

AMERICAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 15.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1862.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 22, NO. 41. Printing.

Crittenden's Philadelphia Com- HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS! M C. GEARHART mercial College,

HAS RETURNED WITH A NEW STOCK OF N. E. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys.

Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys.

It seems as if a new age, a new life was opening upon us, animating every heart to mobler deeds and higher alms! Art, Literature and Science will glow anew, and seek to develope sublimer beauties 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, &c., to fill up orders, wholesale or retail, at short notice. Among his steek of CONFECTIONARIES may be found:

Gam Drope, all kindsseen

Love Drops, Mint Drops, red and white

Surned Almonde. Creem White.

Jelly Cakes, Fruit Drops, Stick Candies, of all scents, Rock Candy, Almond Candy. Common Secrets. Liquorice, FRUIT. Bananas.

Prunes,
Figs,
Raisens, Nuts of all kinds
LEMON SYRUP Currents, dried,

of a superior quality, by the single or dozen a superior quality of Tobacco and Segars, and a variety of Confectionaries, Fruit, Toya, &c., all of which i offered cheep at wholessie and retail.

The Remember the name and place A. M. C. GEARHART.

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

Sunbury. April 14, 1861.—Ly

for preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal scale 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 THE subscribers having taken possession of this first class FLOURING MILL, are prepared to receive grain of all kinds, and to de 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, 1860. MORGAN & CO. They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at a trifling expense.
"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."

A Large Assortment of EVANS & WATSON 8 SALAMANDER SAFES. GREAT FIRE AT READING, PA.

February 12, 1862 GENTLEMEN—It gives me much satisfaction to inform you that in the severe fire which, on the morning of the 4th inst., entirely destroyed all my stock and materials, I had one of your Salamsander Fire Proof Safes. After enduring an intense red heat for seven hours, the Safe was opened, and the Books and Papers were preserved in an umblemished condition. I shall need another Safe as soon as I get in order. Yours, most respectfully, W. P. DICKINSON, Reading, Pa.

FIRE AT GREEN CASTLE.

Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa.)
August 31st, 1861.

Messrs, Evans & Warson, Philadelphia—Gentlemen: On the morning of the 22d of August, 1861, our Storehouse at Greencastle was destroyed by fire.
The Salamander Safe we purchased from you some few years since was in the above mentilined storehouse at the salamander Safe. and contained all our books, papers, cash, &c. which were preserved in a perfect condition, after being exposed to a most intense heat for several hours. inform us upon what terms you will sell us

Yours truly,
Salamander Safes, for Banks, Stores, Private
Families, &c. &c. Aleo, Evans & Watson's Patent
Alphabetical Bank Locks and Bank Vault Doors, equal to any made in the country, and sold on as good terms. E. & W. would respectfully refer to the following Banks and other parties, having their Safes and Locks now in use, to their entire satisfaction, and many others given at their Store.
USITED STATES MIST, Branch Bank, Shelbyville,
Philadelphia. Tennessee. Philadelphia. Tennesce.

Pottstown Bank, Pa.
Contesville Bank, Pa.
Stroudsburg Bank, Pa.
Jersey shore Bank, Pa.
Lock Haven Bank, Pa.
Union Bank, Baltimore.
Southwesters Park nion Bank, Baltimore. Southwestern Bank of Va. Paul and Swift, Bankers Culten Bank, Atlanta, Ga. Newark Bank, Del. W. G. Sterling, Wilkesb'e Bank of N. C., Raleigh, Lewisburg Bank, Pa. Other references given upon calling at our Stor No. 16 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

March 29, 1862.-1y Lumber! Lumber! PHILIP SHAY, Muney, Lycoming county, Fa I NFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand Beards, Shingles, Lath. Joists, and all kinds of Lumber and building aterials, which he will sell at the lowest prices.

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. Yee, LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER! con be purchased at low rates at the STEAM SAW.

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

IRA T. CLEMENT. All bills ordered, for any kind of Lumber, will be

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

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," UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. THIS HOTEL is central, convenient by Passanger Care to all parts of the city, and in every par-ticular adapted to the comforte and wants of the

Terms, \$1 50 per day. September 21, 1861 —1y NATRONA COAL OIL! Warranted Non-Explosive,
and equal to any KEROSENE.
Why buy explosive Oil, when a few cents more pe
gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil?

Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia February 15, 1862.—17

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER!! THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER

All Kitchen Grease can be made into good Song, us Directions Accompanying Each Box SOAP is as easily made with it, as making a cup of co.

Manufactured only by the Patentoes.

PA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY. February 15, 1862 -19

Ingrained Carpets. MANUFACTURED and for sale by M. Peipe Co.; Leibrandt and McDowell's Building, No East corner Second and Rade streets, Philadelphia GOODS GUARANTEED. October 27, 1860

SELECT POETRY.

TO THE SECESSION SYMPATHISER.

Twill be no thanks to you, good sir!

'Twill be no thanks to you.

When our troops come marching home from war,
The Red, the White, the Blue,
Still floating e'er them like a cloud
Of glory as they come;
While a nation's blessings, long and loud,
Shall shout their welcome home!

Oh! then 'twill be no thanks to you ! You frowned upon the toil;
At best 'twas folly in your view—
Until you saw the spoil.
You sighed, and looked amazing wise
At Justice's long delay!
And talked about a "compromise"
To keep the hounds at bay.

Oh ! yes 'twill be no thanks to you ! You never spoke one word Where hearts and hands and all are due,

That I have ever heard—
One cheering word of sympathy,
One patriotic prayer—
One word of faith and hope to be A charm against depair

Twill be no thanks to you, good sir,
Twill be no thanks to you,
When our troops come marching home from war.
The Red, the White, the Blue,
Still floating o er them like a cloud,
Of glory as they come;
White a nation's blessing, long and loud,
Shall shout their welcome home.

Yet you shall reap what they have sowed,

A country shall be yours; For heroes blood in streams has flowed, A richness that endures. Go cat the fat, and drink the sweet Bought by the brave and true-And yet remember as you eat, It is no thanks to you?

MISCELLA NEOUS.

[From the London American, June 4.] THE AMERICAN QUESTION AGAIN.

MR. TRAIN IN DEFENCE OF IRELAND AND TRISHMAN.

One of the chief points in the events of he week which have of late come under notice in the Discussion Halls in the state of Ireland. The recent agrarian murders have alarmed the landlords, and England and Ireland stand face to face, each calling the other bad names. Mr. Train, availing himself of repeated attacks against the United States, made a decided hit on Saturday night, in turning the argument on Ireland, and although the interruptions were frequent, he kept his ground, he undoubtedly having

FRIENDSHIP OF ENGLAND. Mr. Train-A lie oft repeated is twice told clander is the offspring of small minds. Envy is the consciousness of inferiority. Jealousy arises from doubt of one's own position. Small minds never praise. Large minds never forget a kindness. America's prosperity was England's misery. America's alleged adversity is England's happiness. Burns has blasted many a young man's pro-gress in life by his oft-quoted proverb, "See ourselves as others see us." Humanity is wiser in this age. Others see us about two feet high. Hope and ambition are blasted by friends. England is said to be our liceland? Poor Ireland! How sad is the our cousin, our friend. That friendship, dear relationship, has been strangely shown of late. Is England our stepmother? Several gentlemen see defeat, disaster, destruction to the Union armies. Where, pray? phecies are in vain.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE UNION ARMS. Is the slight repulse of the gunbouts before Richmond sufficient to point the meral t You have made the most of Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, and Big Bethel; that was I am disposed, for argument's sake, to agree before our army was on its feet; since then with you, and apply the rule to Ireland. victories in Italy and Germany were not more rapid or more brilliant. Success folin Missouri, Sigel in Arkansas, McClellan in Western Virginia, paved the way for the battle of Somerset. The fall of Forts Henry and Donelson; the capture of Nashville, Columbus, Bowling Green, New Madrid, and the Tenth Island; the taking of Forts Pickens, Pulaski, Macon, Jackson, and Pilow; the capture of New Orleans and the fall of Yorktown; the battles of Pea Ridge of Pittsburg Landing, and the pursuit of runaway armies past Williamsburg, at the bayonet point, up the James river, and on to Richmond, are incidents as worthy your remembrance as the fact of our Government securities standing firm at one hundred and four, after raising one hundred millions sterling-the largest war loan ever contracted since men used firearms. I am obliged to keep these facts before Secession England

and the Secession speakers of this hall.

ENGLISH DELAY IN CAMPAIGNS. All this in half a year, and yet you sneer at our delay. First thirty days, then sixty then ninety, and now you say we ask you again to wait. Be it so. Davis rested eight months before Washington, yet you complain if we stop eight days before Richmond. England is the last nation to talk of despatch. The only energy I have seen you show was on the Trent question. You say we ought to have closed the war months ago. Look over your own shoulder at George the Third. You were longer reaching Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, than you were in lea ving those places. With your drilled vete rans and hired Germans, it took you, in revolutionary times, seven years to evacuate city after city, and finally, your English Lord surrendered to an American General at York town. You were seven years in accomplish The difference simply is this :- You retired doubled up like a perambulator; as the American armies, on two occasions, have doubled up England in the manner he indi cates, I can see where he found the happy DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SECESSION AND REV

You see analogy between America's seees aon from England and America's secession from America. I don't. I see no comparison between the battles of our youth against your manhood, and the battles of our man hood against ourselves, unless it is that you employed Indians to scalp our people, so has You tyrannized over us; so did the South. But we rebelled against your taxes, they against the laws they made themselves. Such dishonest citizens as Davis, Floyd, Mason, Slidell, Beauregard, and their bad associates, bear no analogy to the heroes of Franklin-or such great Virginia names as Patrick Henry and George Washington. that the goddess who can thus reveal Man's highest glories, might his shame conceal.

Nor, blushing, show us the human race, All that is sordid, cowardly and base! In WASHINGTON she taught us to admire A statesman's wisdom and a patriots's fire, [cheers] Then turned the medal, that the world might see A traitors face in Arnold and in Lee!

You say we are too long in closing the All I can say is, that he did not get into Cronstadt, Too long! Yet you have been two years trying to put down the New Zelanders; and you remember your delay in the Crimea. If we have been too long, blame yourselves; your Ministry have done the mischief, and in a very short time will bury itself in the grave it dug for the Americans. A Government that moves a vote of confi-

dence to itself cannot be in a strong position. Lord Palmerston rules England; so did Car-dinal Wolsey! The Cardinal fell, and never regained again his foothold. DEFENCE OF IRELAND AND THE IRISH,

The two features of to-night's debate are misrepresentation of America and abuse of Ireland. America has many champions, Ireland none. I have spoken for Americans; I intend to say a word for the Irish. It chills my senses to hear you jeer, and sneer. and throw contempt upon that gallant race. Two millions of Irishmen are countrymen of mine—[cheers]—and I will not sit quietly and hear, in an English audience, Ireland trod down and abused. I like the Irish race. Ireland has done much for England; but what has England done for Ireland? What a record of crime, despotism and tyranny What a page of violence, injustice and bloodshed! Mr. — says no; show me, then an oasis in the desert of her history; show me a ray of sunshine in the darkness of her horizon. Poor Ireland! rich in nature, in France pinces England; America is copying and Shiel; where Power acted, and Moore sung his sweet melodies, and Sheridan Knowles wrote some of the finest dramas in our language-who last week, in his seventyeighth year, made a beautiful speech, full of

affection and tears for his native mountains. WHAT IRELAND HAS DONE FOR ENGLAND. Poor Ireland! what has she done that England should have treated her so ? The land that furnishes England with so many a great advantage by being so frequently called for before he rises to speak.

brave armies; whose sons to-day are leaders in the world—Premiers of two nations, and Generals in them all. You produced but one great name in your Napoleonic wars; his pictures are in your galleries, his monuments in your squares. That man was Arthur Wellesley, the Irish Duke of Wellington. Who rules to day in Spain? An Irishman—Marshall O'Donnel. Who won the great Italian battle? Stand forth Me-Mahon, the Irish Duke of Magenta. Who won the battle of Winchester, but the twice Senator, the shot proof Irishman, General James Shields? And who rules supreme in story of thy wrongs; every page of thy history is a record of robbery, pillage and con-quest! [Oh, bosh!] The gentleman has twice interrupted me; let me say to him that when he applies that word to my remarks, it signifies talent, brain and intellecaccuse him of possessing.

SECESSION APPLIED TO IRELAND.

All the speakers here to night have been and Newton. arguing that the Southern Confederacy ought to be acknowledged. Observing this, independent, more free, more happy, less labor during the pleasure of the President her customs, her laws or her religion. When the Romans made war they adopted the habits of the conquered people. England, She is not happy, not contented; vegetation grows in her streets and misery broods in the faces of her people. Let Ireland go; let Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. America acknowledge the Irish Confederacy,

HISTORY OF IRELAND. As Woods was historian of the Prince of Wales, so Giraldis Cambrensis recorded the incidents of Prince John in his Irish tour calling the peasants goats and sheep, which would become capital game for English sportsmen. Cambrensis Eversus was more caustic, yet equally ungenerous. One was Trollope the First, villifying the Irish people. The other was Trollope the Second, piling on the agony.

Centuries have gone since the armies of that old coquette, Elizabeth, cut through your peasantry. Long is the time since the old idiot, King James, overran that unhap-py land with his perambulating scaffolds and ready-made executioners. Poor Ireland!

what a life of conquest, Then Charles came, with his packed juries and confiscation, followed by Cromwell, expatriating eighty thousand of thy sons, and enocking down all thy churches, followed by the Second James and his excesses and the treaty of Limerick; and then comes the destruction of thy individuality. The Parliament Houses into stables for the King thy squares filled monuments to illustrate the overthrow of thy religion, and thy eves blinded by giving you eight millions a hundred representatives to Parliament, while England's eighteen millions have over a thousand. And this is the land where Ro bert Emmet told Lord Norbury his country's wrongs, and Daniel O'Connell stood boldly with defeat, we advance with victory. The up, and Smith O'Brien banished, and the gentleman said that McClellan would be O'Donoghue threatened if he dare to speak of the wrongs of his native land.

AMERICA THE FRIEND OF IRELAND.

You say, let the south go. I say let Ireland go. [Cheers; and a voice; "Ireland is now presperous." Yes, said Mr. Train, but what has made her so ! America! have added wealth to our land ? the Irish. Who build our factories, our canals and railways? the Irish. And in their well-paid labor, because well-carned, they find large sums of money, which they have been send ing back to their people for many years!— Ten millions sterling since the Famine, A noble trait of the Irish character. I like the Irish people, and your attacks on Ireland on account of the recent agrarian outrages are most unfair. Look over your criminal record, and you will find more brutal murders in England during the last year than in Ire associates, bear no analogy to the heroes of land. Have you lorgotten the Stepney mur-Massachusetts—Hancock, Adams, Otis and der, and the Road murder, and that of Nottingham Forest and Coventry ! or even, last week, that at Manchester, and another in London! You have as dark deeds on your calendar as Ireland has, and I cannot bear

spoken of as she is in England,

Let me say to the Irish people come to America, where you are appreciated; come over in thousands and hundreds of thousands where a welcome shall await you, for Americans cannot forget your deeds of bravery in the dark pages of our war. You have fought Judge M'Lean was a native of Erin, that land of fair woman and brave men. councils. The O' Donoghues, the Maguires and the Hennessys are not asleep to your wants; but Irishmen must band together to of purchasing arms and munitions of war. win their rights. My plea for Ireland tonight is more than yours for Secessia. you think disunion in America beneficial, how much more so would be disunion be tween these Islands. Let me candidly say to the brave Irish regiments who are fight

Whether on the gallows high. Or in the battle's van. The fittest place for man to die. Is where he dies for man.

men said on another occasion,

and the gallant Corcoran, the worthy countryman of the shot-proof here of Win-

AMERICA AND FRANCE NOT TO SENSITIVE Americans begin to be less sensitive .-Throllope says we copy France in manner, peech, dress, and cooking. He should have added, American's begin to care as little for England's opinion as France does, France same. England used to pinch France, now transactions.

cople will never again cringe before English misrepresent, exaggerate, lie, swear, bear need? false witness. No matter what you do; for It w America, like France, will be no longer sensitive. England must now take her turn. American writers are coming over to des-cribe England; and when four o'clock comes we hope the sentry will find all's well !-America will continue to be the shrine for the emigrant. God bless our foreign citizens. Open wide our gates. Let them

ome; the more the merrier. FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Execution of Four Burglars-Interesting Correspondence Between Gen. Butler and the Acting British Consul.

EXECUTION OF FOUR MEN.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, June 17.] for being concerned in the robbery of Mr. Weisshar's house, in Toulouse street, (already mentioned.) and as being a gang that, All your wishes are fruitless; all your pro- tual power, neither of which will any one to search for arms, had committed numerous sweet. other robberies, were hanged this morning inside the Parish Prison. Roy and Clary

The condemned prisoner, who assumed witnessed the execution of these men. Outwitness the awful scene, stood in a dense to waive all past proceedings," etc. mass under the boiling sun, apparently, like INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE -HER MA-JESTY'S CONSUL AND THE MAJ. GENERAL.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11, 1862,-Sir-It ias been represented to the undersigned by Mr. Covas, of the commercial firm of Covas & Negroponte, carrying on business in this official communication? city, that certain sugars bought by that firm, conjointly with Messrs. Ralli, Benachi & Co., also carrying on business here, are not allowed to be sold or taken from the place in which said sugars are stored, without further orders from you.

We beg here to state that Mr. Covas rep resents to the undersigned that the sugarin question, 3,205 hogsheads, have been bought for, and are the property of British, French and Greek subjects, and with which fact you are already acquainted.

The purchases of these sugars were effect ted at various times, ranging from January to March 1st, paid for at the time of purchase, in the usual manner in which such business is carried on here by foreign commercial houses, when purchasing for account of distant parties, i. é., by the proceeds of bills of exchange, drawn by the purchaser here upon the bona fide owner of the pro-

These transactions were strictly mercan tile, and feeling assured by the Proclamation issued by you under date of May 1st, had they had any fears before, that this, the property of foreigners, was safe and would be accorded protection, as stated in the Proclamation, such as had been granted heretofore to such property, under the United States laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when other such shipments were being made; but, by your order, as stated above, were prevented, thereby entailing upon the foreign owners great loss,

But as the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings, they beg that the order not permitting the removal of the produce in question be rescinded, and that the sugars be at the disposal of the purchasers, to do with them as they may see fit, or that the undersigned, if compatible, in con-sideration of the interests concerned, be placed in possession of the facts which caused such order to be issued, the enforcing and existence of which materially retards and stops the legitimate business of our countrymen.

We beg to remain, sir, Your obedient servants, [Signed] GEORGE COFFELL, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul. C. H. MEJAN, French Consul. [Signed] [Signed] M. W. BENACHI,

Greek Consul.

to hear a land I like so much so unkindly To Major General Benjamin F. Butler, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, Louisiana,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF.

New Orleans, June 12, 1862. GENTLEMEN- In the matter of the sugar war, and yet it took you twenty years to send Napoleon to St. Hekan. Too long! the dark pages of our war. You have fought nobly in our army, you love our Union, and we like your noble devotion to the land of your adoption. Ireland for the Irish. Those in a warmer atmosphere before six weeks. thorities, I have examined with care the expect me to disclose, that Mr. Covas had been engaged in buying Confederate notes, mund Burke was also an Irishman. Would giving for them sterling exchange, thus that you had some more Burkes and more transferring abroad the credit of the States O'Connells to speak for you in the nation's in the rebellion, and enabling these bills of councils. The O'Donoghues, the Maguires credit to be converted into bullion, to be used there, as it has been, for the purpos

Mr. Covas was one of and the agent of an sociation or company of Greek merchants residing here, in London and in Havana, who had set apart a large fund for this enterprise. That these Confederate notes so purchased by Mr. Covas had been used in the purchase of sugars and cotton, of which the sugars in question, in value almost ing our battles, what one of their country-\$200,000, are a part.

I directed Mr. Coyas to hold these sugars

until the matter could be investigated. I am satisfied of the substantial truth of information, Mr. Covas' own books Hurrah, then, for Mulligan, and Kennedy, will show the important fact that he sold sterling exchange for Confederate Treasury notes, and then bought these sugars with

the notes. Now this is claimed to be "strictly mer antile It will not be denied that the sugars were intended for a foreign market.

But the government of the United States ad said that with the port of New Orleans laughs at England; America must do the there should be no "strictly mercantile"

It would not be contended for a moment mountains and in rivers, with fruit in her the habit. England is now thin-skinned, as that the exchanging of specie for Confedegardens and fish in her streams; the unhappy mother of a brave people made humble Courier de Paris, the Seicle, is equal happy to Europe to enable the Rebels to buy arms by despotic and corrupt government. Poor Ireland! the land of Curran, and Grattan, squirm! Ridicule is a good thing when breach of the blockade as well as a yiolation with his discenting knife; how the English squirm! Ridicule is a good thing when based on truth. When you joke, always joke on facts. The French writers say the English are put in stalls, at the restaurant, by themselves, like vicious horses, to keep them from bitting each other.

and munitions of war there, were not a breach of the blockade, as well as a violation of the neutrality laws and the proclamation of their Majesties, the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of France. What distinguished the two cases, save that drawing the sterling bills is a more safe and ing the sterling bills is a more safe and France is emancipated, so is America. Our convenient way of cluding the laws than cople will never again cringe before English sending bullion in specie, and thus assisting bublic opinion. Write what you please; the Rebellion in the point of its utmost

It will be claimed that to assist the rebellion was not the motive. Granted "causa argumenti!"

It was done from the desire of gain, as doubtless all the violations of neutrality have been done by aliens during this war: a motive which is not sanctifying to acts by a foreigner, which, if done by a subject, would be treason or a high misd-meanor!

My proclamation of May 1st assured respect to all persons and property that were respectable. It was not an amnesty to murderers, thieves and criminals of deeper dye or less beinousness, nor a mantle to cover the property of those aiders of the rebellion, whether citizens or aliens, whom I might find here. If numbers of the foreign resi-Stanislaus Roy, alies Murphy, Patrick dents here have been engaged in aiding the Clary, George W. Grage and Frank Newton, rebellion, either directly or indirectly, from condemned by Gen. Butler to suffer death a spirit of gain, and they now find themselves objects of watchful supervision by the authorities of the United States, they will console themselves with the reflection that under pretence of authority from Gen. Butler they are only getting the "bitter with the

Nay, more, if honest and quiet foreign citizens find themselves the objects of suswere hanged together, and afterwards Grage | picion to, and even their honest acts subjects investigation by, the authorities of the United States, to their inconvenience, they the name of Theo Leib, a native of this will, upon reflection, blame only the over city, on account of his youth and other rapacious and greedy of their own fellow rapacious and greedy of their own fellow circumstances, had his sentence commuted citizens, who have, by their aid to the our flag has never been struck. Napoleon's Ireland would be better by herself-more to imprisonment on Ship Island at hard rebellion, brought disgust and suspicion over all. Wishing to treat you, gentlemen slavery, and would open her ports to all the of the United States. A large number of with every respect, I have set forth at length ows success, victory succeeds victory. Lyon world. You have no right to interfere with United States officers and a few citizens some of the reasons which have prompted my action. There is one phase in your letside, all the morning, there was a large as- ter which I do not understand, and cannot habits of the conquered people. England, semblage of people, and, as usual, many of permit to pass without calling attention to on the contrary, tries to make them English. them women, who, though they could not it. You say, "the undersigned are disposed

> What proceedings have you, or either of you, to "waive" if I do feel disposed so to to? What right have you in the matter? What authority is vested in you by the laws of nations or of this country which gives you sion to organize and command the expedi the power to use such language to the representative of the United States in a quasi

> Commercial agents, merely of a subordi nate class. Consuls have no power to waive or condone any proceedings, past or present, of the Government, under whose protection the Secretary of War has no authority to they are permitted to reside, so long as they behave well. If I have committed any wrong to Mr. Covas, you have no power to waive or pardon the penalty, or prevent his having redress. If he has committed any wrong to the United States you have still ess power to shield him from punishment. I take leave to suggest as a possible explanation of this sentence, that you have Department. He was a man of great energy been so long dealing with a rebel Confederation, which has been supplicating you to make such representations to the Governments whose subjects you are, as would induce your sovereigns to aid it in its traitorous designs, that you have become rusty, in the language proper to be used, in representing the claims of your fellow citizens to the consideration of a great and powerful Government, entitled to equal

respect with your own. In order to prevent all misconception, and that, for the future, you gentlemen may know exactly the position upon which I act in regard to foreigners resident here. permit me to explain to you that I think a foreigner resident here has not one right more than an American citizen, but at least one right les, i.e., that of medding or interfering, by discussion, vote or otherwise, with the affairs of the Government. I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant, B. F. BUTLER, Major General Commandia Messrs. George Coppell, claiming to H. B. M. Acting Consul; A. Mejan, French Consul; M. W. Benachi, Greek Consul.

Barnum has opened his dog show in Bo ton, occupying part of the Aquarial Gardens for the kennels and another part of the gar-

dens for his whale-tanks. One of our wagon trains was recently surprised by the Arkansas pirates on Red

River, and the eyes of seventeen of our men were gouged out, their tongues cut out, and the poor fellows left to perish by the

A party of gold seekers have left Colling wood for French river, and thence to Lake Nipissing, where gold is said to be abunTERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 12 lines, 3 times,

Six months,

One year,

Six months,

One year,

Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,

Merchants and others advertising by the year,
with the privilege of inserting different advertising weekly,

Business notices inserted in the Local Column, or
before Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER
LINE for each insertion.

Exp. Larger Advertisements as per agreement.

JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute, in the nentest style, every variety of

The Rebellion.

Sunday passed without a battle before Richmond, though the imminence of one will be seen on a perusal of our despatches, The two armies are in close preximity. There was brisk skirmishing all day Saturday, and at night everything indicated that a general engagement was at hand. The ebels advanced in strong force on our lines during the night, but being promptly met, soon retired again. They are evidently afraid to take the initiative again, as at Fair Oaks. They endeavored to feel our entire line on Friday by shelling, but did not accomplish anything—most of their shells falling short, and eliciting no response from proper time arrives. Our despatches state that the Richmond papers of Saturday an-nounce the arrival of Beauregard and his Staff at Montgomery, Ala., on the way to the rebel Capital, and that a large part of his army of the Southwest was expected to

Grenada, Miss., has been evacuated by the rebels, by order, it is said of Beauregard. Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, has also been evacuated by the rebels, and occupied by the National forces under General Thomas. The machinery for repairing and manufacturing had previous to the evacuation, been removed to Atlanta.

A dispatch from Corinth, dated the 19th inst., states that our army has ceased its pursuit of Beauregard, and returned from Beoneville, about nineteen miles below Cerinth, to a more northerly position— probably to Corinth. Beauregard was re-ported to be at Okolona, with an army 80,000 strong, while Kirby Smith was at Chattanooga with 20,000 and Price was at Fulton with 15,000. The whole system of railroads centering at Corinth was rapidly being put in usable condition.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship Roanoke, we receive our correspondence and newspaper files from New Orleans to the 15th inst. The progress of the Union sentiment in the city seems to be most en couraging, and the judiciousness of General Butler's rule seems to be acknowledged on all sides. A Union meeting was held on the 14th inst., in the Lyceum, City Hali building, which was attended by all that the room could accommodate, and was address ed by old residents of the city. After the meeting a procession was extemporized, headed by a band of music and the National flag, and proceeded to the headquarters of General Butler, where three cheers were given, and the General called out to address the crowd. The Stars and Stripes had also been raised at Gretna, on the other side of the river. Business affairs were gradually

improving. COLONEL CHARLES ELLET, JR.

Colonel Ellet, who died last Saturday orning, from the effects of his wound received in the late engagement before Memphis, was a native of Pennsylvania, and born in Penn Manor in 1810. His parents were Charles and Mary Ellet, the latter of whom is still living in this city, at the advanced

nge of eighty-two years.

Colonel Ellet passed his youth in and near At a very early age he visited Europe. He studied French during his passage, and such was his indomitable energy that he traveled through France, England and Wales on foot. During his sojourn abroad he paid particular attention to the construction of wire bridges, and attained an unusual knowledge of the art for which he was so justly celebrated on his return to

He built the wire bridge at Fairmount, the first wire bridge over the Niagara river and the existing one at Wheeling. He was Engineer on the James River Canal, and the principal and controlling Engineer on many of the railroads in Virginia. He also sur veyed the region and reported upon the practicability of making navigable the Kanawha. For the last seven years of his life, his mind has been devoted to the establish ment of the principle of iron-clad steamers and steam iron rams.

To explain the paradox of a colonel, or military officer, commanding a fleet, or pertion of the navy, it is necessary to enter somewhat upon the origin of the fleet. When Colonel Ellet conceived the idea of a ram fleet on the Mississippi river, he went to the Navy Department to obtain the permistion. He, however, met with a decided refusal, or such indifferent success as to warrant him to apply elsewhere. He, therefore, went to Secretary Stanton, and was ordered at once to organize the ficet, under the directions of the War Department. As commission naval officers, the chief commander had to be made a Colonel; his son, the second in command, a Licut, Colonel, and the officers with ranks to accord with these. The boats were not manned with seamen, but with soldiers, and the fleet, therefore, became a floating artillery corps All reports are made directly to the War of purpose, and as a soldier he was brave and efficient. He successfully accomplished his mission, and in command of the rans fleet participated in the engagement before Memphis.

In this engagement he was wounded with a balls from a pistol, the ball striking near the knee and ranging upward. The Memphis Avalanche, of the 17th, in speaking of his wound, states that "shortly afterwards he was taken with the measles terday the telegraph announced his death at

His widow is the daughter of the late Judge Daniels, of Virginia, and she is now accompanying his remains to this city, where they will arrive to-morrow night or Wednes day morning, preparatory to being interred at Laurel Hill. - Philgdelphia Lequirer.

-----CROPS.-Probably there has not been for many years such a wheat crop as will be produced this summer in Baltimore county. We have he r l no complaint of the fly, and the stalks stand up well, with large heads, rapidly filling for the harvest. With the respect to corn the cut-worm has been very destructive, some farmers having planted three times. The crop will probably be short, as much of the late planting will not come to perfection. Oats look very well. and there will be a great yield of grass, We learn that fruit promises better than for

many years. - Bultimore gun. Grasshoppers have appeared in immense swarms in Colorado territory, and are destroying the segetation of the country at a fearful rate.

In matters of con-cience, the first thought are the best; in matters of prudence, the

N. E. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sta., Philadelphia This 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 afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

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

The system of instruction is peculiar; 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-sprend reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers healthies superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time a diploma, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

Experimental House.

**Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

**S. Hodo &S. Crittenden's Actorney at Law, February 8, 1862.—1y

February 8, 1862 .- 1y JOHNS & CROSLEY. COLE 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 DURABLE. Gutta Pereba Cement,

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

These materials are put up ready for use, and for chapping 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!!

THE LATEST STYLE OF

ARE CONSTANTLY MADE

SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS.

AT THE Fashionable Tailoring Establishment JACOBO. BECK, Market Street, Sunbury, Pa. THE subscriber has just received and opened a large assertment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. of the latest styles. In addition to his stock be is constantly receiving new supplies from the city, according a full assortment of the most substantial and latest styles of Goods in the city markets.

CLOTHS,

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 substantial Any tionds not on hand, will be furnished from

Fibilistelphia, by giving two days notice For Call and examine my stock. No charges made for showing JACOB O. BECK. Sunbury, March 29, 1862. HASSER'S PATENT PIVE MIN-CHIE PERSONNER!

By E. KETCHAM & CO., 289 Pearl st., New York THE only Preczer constructed on scientific principles with a revolving can and spring blade craper. The one hastens the freezing of the cream the other removes it as fast as frezen.

The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity

The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple

As Improved for 1859 and 1860,

and durable in structure.

For sale in all the principal cities and towns in the Union.
Each Freezer accompanied with a book of recipes and full directions. PRICES 4 quarts, 6 quarts, 8 quarts, 14 quarts,

Apply to H B MASSER, Sunbury, Pa. March 29, 1862 ROCKEFELLER & BOYER, Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa. A JOEDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON B. B. BOYER, respectfully announce that they have entered into copartnership in the practice of their prefession, and will continue to attend to all business entrusted to their charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Suyder and Montour, groundly, faithfully and carefully Special attention will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Computations can be had in the GER-MAN Learning. JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON

MAN language.
Office—Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel.
Sunbury, February 4, 1860. Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.

TME 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 five Scotch and Irish Chickey, Port, Sherry, Ma-deira Champagne and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be seld Wholesale, at the lowest city Tavern-keepers, by buying of us, can save

t least the freight.

Persons desirous of purchasing liquors for FAMILY USE. may rely upon being furnished with a pure and unadulterated article. unadulterated article.

***D** Eoing determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to JEREMIAH S HALL Panville. 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. Jof an inch distant from the top, prevent the possibility of the flavor of the fruit being injured by coming in contact with the Rubber

Rubber
Persons deciring these Jars can be supplied by leaving their orders with H B. MASSER, Agent Sunbury, June 2, 1860. REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cor. Howard and Franklin Street, a few Squares West of the Northern Central Railread Depot, BALTIMORE TERMS, \$1 PER DAY OF LEIGENRING, Proprietor