SUNBURY



AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 9.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1862.

JOB PRINTING.

Larger Advertisements as per agreement

One square of 12 lines, 3 times, 25

Every subsequent insertion, 25
One square, 5 months, 5 00
Six menths, 5 00
One year, 8 00
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum, 5 00
Merchants and others advertising by the year, with the privilege of inserting different advertising weekly, 10 00
Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

We have connected with our establishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to OLD SERIES, VOL. 22, NO. 35. execute, in the neatest style, every variety of

mercial College,

N. E. Corner of 7th and Chestnut ste., Philadelphia TMIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the 18th year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business

Men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to sford young men facilities for thorough preparation for

voung men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanhip, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of instruction is peenliar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal. In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this institution offers facilities superior to any other in the yountry, for young men wishing to prepare for instincts, and to obtain at the same time a diploma, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

Est Crittenden's Series of Treatises en Book-

Which will prove a Mercantile House.

[3º Crittenden's Series of Treatises on BookKeeping, now more widely circulated than any other
work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, Attorney at Law.
February 8, 1862.—1y

JOHNS & CROSLEY. SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED GUTTA PRECHA CEMENT ROOFING,

THE cheapest and most durable Roofing in use. It is Fire and Water Proof. It can be applied to new and old Roofs of all kinds, and to Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles. THE COST IS ONLY ABOUT ONE-THIRD THAT OF TIN, AND IT IS TWICE AS DUBABLE.

Gutta Percha Cement, For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Reofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and will not crack in cold, or run in warm These materials have been thoroughly tested in

New York and all parts of the Southern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in their favor. They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at a "NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."

These materials are put up ready for use, and for shipping to all parts of the country, with full printed directions for application.

Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail or in person, at our Principal Office and Warehouse, 78 William Street, (Corner of Liberty Street,) New York.

JOHNS & CROSLEY.

AGENTS WANTED!—Terms Cash!!

June 1, 1861.—19

THE LATEST STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS,

ARE CONSTANTLY MADE AT THE

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment JACOBO. BECK, Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

THE subscriber has just received and opened a large assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Vestings, &c. of the latest styles. In addition to his stock he is constantly receiving new supplies from the city, herping a full assortment of the most substantial and latest styles of Goods in the city markets. He is prepared to make to order all kinds of Gentlemen's and Boy's wear, such as

DRESS COATS, FROCK COATS, BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, PANTALOONS, &c., &c., of the very latest style, and in the most substantia manner, at short notice.

Any Goods not on hand, will be furnished from

Philodelphia, by giving two days notice.

1 2 Call and examine my stock. No charges made for showing.

JACOB O. BECK. Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MIN-UTE PREEZER!

As Improved for 1859 and 1860, By E. KETCHAM & CO., 289 Pearlst., New York THE only Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The one hastens the freezing of the cream the other removes it as fast as frozen.

The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity

The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure.

For sale in all the principal cities and towns in the

Union. Each Freezer accompanied with a book of reciper PRICES.

4 quarte, 6 quarte, Apply to H. B. MASSER, Sunbury, Pa. March 29, 1862.

ROCKEFELLER & BOYER,

Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa.

A. JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON

B. BOYER, respectfully announce that they
have entered into copartnership in the practice of
their profession, and will continue to attend to all their profession, and will continue to attend to all business entrusted to their charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Montour, premptly, faithfully and carefully. Special atten-tion will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the GER-MAN language.

Office—Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel. Sainbury, February 4, 1860.

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.

Title subscriber, having opened in Thompson's Brick Building, Mill street, Danville, a large and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, comprising the best brands of Brandies, Gin, Old Ryc, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Ma-deira, Champagne and other Wince, of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesale, at the lowest city prices. Tavera-keepers, by baying of us, can save at least the freight.

at least the freight. Persons desirous of purchasing liquors for FAMILY USE,

may rely upon being furnished with a pure and unadulterated article. unadulterated article.

Being determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap, he respectfully solicits the putronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to.

JEREMIAH S. HALL. Danville, June 16, 1860.

Save your Fruit, BY using Mason's Patent Sheet Metal Screw Top Preserve Jar. MASON'S PATENT SHEET METAL SCREW TOP!

All that is necessary being to screw the Cap down upon the Rubber Gasket, which is placed outside upon the shoulder of the Jar. 1 of an inch distant from the top; prevent the possibility of the flavor of the fruit being injured by coming in contact with the Rubber. Persons desiring these Jars can be supplied by leaving their orders with H. B. MASSER, Agent. Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

Franklin House, REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cor. Howard and Franklin Street, a few Squares West of the Northern Contrat Railroad Depot, BALTIMORE.

TERMS, SI PER DAY.

G. LEISENRING, Proprietor
July 10, 1859—II

Crittenden's Philadelphia Com- HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

M C. GRARHART HAS RETURNED WITH A NEW STOCK OF Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys.

Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys.

It seems as if a new age, a new life was opining upon us, animaling every heart to nobler deeds and higher aim; 'Art. Literature and Scieuse will glow anew, and seek to develope abilimer be utiles and grander conception.

The business world, too, must feel the new influence and every part be quickened and strengthened by an increased vitality, which shall urge us on with electric speed to the consummation of greater things than was ever dreamed of in the Philosophy of the past.

Animated by the enthusiasm which pervades all classes, and desirous of doing his share towards "The great events of the Age," the subscriber would respectfully inform the good people of SUNBURY and the public generally, that he has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with the largest and choicest stock of Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys, that has ever been brought to this section of country. He is also manufacturing all kinds of Confectionaries, Ac., to fill up orders, wholesale or retail, at short notice. Among his stock of CONFECTIONARIES may be found:

French Secrets, Gum Drops, all kinds secht,

French Secrets, Gum Drops, all kinds scent. Burned Almonds.

Love Drops, all kindsscent,
Love Drops,
Mint Drops, red and white,
Jelly Cakee,
Fruit Drops,
Stick Candies, of all scents,
Rock Candy,
Almond Candy Cream White, " Lemon, Common Secrets FRUIT. Prunes, Figs, Nuts of all kinds.

LEMON SYRUP of a superior quality, by the single or dozen. A superior quality of Tobacco and Segars, and a variety of Confectionaries, Fruit, Toys, &c., all of which is offered cheap at wholesale and retail.

The Remember the name and place **A

M. C. GEARHART,

Market street, 3 doors west of E. Y. Bright & Son's

Sunbury, April 14, 1861.—1y

SUNBURY STEAM PLOURING

THE subscribers having taken pessession of this first class FLOURING MILL, are prepared to receive grain of all kinds, and to do custom work at the shortest notice. Customers will have their grists ground immediately upon their being left at the Mill. As it is the intention of the firm to stock the Mill. a large supply of grain will be constantly kept on hand, and flour by the quantity can always be obtained. The greatest care will be taken to turn out a superior quality of flour, for which the mill is admirably adapted. Strict attention will be paid to the wants of customers, and the patronage of the public generally is respectfully requested.

Sunbury, June 23, 1866. MORGAN & CO. MILI.

Lumber! Lumber! PHILIP SHAY, Muncy, Lycoming county, Pa., INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he constantly keep on hand Boards, Shingles, Lath, Joists, and all kinds of Lumber and building materials, which he will sell at the lowest prices.

March 30, 1861.

War! War! War! COME FROM THE NORTH, COME FROM THE SOUTH.

COME FROM THE EAST. COME FROM THE WEST-Save the country and build yourselves homes, for now is the time to get your Lumber cheap. Yes, LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!! can be purchased at low rates at the STEAM SAW.

IRA T. CLEMENT, SUNBURY, PA., Such as Panel Lumber, Frame Lumber, Hoards, Siding, Shingles from \$3 to \$8 per thousand, Plastering Lath, Paling, Roofing Lath, &c., &c.
All bills ordered, for any kind of Lumber, will be for any kind of Lumber, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

IRA T. CLEMENT.

Sunbury, March 9, 1861. CPALDING'S Prepared Glue and Shelley's Mu-Cilage, price per bottle and brush, 25 cents.
Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark and Benzine, for removing grease, for sale at the office of the Sunbury

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. CO. PASSENGER TRAINS FOR POTTSVILLE, READ-

ING AND HARRISBURG. MORNING, LINE DAILY (Sandays Excepted.)
CALLOWHILL STREETS, PHILADELAHIA (Pass enger entrances on Thirteenth and on Callowalli Streets, at 800. A. M., connecting at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Railroad 4.15 P. M. train running to Pittsburg; the Cumberland Valley 1,50 P. M., train running to Chambers; Carlisle, &c., and the Northern Cantral Reitroad 1,20 P. M., train running to Sunbury, &c.

AFTERNOON LINES

Lenve New Deckt, CORNERS OF BROAD AFD CALL

Leave New Depot, COINTER OF BROAD AED CAL-LOWAILL STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances on Thirteenth and Callowbill streets.) For POTTSVILLE and HARRISBURG, at 3,15 Pt M., All I.Y. connecting at Harrisburg with the Northern Cen-ral Railrond for Sanbury, Williamsport, Elmira &c. Express train from New York via Eastron, makes close connection with Reading Mail and Accommodation trains, connecting at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Central 1.15 A. M., train running West. For READING, only at 4.30 A. M., (Sudays ex-septed.)

DESIGNATES VIA PRILADI	(LPHT)	A AND READING BAILBOY
Frem Philadelphia,	Mil	
To Phoenixville,	98	1
Reading,	58	Philadelphia and Reads
Lebanon,	86	and Lebanon Valley R.
Harrisburg,	110	,
Dauphin,	124	i .
Millersburg.	142	Northern Central
Trevorton Junction,	150	Railread.
Sunbury,	169	Tremerae.
Northumberland.	171	
Lewisburg,	178	\$
Miltou,	182	
Muncy,	197	Sunbary and Erie R. R.
Williamsport,	209	COMMISSION STORY FIELD
Jersey Shore,	222	
Lock Haven,	235	F
Ralston,	231	Williamsport and Elm
Troy,	261	Railroad.
Elmira.	287	3000000000

The S. A. M. and 3.15 P. M. trans CONNECT DAILY T. PORT. CLINTON, (Sandays excepted.) with the ATTAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT, AND ERIE AILROAD, making close connections with last to IAGARA FALLS, CANADA, the WEST, AND OUTHWEST.

DEPOT IN PHILADELPHIA. Corner of BROAD AND CALLOWHILL Street, W. H. Mell-HENNEY, Secretary. February 22, 1862.

Important to Lovers of Good Tea. BRIGHT & SON invite attention to their Stock of Prime Green and Black Tea. Sunbury, June 15, 1861.

"THE UNION," PTON 8. NEWCOMER, Proprietor

THIS HOTEL is central, convenient by Passanger
Cars to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the comforts and wants of the
business public. Egr Terms, \$1 50 per day. September 21, 1861.—1y

NATRONA COAL OIL!

Warranted Non-Explosive, of equal to any KEROSENE.

Why buy explosive Oil, when a few cents more pullon will furnish you with a perfect Oil!

Made only by FA. SALT MANUPACTURING COMPANY, February 15, 1862.-19 Walnut Street. Philadelphia SAPONIFIER : SAPONIFIER!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER

All Kitchen Grease can be made into good S Directions Accompanying Each Box ! SOAP is an easily made with it, as making a cup of coee. Manufactured only by the Patenties.
PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
February 15, 1852—17

Ingrained Carpets, MANUFACTURED and for sale by M. Peiper & Co.; Leibrandt and McDowell's Building, North East corner Second and Race streets, Philadelphia GOODS GUARANTEED.

October 27, 1860. THE subscriber offers his services to the citizen of Sunbury and vicinity, in Tuning Pianes — Orders left at the Central Hotel, will be attended to Sunbury, Jan 13, 1862—if O KIMBALL SELECT POETRY.

Tun following stantag were written by Brigadier General Lander, (the noble patriot who is now no more,) on hearing that the Confederate troops had said that "Pewer of the Massachusetts officers would have been killed at Ball's Fluff, if they had not been too proud to surrender."

"OURS." Ay, deem us proud! for we are more Than proud of all our mighty dead; I'roud of the bleak and rock-bound shore A crowned oppressor cannot tread. Proud of each rock and wood and glen. Of every river, lake, and plain; Proud of the calm and earnest men Who claim the right and will to reign

Proud of the men who gave us birth, Who battled with the stormy wave, To sweep the red man from the earth, And build their homes upon his grave. Proud of the holy summer fform,
They traced in blood upon its sod;
The rights of freemen yet unborn,
Proud of their language and their God.

Proud, that beneath our proudest dome,
And round the cottage-tradled hearth,
There is a welcome and a home For every stricken race on earth. Proud that you slowly sinking sun Saw drowning lips grow white in prayer, O'er such brief acts of duty done As honor gathers from despair.

Pride—'tis our watchword, "Clear the boats!
"Holmes, Putnata, Bartlett, Pierson—here!
And while this crary wherry floats,
"Let's save our wounded!" cries Revere. Old State—some sonls are rudely sped— This record for thy Twentieth corps, Imprisoned, wounded, dying, dead, It only asks, "Has Sparta more?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANQUET TO GENERAL CAMERON. We publish the following extracts from a speech by General Cameron, at a Banquet given to him by his neighbors, and fellowcitizens who best know him, previous to his departure for St. Petersburg as Minister to the bridges on the Wilmington and Baltimore. Russia, and regret we cannot give room for more road were burned, it became absolutely the whole. General Cameron does not deny that he may have made some mistakes, but he shows that his slanderers are either disappointed contractors or Breckinridge sym-

pathizers with the rebels. I took a sent last year in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet against my own judgment, without consulting my taste for the position, and, I may say, against my own determination. I resigned that post when I thought my mission was ended in organizing, equipping. and supplying, under the most adverse circumstances, a larger army than had ever been raised at any period of human history. When I did accept the place it was with the perfect understanding between Mr. Lincoln and myself that whenever I thought proper to resign I should be priviliged to do so; and when a vacancy occurred in the appointment to Russia, he offered me the post, and I was glad to accept it. Why, gentlemen, I toiled in that Department as no man ever toiled before: I have told you that in my younger years I worked for twenty hours out of the twenty-four for successive months but that labor was nothing in comparison with the overpowering toil which I underwent at Washington. To say nothing of the extraordinary necessities of the Department, arising from an unforseen and threatening national emergency. The doors of my private dwelling were besieged from daylight to the latest hours of the night; the department was surrounded on all hands, and at all hours. Certain members of Congress, who figure in the vote of censure, were ever besieging my doors, and often patiently waiting for hours to catch a part of the drippings from the War Department. Mean-while I managed the delicate and trying affairs of my situation as wisely as I knew how. Of course I committed some errors; but I did not commit the wrong with which I am charged in the resolution of Congress, I solemnly assert that neither in motive nor deed can I be justly chargeable with the commission of any wrong in the administration of those affairs, and I am proud to say here in reviewing my official conduct, I see no act which I would not repeat under the

same circumstances. Now, gentlemen, in regard to the Congressional committee of investigation of which the country has heard so much, I have reason to believe that the original intention of its appointment was to control the War Department and place money in the pockets

of its members. The investigating committee of Congress have said that the muskets made at the Springfield armory cost only \$12 apiece. That assertion like many others that have been made in connection with supplies for

the army, is not the fact. When we expected large arrivals of soldiers from Pennsylvania and other States, and there was nothing to feed them with, the Acting Commissary General came to me and said, "I can now buy two thousand beeves if I pay two or three cents a pound

more than they should be worth. "Well, I replied," "pay it," (applause pay a dollar per pound sooner than a soldier hould suffer, but be guarded that your contract ceases when a supply can be had at the customary price"—which was done. He made a contract for two thousand beeves, and the whole world rung with the announcement that the Secretary of War had cheated the government in order to enrich some favorite, and yet the contract was made with my personal enemies. So, again, I was censured at the battle of Bull's for not having sufficient cavalry in the field. Yet I could not speak in my own defence, for the safety of the government compelled me to secreey. Plenty of horsemen offered their services; but I had no pistols, swords nor carbines to give them; and I did not want the world to know that such was our condition. My function was to raise an army of the largest kind in the shortest possible time, and to supply them with what-ever needful material I could first lay hands upon. But then the ery was "he has got too many." Of course, then again I was cheating the government, by giving my friends all the horse contracts. [Laughter.] Well, Mr. Mayor, the horses have been in service and the country has been saved. Those who then cried "no more horses," to-day can see sdvertisements for the purchase of an increased number; and to-day I saw also an adver-

more muskets. Had the material resources of the government been, in any manner, commensurate with the emergency, the war would have been terminated ere this. So far as concerns myself, I would rather have had a million of guns too many rather than that a single soldier in any of our battles should have of them are bung, others cropped and brand-been sacrificed for the want of a weapon. I

tisement asking for proposals to furnish

suppose that had I been the willing tool of THE LUTHERAN SYNOD AND THE suppose that had I been the willing tool of every man who wanted to rob the government, and if in place of attending to my duties, I had been content to receive men at my house and treat them to the hospitalities of my social and political position, or allowed them to control me in the discharge of my duties, those men who now attempt to slander me would now be most profuse in compliment and profession. More than this, had I remained in the War Department until this vote came off, I should doubtless have received the compliment paid to my late and esteemed colleague, Mr. Welles, [Laughter.] He was charged with having [Laughter.] He was charged with having improperly employed a man to purchase ships; yet the House of Representatives voted down a resolution to eensure him by about the same vote that they censured me for having secured the services of an em-ployee. Mr. Welles obtained the assistance referred to long after the excitement and of a government, and when we did not know

Dawes, who appears to be most active in the persecution against me. I understand he is a little prosecuting attorney, living Boston, own nearly all the stock in the Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. Notwithmoney on account of this war, by the transroad were displeased because a certain pornecessary to construct a new line of trave to Washington. By my direction, the President of the Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. Thompson, in connection with the Wilmington road, made arrangements to run a line of boats from Perryville to Annapolis, and succeeded in getting the project into successful operation. This new route was used until the Baltimore and Ohio road was taken possession of by me for the government, and until the bridges of the Wilmington road be delivered from treason and anarchy. were rebuilt. In the meantime, an arrangespecial favors. Having my whole time occupied in preparing an army out of raw and | pation. undisciplined soldiers, of course I may have

to my old friends and neighbors I would do myself the simple justice to speak plainly. It would be needless for me to attempt to convince you of my honesty of purpose and intention in every official act of my your decision upon my character as your

fellow citizen. [Great applause.] I leave you with great reluctance. It has been the dream of my life to go abroad in some position that would enable me to catch a proper glimpse of the beauty and grandeur of the old world; and as the time draws near when I shall bid you a parting adieu, approach it with pain caused by the sepa-

ration from old and dear friends. Perhaps I have said enough-it may be too much. I desire to state to you, however, that my relations with the President have always been those of the highest respect He is an honest, high-minded gentleman, as well as a faithful public officer. (Applause.)

This rebellion will be ended after a while, and with it we will end the cause of this and all future internal strife, as I hope.-(Great applause.) I have never been an abolitionist. I am not one now. But if I had the power, I would call into the field every man able to shoulder a musket, whether he be white or black, that this war may be brought to a speedy and certain close. And I believe we will come to that. I do not believe that, after a while, when the hot Southern climate is killing our soldiers who are fighting for the government, our people will be content to see their sons and brothers anticipate by "pegging out." A majority of the land. (Applause.) There cannot be die, when men acclimated to the South are of the land. [Applause.] There cannot be a doubt about how this slavery question is to be settled in the end. But, so far as I am concerned, I am willing to leave its disposal to the Great Ruler above. I would not punish the deluded rank and file after they have laid down their arms; I would not harm one hair on the head of a single individual who was entired or seduced upon misrepresentation to join the rebel army; but had I the leaders, I would do with them as I said I would do with the Mayor of Baltimore when he asked the President to send back the national troops from Cockeys-ville, and not allow them to pass through Baltimore. I said "let me alone, and I will hang him and his whole posse upon the trees around the War Department." Had I been allowed to do so, our troops would never have been impeded in their march through that city, and by such a course the rebellion would now have been crushed. Such are my opinions on that question, which, perhaps, I sometimes express unwisely for my own good; and this is another reason for the passage of the resolution to which I alluded. Every border State Representative who thinks his brother or son or kindred in the rebel ranks does not deserve hanging for his treason, voted in favor of that reso lution.

A SNAKE's tongue is not half so bad as a cross woman's, for, although it runs out prodigiously, there's no clatter to it

REBELLION. The general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States has recently been in session at Lancaster. This

scholars and divines in the country, took a deep interest in the present unhappy condeep interest in the present unhappy condition of our national affairs. The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the Synod:—

Were curious as to way matrimony made and the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. They have generally taken good care of the bloody battles which have taken place. WHEREAS, Our beloved country, after

having long been favored with a degree of political and religious freedom, security and prosperity, unexampled in the history of world, now finds itself involved in a bloody war to suppress an armed rebellion against its lawfully constituted government; Whereas, The word of God, which is the

confusion attending the commencement of the rebellion had ceased. I did so at a time loyal subjection to "the powers that be," when the country was almost totally bereft because they are "ordained of God," to be "terror to evil-doers and a praise to those who do well," and, at the same time, de-Now, gentlemen, I could narrate to you in this way many incidents of official connection with the War Department. Were it

cognize it as our duty to give public expression to our conviction of truth on this some where in Massachusetts. I am well aware of the real cause of his enmity, and I subject, and in every proper way to cowill briefly state it. Some people of Massachusetts, especially about the good city of the great interests of law and authority, of liberty and righteousness; Be it therefore Resolved, That it is the deliberate judg-

standing that road has accumulated more ment of this Synod that the rebellion against the constitutional government of portation of troops and war material for the government, than it ever did before in double the length of time; (which fact was chiefly owing to the confidence Lentertained in its President,) yet the management of the

and religion. Resolved, That, in the suppression of this ebellion, and in the maintenance of the Constitution and Union by the sword, we recognize an unavoidable necessity and a sacred duty which the government owes to the nation and the world; and that, thereore, we call upon our people to lift up holy hands in prayer to the God of battles. out personal wrath against the evil doers on the one hand, and without doubting the impelling. He says: righteousness of our cause on the other, that He would give wisdom to the President and

Resolved, That, whilst we regard this Baltimore, per soldier. But my action in been guilty, we nevertheless regard this this matter took money out of the purses of rebellion as more immediately the natural gentlemen in Boston, and Mr. Dawes, who appeared to represent the interests affected, domestic slavery in our land, and therefore initiate a system of constitutional emanci-

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with run counter to the desires of such gentle- all loyal citizens and christian patriots in men, and consequently, they now return the | the rebellious portions of our country, and we cordially invite their co-operation in liberty and religion.

Resolved, That our devout thanks are due am known to you personally, and I feel willing to abide by, and will fully appreciate crowned our arms; and whilst we praise frightful gloom of my own thoughts.

Months elapsed before my mind would reand magnify His name for the help and cations of the final triumph of our cause.

During a discussion, several amendments Dr. Hay, to the effect that we give thanks for slavery from the land, but the resolutions were passed as reported from the committee.

Important from Memphis.

The Memphis correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing under the date of the 27th of April, gives the following account of the Union sentiment in that place:

The occupation of New Orleans, of course, peus the mouth of the Mississippi, and federal gunboats have already started up the river in chase of one of our escaping stea-mers. They are looked for in the vicinity of Memphis within four days—a contingency which your correspondent will sagaciously Those most closely indentified with the Southern cause have already gone, and by the end of this week that sterling paper, the Memphis Appeal, with its hive of workers, will have followed in the wake. The Avalanche still continues its publication Memphis. Confederate money is refused here in dozens of places, and for small articles it is impossible to make use of this class of funds. Tennessee money is at a premium of from fifteen to twenty per cent. At Nashville it is selling at the same rate.— Some of the merchants have closed their stores rather than sell their goods for Con federate money, which they cannot use; and whenever it is accepted, the surplus of each is being invested in real estate, jewelry, plate and diamonds. Sugar has risen two cents and a half. Those who remain in Memphis are the financial graybeards whose property and pecuniary interests are at stake and they have been first on the black list at the approach of danger to sound the alarm, produce panic, and discredit the success of

the confederacy.

A large portion of the so-called "Hom Guard" are among those who will tender their respects to the federal soldiery. The ladies, as ever, are true as steel, together with hundreds of brave men who cannot leave; but, besides these, the fighting population being largely represented in the field few can be singled out with whom the alquence than the interests of the confederacy.

Irving's Love. Much mystery has attached to the celibacy of Washington Irving. While upon every other point or peculiarity of the great wri-ter's character and career his familiar friends body, composed of some of the ablest of his admirers, an aggravating reticence has

> of tradition—and the manner of mentioning which made Irving appear the model of constancy, if not the hero of a romance. But the circumstance of his bachelorhood remained a simple, patent, unexplained fact; the theme of many wonderings, the warp and woof of much imagining—nay more, the substructure of a thousand sweet sympathies outgushing from other hearts whose loves showing the white feather more than any

had not been lost but gone before.

It is doubtful if a secret of the sort—all things considered-was ever before so carefully and completely kept. For once the impertinent were held at bay, the prying were baulked, and the sympathetic, even, discouraged. The time for its disclosure had not come, and surely when intimates and relatives were debarred from the remonecessary I would give you some particulars necessary necessary I would give you some particulars necessary ne but proper that the truth should burst forth upon the world, if at all, in Irving's own selected time and in his own pathetic langreatest possible contempt and indignation

It was while engaged in writing his "History of New York," that Irving, then a young man of twenty-six, was called to mourn the somewhat sudden death of Matilda Hoffman, whom he had hoped to call his wife. This young lady was the second daughter of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, and the These men said they were tired of fighting sister of those two talented men, Charles the battles of such a State. The war had Fenno Hoffman, the poet, and Ogden Hoffman, the eminent jurist.

In her father's office Washington Irving

had essayed to study law, and with every prospect, if industrious and studious, of a partnership with Mr. Hoffman, as well as a matrimonial alliance with Matilda. These high hopes were disappointed by the decease of the young lady on the 26th of April, 1809,

in the eighteenth year of her age.

There is a pothos about Irving's recital of the circumstances of her death, and of his impelling. He says:
"She was taken ill with a cold. Nothing

was thought of it at first, but she grew rapidly worse, and fell into a consumption. I cannot tell you what I suffered. * I saw her fade rapidly away; beautiful and and placing them where the cool breeze more beautiful and more angelical to the ment was made by the Harrisburg, Reading and New Jersey roads, to reduce the fare from Six to four dollars from New York to Baltimore, per soldier. But in the Harrisburg Reading and national sins of which we have ing eloquence that was overpowering. I zephyrs to him, and was soon wrapped in saw more of the beauty of her mind in that delirious state than I had ever known before. Her malady was rapid in its career, and bor of mats, the traveled highway, and hurried her off in two months. Her dying across the street into a neighbor's house, became my enemy. This is the only reason for his opposition of which I am aware. I do not know him further than that he was the sanction of Congress, to extend aid from three days and nights I did not leave the done up for the afternoon toilette.—[Letter] frequently hanging about the War Department to any State in house, and scarcely slept. I was by her ment in common with other applicants for which slavery exists, which shall deem fit to when she died; all the family were assembled. bled round her, some praying, others weeping; for she was adored by them all. I was the last one she looked upon. * * * I cannot tell you what a horrid state of mind I was in for a long time. I seemed to care for nothing; the world was a blank to me. This theme is by no means a pleasant one offering united supplications at a Throne of for me; but after the recent wrong which has been done me I felt that when talking distracted country, re-establish fraternal resolitude, yet could not enjoy society. There has been done me I felt that when talking distracted country, re-establish fraternal reto my old friends and neighbors I would do lations between all the States, and make our was a dismal horror continually in my mind, land, in all time to come, the asylum of the that made me fear to be alone. I had often oppressed, and the permanent abode of to get up in the night and seek the bedroom of my brother, as if the having a human being by me would relieve me from the Months clapsed before my mind would resume any tone-but the despondency I had succor He has graciously afforded to our suffered for a long time in the course of this land and naval forces, in enabling them to attachment, and the anguish that attended into my disposition, which have ever since hung about it. * * I seemed to drift about without aim or object, at the mercy

were offered to the flird resolution, one by of every breeze; my heart wanted anchor age. I was naturally susceptible, and tried the prospect of the removal of the evil of human to form other attachments, but my heart recur to what it had lost; and whenever there was a pause in the hurry of novelty The action of the Synod on this question and excitement, I would sink into dismal for that distinguished gentleman. I enter-tain as great a respect for him as for any one with whom I have ever been associated.—

The action of the Synon on this question and exercise as, I dejection. For years I could not talk on the subject of this hopeless regret; I could not even mention her name; but her image was continually before me, and I dreampt of her incessantly,"
Such was the language in which Irving poured forth his sorrows and sad memories

in a letter written many years ago to a lady who wondered at his celibacy, and expressed the wish to know why he had never married. Can words more graphically describe the shipwreck of hope, or more tenderly depict e chivalric devotion of a faithful lover? How sweetly, too, does Irving portray with his artist pen the lineaments of his loved one! He says, in the same letter, "The more I saw of her, the more I had reason to admire her. Her mind seemed to unfold itself leaf by leaf, and every time to discover new sweetness. Nobody knew her so well as I, for she was generally timid and silent; but in a manner, studied her excellence,-Never did I meet with more intuitive rectitude of mind, more native delicacy, more exquisite propriety in word, thought and action, than in this young creature. I am not exaggerating; what I say was acknowledged by all that knew her. Her brilliant little sister used to say that people began by admiring her, but ended by loving Matilda. For my part I idolized her. I felt at times rebuked by her superior delicacy and purity, and as if I was a coarse, unworthy being in comparison

Irving soldom or never mentioned this sad event, nor was the name of Matilda ever spoken in his presence. Thirty years after her death Irving was visiting Mr. Hoffman, and a grand-daughter, in drawing out some but for many years lived with her family at sheets of music to be performed upon the piano, accidentally brought with them a piece of embroidery, which dropped upon the floor. "Washington," said Mr. Hoffman, "this is a piece of poor Matilda's workman-

His biographer describes the effect as cleetric. "He had been conversing in the sprightliest mood before," says Pierre M. Zollicoffer fall. living, "and he sunk at once into otter silence, and in a few moments got up and left the house." Do any of the pages that record the "loves of the poets" glisten with that the Yankees are a great nation, quence than the interests of the confederacy.

All the specie of the Memphis bank is in one of the French banks of New Orleans.

Mathida Hollman by the life-long constancy and the graceful tributes of one, whose name, destined to a deathless renown, may not henceforth be dissevered from that of the carly loved, whose death the card it is in the soldier and young recruit the carly loved, whose death the card it is not be soldier and young recruit the carly loved, whose death the card it is not be soldier and young recruit the carly loved, whose death the card it is not be soldier.

made Washington Irving what he was, and what the world admires?

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS,-It has been remarked during this war the very State that caused the outbreak, and whose demagogues blustered and bragged the most lustily as to what they were going to do to the "Yankees," are seldom heard of in any of the bloody battles which have taken place. olinians have been mainly left to bear the brunt of the battles in their own States. It was stated in intercepted private letters, from rebels who were in the Bull Run battle, that others engaged in that affair. Mr. Reymond, on his visit to Williamsburg alludes to this

fact, in his notes on the sufferings of the rebel wounded. He says: Nearly all the wounded with whom I conversed in hospital seemed to regret their connection with the war, and many did not hesitate to say they could have borne their wounds better if received in a better cause. greatest possible contempt and indignation toward the South Carolina troops, whose habit it was, they said, to do all the brag-ging and shirk all the fighting. In not a single instance, they said, had a South Carolina regiment ever borne the brunt of a battle; they always took good care to get some other regiment in advance of them.ruined Virginia, and they had quite enough

JAPANESE WAITERS,-A waiting maid kneels at the side or behind the guest to pour out his ten or sakee, removes the shell from the egg with skilful handling of the chopsticks, separates the fish from the bones, and prepares it for your plate; nay, even will feed you, if you find it impossible to pick up your food with two straight sticks, laughing the while in a pleasant way at your clumsiness. The repast finished, tooth-picks come in on a salver—toothpicks of scented sassafras or laurel wood—and with them a little brasier of coals, for lighting pipes or eigars. The obliging damsel then brought in wooden head-rests or pillows, swept through the room, invited us to our siesta. The Bostonian could not resist the temptation of being fanned to sleep by the watchful bare-armed Hebe who wooed the forgetfulness, while I took my sent in the low window that looked out into the har-

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.-The United States have the following iron-clad vessels already built, contracted for, and propo-

The Monitor. The Galena, built at Mystic, The New Ironsides at Philadelphia, The Idirondack. The Stevens Battery,

The A. E. Stevens, built by Stevens,

Frigates recommended by Senate com-

mittee. Gunboats ordered by Massachusetts,

The State of New York will probably add one or two more, thus making a naval force of 50 iron-clad gunboats-greatly exceeding the combined iron-clad vessels of all Europe, and able to whip the navies of the world

Iron clad gunboats ordered by Congress, 20

McClellan's Address to his soldiers who were in the Williamsburg fight, was coul-stirring to the brave fellows engaged While quartered at Williamsburg, General M'Clellan rode out on Wednesday, while the troops were on dress parade. He rode along the line of Hooker's division until he reach ed the brigade in which the Fifth Wisconsin regiment was drawn up, and near where I was standing. Then raising his cap, he pronounced in clear and sonorous tones the ollowing words:

"My lads, I have come to thank you for your gallant conduct the other day. By your bravery and steady discipline you have saved the day. You have gained honor for the army, for yourselves, and for the States which are proud to own you as their sons. You shall have Williamsburg emblazoned on your banners. You have stood by me faithfully. Continue to do so and your grateful country will never forget you."

This stirring little speech called forth the utmost cuthusiasm. The whole army idoli-zes McClellan, and to be thus complimented by him was felt to be an honor indeed.

THE GRAVE OF ABRAHAM .- A correspondent, who met the Prince of Wales while travelling in the East, says: "The Prince was at Hebron while we were there. He and his suite obtained permission to visit the Cave of Machpelah, Abraham's burial place. They are the first Christians who have been allowed to enter it since the crusaders, nearly 700 years ago. Dr. Stanley says everything is kept in the most beautiful order, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the state in which the tombs are preserved. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph Sarah. Rebecca, and Leah are buried there

A FEMALE.-On Friday last a Federal soldier was arrested in Detroit for intoxica but for many years lived with her family at London, C. W., where they now reside. About five years ago she left home and went regiment. She served in the army three

WE ARE A GREAT NATION,-If an evi dence was wanting to convince the world a purer, brighter halo than is thrown around the name and character and memory of Matilda Hoffman by the life-long constancy vate while on guard one night was suddenly