought land, the only thing the Rebels will not steal, and quietly enjoy their possessions, with no one to molest or make them afraid?

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon we reached About 2 o'clock in the afternoon we reached upon a table in his former headquarters, and after the wounded soldiers had received what little attention could be bestowed upon them in the burry of the bour, an effort was made to preserve it by injecting arsenic into the veins; but a retreat had been ordered, and the surgeous relinquished the undertaking. The next morning Mrs. Phelps, learning that the body of the General was still lying in town, asked and obtained permission to bury it. She first placed it in a kind of cave near her house, but entertained fears, most probably groundless, that it would be disturbed by the soldiers of Gen. Parson's Brigade, which is encamped on her farm, she quietly had it removed an buried. It had been placed in an ordinary coffin, covered with velvet, the whole enclosed in an air-tight tin case. When disintered, it had undergone considerable decomposition, almost enough to prevent recognition.

The General was killed by a small rifle the thigh, but continued to fight as though nothing had happened.

Major Sturgies who assumed command of the army after the first day's retreat, for the reason that General Siegel had not, as was generally supposed, then received his commission as a general, says that he had no idea that the remains of Gen. Lyon were not with the army until they were twenty five miles from Springfield.

THE BATTLE-FIELD A FORTNIGHT AFTER THE FIGHT.

that one, strange to say, persists in retaining its Circassian characteristic. In several from the places where they fell to the shade, afforded by the few scrabby oak bushes in the field, and there, with the crimson tide of Davis seems to be confirmed. When Stephen 1850, now some eleven years since. It is as rant of which they were famishing, they laid them down to die. Some of our wound ed men, who had thus sought the shade, were five shots at the enemy.

OUR WOUNDED IN SPRINGFIELD. I append to this letter a list of the wound ed in the various hospitals at Springfield, taken from the hospital register. The wounded are generally getting along well, and in ten days one fourth, probably onethird, of them will be able to leave. Lint, bandages are greatly needed. Our army was well supplied with all these articles, but after the battle Gen. Rains, of the Confederate a statesman. No public man of my acquaintarmy, seized upon most of our hospital stores ance was more devoted to scientific pursuits forty gallons of brandy among other things, and more familiar with the abstrace teachings and although ordered by Gen. Price to return of political philosophy. No branch of human and although ordered by Gen. Price to return them, obstitutely refused to do so, saying be knowledge seemed to be unworthy of his inveswould rather stand a court martial than comply with the order. Dr. Franklin, Brigade argeon of the Missouri forces, has been outiring in his effort to relieve the sufferings of men, and if Professor Bache, of the United of our disabled men.

It cannot be denied that the result of the battle at Springfield, and the withdrawal of our forces from the Southwest, have had blightning effect upon the Union cause in Missouri. It will require twenty five thousand more men to redeem the State than it would have done three weeks ago. I speak that which I know when I say that hundreds. not to say thousands, are now flocking around the Rebel standard, and will fight with all 'Go | the zeal and religious fanatics, and that, too, without asking or expecting a dollar of remuneration. The rebels now subsist chiefly on green corn, but they will tell you that Marion lived on potatoes and roots. Of course I have an abiding faith in the success of the Union cause; but Gen. Fremont especially, bas just now a larger contract in hand than is generally supposed. The Government cannot afford to lose or even draw another battle in Missouri.

> AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY AND PROTRACTED DIABRIEGA.-Dr. Page, of

the Republican, of that city:
The following simple remedy, long known called in family practice, was recently tried in the effect. camp of the New York Twenty second Regiment, were there were from eighty to ou hundred cases daily of dysentery, and with from 1828 until 1835. He was a member of rapid cures in every case :

dissolve as much salt as it will take up, leaving a little excess of salt at the bottom of the cup. Pour boiling water upon the solution till the cup is two-thirds or threequarters full. A scum will rise to the surface which must be removed, and the solution allowed to cool. Dose-Tublespoonful three times a day till

The rationale of the operation of this simple medicine, will readily occur to the pathologist, and in many bundred trials I have never known it to fail in dysentery and protracted diarrhops.

The ladies of Boston baving made som

inches too short, some wag perpetrated the following: Like a man without a wife, Like a ship without a sail, The most useless thing in life Is a shirt without-proper length

shirts for the soldiers, from four to

Letter from "Occasional"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1861. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a pro phet, but I think we are on the road to an hon-orable and lasting peace. It will be a con-quered peace—a peace won at the cannon's mouth, sealed with the blood of traitors, and established upon the basis of the old Constitution, to last, let us hope, through enduring generations. There is one subject upon which loysl men may freely write, and that is the ap-proaching overthrow of the Southern despotism, and, by consequence, the proclamation of enduring peace. It is true we must reach the end through war and carnage and death.— But we will reach it. When Gen, McClellan encounters Gen. Beauregard be will annihilate him, and will compel a surrender that will be followed, I predict, by a perpetual peace.— This is bold language, but I am willing to

stake my reputation upon it; and here are some of the reasons for the faith that is in me. If you will reprint and read some of the extracts from the Baltimore Sun, of this morning, you will see that Hatteras was more than a compensation for Manassas, and that the whole people of North Carolina feel the blow struck by Butler and Stringham, as if it bad reached every heart and hearthstone in the State. It has aroused them to a double sense of the power of our great Government, and of the weakness of that counterfeit one which has covered them with irreparable calamities. It has given voice to honest complaint, courage to an overborne patriotism, and vitality to the contempt sincerely entertained for the Richmond banditti. When this conspiracy commenced, I stated, in almost direct terms, that the Southern States would be surrounded by the awful power of the Federal Government; eaten up by their own factions; starved out by an efficient blockade; taxed and plun-dered for the support of a ravenous rebellion; and because of the shamelessness of their reball, which passed entirely through his body.
entering on the left side, in the region of the volt, and because of the strocity of making heart. He had previously been wounded in slavery the pretext of a war upon Christianity and civilization, certain to fall under the judgment of every Government on the face of

the carth. Has not this horoscope been already more than balf accomplished? McCollough is flying into Arkansas; Magofflin cowers before the Federal authority and the decree of the ballot in Kentucky; Hardee is retreating along the Mississippi; Rosencranz is holding Lee, and Floyd, and Wise in check; the Baltimore mob, manacled and silent, glares pow-erless at the feet of General Dix. It is even rumored that the "Grand Army" that now There still remain about seventy five or one hundred unburied bodies upon the field of battle, besides a large number of horses.

Meanwhile the blockade is stretching its long threatens McClelian on the shores opposite These bodies are in every instance those of arms, and will presently bug the whole Con-National soldiers, and are generally lying on federacy in an iron and wooden embrace.— bard gravelly ridges. Those who fell in the The Union men of all the Slave States will hollows, or where the ground was soft, have shortly rise from whispered complaint into been hid from view. The stench arising from open denunciation, and the most potent enemy the field is not so overpowering as might be of the rebellion will be found in the States now supposed. With a single exception, every under its thraidom. So that you see that my face has turned as black as an Ethiope's, and prediction is on the eve of fulfilment—that peace is to come from the efforts of our soldiers, and not from the intrigues and treachinstances the visitor can distinctly see where ery of those who can see nothing dishonorable the wounded men have dragged themselves in the degradation and humiliation of the

pers. The malignity with which they punished his independence survived his death and rioted over his grave. Let us set a better exnot found three or four days after the battle. ample, now that the great leader of the Seces-What a succession of eternities those days sion tyranny has been summoned before the must have been to them. Corporal Conant, eternal bar. He was an imperious and posiof the First Missouri Regiment, was left upon tive public man. He rarely surrendered an unable to get off his back, he fired twenty- sions in favor of the Union. He was a close student, a chivalric opponent, a stendfast friend, a gentleman in all his relations, and in his own family singularly kind and genial -Although undoubtedly the head and the heart of the Southern rebellion, he went into it reluctantly, as all who heard his last speech in in the Senate will remember, when with broken accents and tearful eyes he bade farewell at once to that body and to all his real greatness. Jefferson Davis was blessed with many accomplishments. He was alike a soldier and tigation. He was equally attentive to classical literature to the details of military life to the doctrines of political parties, to the study States Coast Survey, could speak, he would say of the fine work, of which he is the accomplished head, and which has latterly proved its unconquerable usefulness, that Jefferson Davis was as conversant with the smallest minute of that noble institution as any other man not connected with it. He was passionately devoted to the Smithsonian Institution, of which he was a Regent in former times.-He devoted himself to the decoration of this capital, and stood by Captain (now General) Meigs in all his efforts to construct the water works, to finish the Capital building on the grandest scale, and to push forward the extension of the leterior and Treasury Departments. He was, andoubtedly, a great Secretary of War, and in this high office nothing so much delighted him as to take young men by the hand, and when worthy, advance them .-If he educated Beauregard to destroy the Union, he conferred many advantages upon McClellan to save it. If he assisted Lee and Johnson, and thus strengthened their bands for injury against the flag, he greatly favored Meigs and Franklin. Unlike Floyd, who succeeded him, he neither lied nor stole; and, nulike Mason, who retained his seat in the Washington, communicates the following to Senate while trying to demoralize the Government, he retired gracefully, if rejuctantly, when called upon to carry his terrible theories into

Jefferson Davis was born in 1805, was edu cated at West Point, and served in the army Congress for one year, Colonel and Brigadier Recipe-In a tea cop baif full of vinegar, | General in Mexico, a Senator in Congress for more than six years, Secretary of War under President Pierce, and again a member of the Senate, which position he held when Secession ripened into rebellion, and when rebellion de manded his services. I have not a bit of doubt that he died of a broken heart. He was too thorough bred a gentleman to be an honest traiter. He had too much contempt for false bood to represent a Government that was all a lie. Jefferson Davis had a conscience, and therefore his broken outh pursued him like a Nemesis, and he who ficed the cannon at Buena Vista, and stood unqualling before every personal peril, became a coward when he beheld himself the representative of perjury, and the first assassin of a country that had nurtured and educated him. The grave-question, unquestionably, a welcome rest and refuge to him. If I have any reason for regretion him death it is hearner if he had itself ting his death, it is because, if he had lived his indomitable and desperate character would bave driven his followers to a more speedy defeat that may now overtake them.

(From the Philadelphia "Press."]

Benjamin personally disgraced by revelations affecting his personal integrity; Yancey distrusted because of his Northern birth, and remarkably only for his pyrotechnic oratory. I think our Secession friends should beware lest some unexpected chief should leap into the saddle of their dead Cid. The brains quired, as the Esquimaux being consumers of and conscience of the South, after such a dispensation, are undoubtedly with the Union men of the South. If the conspiracy has lost its head, the Union men may thereby have recovered their heart. Why should not old Sam Houston come forth and appear? Why should not Pierre Soule wake from his slumbers? Where is Herschel V. Johnson? Where John C. Mason, of Kentucky? Why should not the death of Davis be the life of the cause of the Union in the Southern States; When Donglas died he died in his glory, in the full flower of his fame, the bearts of twenty millions of people throbbing at his tomb. He died breathing hope and confidence into the patriotic bosom, and he left many behind him who are animated by his example and inspired by his sentiments. Nothing became him in life so much as the leaving of it; but when Davis died he died with the whole moral argument against him and his cause, condemned by his country, there is great rejoicing. On the return of condemned by his God, and, I think I may light, the winter houses are shandoned for the say it, condemned by himself. Who, I repeat, will be his successor ? OCCASIONAL.

#### Mr. Calhoun the Originator of the Dissatisfaction.

When the attempt is made day by day by the sympathizers with Secession to show that the great revolt is the result of circumstances, suddenly calling for an indignant manifestation on account of the election of a sectional President, and so entitled to generous forbearance at the hands of the more liberally disposed of the people of the United States, we beg leave to remind all such that the proofs are on record, overwhelming in number and weight, to prove that the conspiracy had long been contemplated, and that the out-break was probably as deliberate an undertaking as ever called into play the bad passions

of any people.

We should not feel called upon so frequently to deal with these issues were it not that those who are attempting to break up the Government are continually appealing to the generous forbearance of those whose rain they purpose, and are never weary of talking of this thing as of something that claims the deepest sympathy as a consequence of the last Presidential capvass. That this is not so we can readily show by reference to events of a lew years ago, when, as many will remember, the men who have led off in this revolt were on the alert to bring about Disunion then :and one of the most significant paragraphs

"WE MUST FIGHT-to that complexion must "it come at last. The chance of a compromise is hopeless. Suppose there was room for "hope, it can only be found in further rendi "tion. What have we left to give up? No-"thing-not even one Constitutional principle. "Mr. Polk sacrificed us on the Wilmot, on the of the First Missouri Regiment, was left upon the field for four days, and is now doing well.

Brave fellow. After he had fallen, though by throwing behind him his voluntary profes.

"Oregon questions. But surrender had been "made long before. Washington yielded the "Bank and Tariff questions. We do not dispute his bonesty or his general greatness .-'He was the first President and was skillful 'in public affairs ; he gave to his administration a tone which is now well-nigh ruining "the Republic. But let that pass. The pre-"sept is demonstrating, and the future more clearly demonstrate, our observation. "Mr. Calbonn said to us once : 'I would not 'swap reputations with Washington; he did 'not understand the Government and Consti-'tution. The fact was notorious at the time. 'Hamilton knew it ; Adams knew it ; all of that time knew it. I am against canon-'izing saints and politicians, and if I die be-'fore you do, don't let me be put in the calen-

" 'der.' As near as the editor can remember, the foregoing is verbatim et literatim ' The views we have quoted are significant in many ways. Whilst one of the Secession or nullification school thus bitterly complains of the "Toriff." it would hardly be believed that Mr. Calhoun, Mr. McDuffee, the South Caro- glass, but being refused permission, be dashed lina delegation in fact, including Mr. Rhett, voted for that "bill of abomination" -- the Tariff | this haughty and passionate Czar. of 1842 !- and if anything could account for the arrogance of the politicians of the South which shows that three centuries have not Carolina school, which has at length ended in | changed the German's devotions to his favoran attempted disruption of the Government and the Union, these declarations of their chalk, protected by glass, which may be great chief would do it. It shows conclusive guessed to be "Peter," and tradition says ly the origin of that deep dissatisfaction with the course of legislation, with the Government as constituted, which has kept the politicians of South Carolina for so many years playing the role of agitators, with an utter reckessness of the evil consequences to follow .-But that other States-States led by enlight. theology, and philosophy. The latter conened and able men-should have imitated his tains a fine female figure, which my guide sourness and come under such induences is

the marvel of the age.
It is conclusive of something more. The men who thought that "wisdom would die" with John C. Calhoun will never yield except to the most completely crashing circumstances. With no reverence for the views and the pointed to a plain stone at my feet, labors of the founders of the Republic, madly ambitious, soured and disappointed, they will justify the declarations of Mr. Keitt to involve neat bronze tablet, with his name, and date all the States "in one common ruin" if they can. The only question with the people of Maryland and the other States South is are they willing to follow these maddened and ignorant politicians to atter destruction? Is there not time, even yet, to pause in their career, after seeing to what awful calamities their leadership has already brought States more conservative in character in this section of the Uni There can be no question as to what is wise for Maryland .- Bultimore American,

The Esquimaux. The ordinary routine of the Esquimanx life n most localities is as follows : In the mouth of September, the band, consisting of, perhaps five or six families, moves to some well known pass, generally some narrow neck of land between two lakes, and there await the southerly migration of the reindeer. When these and mals approach the vicinity, some of the young men go out and gradually drive them towards the pass, when they are met by other hunters, who kill as many as they can with the bow and arrow. The bulk of the berd is forced into the lake, and there the liers in wait at the hajacks spear them at leisure. Hooting in this way, day after day, as the deer are passing, a large stock of venison is generally procured. As the country abounds in natural ice cellars. As the country abounds in natural ice cellsrs. When is a ship like a girl in love! When or at least everywhere affords great facilities she is attached to the boys (buoys).

Who is to be his successor remains to be for constructing them in the frozen subso Who is to be his successor remains to be seen. There is not one of all the banditti who may be called his equal. The Vice President, Stephens, with his feeble, fragile frame, could not endure the weight of labor labor of the could not endure the weight of labor labor labor of the could not endure the weight of labor and of shame. Honter is a timid, selfish, summer than can be then consumed, part of parrow man, who never rose to the dignity of the flesh is dried, but later in the season it is a bold fight, and who never figured, save as marely laid up in some cold cleft of a rock the follower of another. Toombs is an uncertain, vapid, noisy gascon; Slidell distinguished only for the venom of his politics; cold weather comes on, it is only the more cold weather comes on, it is only the more

agreeable to the Esquimaux palate.

In the autumn, also, the migratory flocks of geese and other birds are laid under contribution, and salmon-trout and fish of various kinds are taken. In this way a winter stock of provisions is procured, and not a little is reanimal food only, get through a surprising quantity. In the autumn, the berries of the arctic fruit-bearing-plants are eaten, and the half-digested lichens in the psunch of the reindeer are considered to be a treat; but in other seasons this people never tastes vegetables, and even in summer animal food is alone deemed essential. Draughts of warm blood from a newly killed animal, are considered as from a newly killed animal, are considered as contributing greatly to preserve the hunter in health. No part of the entrails is rejected as unfit for food; little cleanliness is shown in the preparation of the intestines, and when they are rendered crisp by frost, they are eaten as delicacies without farther cooking. On parts of the coast where whales are common, August and September are devoted to the pursuit of these animals, deer hunting being also attended to at intervals. The killing of s whale secures winter feasts and abundance of of oil for the lamps of a whole village, and light, the winter houses are shandoned for the to the state of the larder. The party then moves off seaward, being guided in discover-ing the breathing holes of the seal or walrus by their dogs. At this time of the year buts are built of snow for the residence of the band, and in no season of the year is the hunter's skill more tested, the seal being a very wary animal, and with acute sight, smell and hearing. It is no match, however, for the Esquimaux hunter, who, sheltered from the keep blast by a semi circular wall of snow, will sit motionless for hours, watching for the bubble of air that warns him of the seal coming up to breathe. And scurcely has the animal raised its nostrils to the surface before the harpoon

enters in its body. This sport is not without the danger that adds to the excitement of success. The line attached to the point of the harpoon is passed in a loop round the hunter's loins, and should the animal be has struck be a large seal or walras, woe betide him if he does not instantly plant his feet in the notch cut for the purpose in the ice, and throw himself in such a position that the strain on the line is as nearly as possible brought into the direction of the length of the spine of his back and axis of his lower limbs. A transverse pull from one of these powerful beasts would double him up across the air hole, and perhaps break his back; or, if the opening be large, as it often is when the spring is advanced, he would be dragged under water and drowned. Accidents of this kind are but too common. When the seals come out on the ice to bask in the powerful rays of a spring sun, the Esquimaux hunter knows how to approach them by imitating their forms and motions so perfectly that the poor animals take him for one of their own species, and are not undeceived until he comes near enough to thrust his lance into one. The principal seal-fishery ends by the disruption of the ice, and then the reindeer are again numerous on the shores of the Arctic Sea, the birds are breeding in great flocks, and the aunusl routine of occupation, which has been briefly sketched, commences snew.

Luther's Residence at Wittenberg Ascending a rough, neglected stairway, entered the room in which Lather resided after his marriage. His old furniture is still will there. There is the table on which he wrote -the chair on which he sat-a kind of double seat, where he used to read and converse with his Catharina-all chipped and sliced by Vandal travellers. There, too, is the old large stove, whose plates are covered with figures of the four evangelists, cast after devices by Luther himself. That, fortunately, cannot be cut into chips. A little case, protected by glass doors, contains a number of relics, such as specimens of his handwriting, some old documents and embroidery wrought by his wife. There are fragments of a drinking glass, said to have been broken by Peter the Great. When a young man he visited Wittenberg, and desired to carry away the it in pieces on the floor-an act worthy of

There, too, is a beer mug of large size, ite beverage. Over the door is a scrawl in guessed to be "Peter," and tradition says was written the Czar. If so, the scribbling propensity is not confined to Americans. In an adjoining room is the desk from which the great Reformer lectured. On its front are four circular paintings, representing the four faculties of the university-law, medicine, said was a likeness of Catharina, showing alike Luther's taste and affection. On the walls are portraits by Cranach. There is also a cast taken after Luther's death.

I was looking at these monuments, and asked where is Luther's, when my guide was a part of the floor, whereon was the name of Luther. Removing this there is a of birth and death. Such is the simple monument; a similar one marks where Melancthon sleeps - Bishop Simpson's Letters.

WHAT PARSON BROWNLOW SAYS .- The Washington Republican publishes a private letter from Parson Brownlow, editor of the Knoxville (Tennesser) Whig, in which this

passage occurs :"An order has been made at Richmond, to suppress the publication of the Knoxville Whig, but the cotice has not been served on me yet. I have given them the devil in this day's paper, and shall continue to say just what I please, until my office is closed or de-

stroyed by brute force. "They have about run me ashore in a peconiary sense - broke up my business - with held all letters containing subscriptions; and thus I am driven to the wall with more subscribers on my list than the eight Secession papers of East Tennessee all put together. But I will starve, or beg my bread of Union men, before I will surrender to this vile her-

Taking pay in the same coin -selling tulips to a pretty girl, and squaring accounts with a kiss, (two lips.)

sey of Secession,"