TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars per annum, to be paid half-yearly in advance. *No paper* discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address,	$ 5 00
Seven do do	10 00
Fifteen do do	20 00

Five Dollars, in advance, will pay for three years' subscription to the *American*.

Club subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance, and sent to one address.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

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

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 24. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862. OLD SERIES, VOL. 22, NO. 50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 12 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
One square, 3 months,	3 00
Six months,	5 00
One year,	8 00
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,	8 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.

☞ 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 neatest style, every variety of Printing.

Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College,

N. E. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts., 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 applicable 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 books 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, widespread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities 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.

☞ 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. HODGES CRITTENDEN, Attorney at Law.

February 8, 1862.—1y

THE LATEST STYLE OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

GARMENTS,

ARE CONSTANTLY MADE AT THE

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment OF

JACOB O. BECK,

Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

THE subscriber has just received and opened a large assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as

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, keeping 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 substantial manner, at short notice.

Any Goods not on hand, will be furnished from Philadelphia, by giving two days' notice.

☞ Call and examine my stock. No charges made for showing. JACOB O. BECK.

Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE FREEZER!

As Improved for 1859 and 1860.

By E. KETCHAM & CO., 280 Pearl st., New York.

THE only Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The one lessens the freezing of the cream—the other removes it as fast as frozen.

The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity of ice.

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 recipes and full directions.

PRICES.

3 quarts,	$5 00
4 quarts,	4 00
6 quarts,	5 00
8 quarts,	6 00
14 quarts,	8 00
20 quarts,	12 00

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 business entrusted to their charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Montour, promptly, faithfully and carefully. Special attention will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the GERMAN language.

Office—Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel.

Sunbury, February 4, 1860.

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.

THE 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 Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Champagne and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesale, at the lowest city prices. Tavern-keepers, by buying of us, can save cost of freight.

Persons desirous of purchasing liquors for

FAMILY USE,

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

☞ Being determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap, he respectfully solicits the patronage 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, $\frac{1}{16}$ 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.

Washington House,

NORTHUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA,

(*Near the Bridge.*)

THE subscriber having leased this well known Tavern Stand, lately kept by Mrs. C. S. Brown, respectfully informs the public that he is refitting and repairing the premises, and will be prepared to entertain, in a comfortable manner, his numerous friends throughout the county, and all who may patronize his establishment.

April 12, 1862. JOSEPH VANKIRK.

Franklin House.

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

☞ TERMS, $1 PER DAY.

July 16, 1859.—tf G. LEISENRING, Proprietor.

The St. Louis,

Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house, since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan. Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE.

April 12, 1862.—1y

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

M. C. GEARHART

HAS RETURNED WITH A NEW STOCK OF

Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys.

IT seems as if a new age, a new life was opening upon us, animating every heart to nobler deeds and higher aims! 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 stock of CONFECTIONARIES may be found:

French Secrets,	Gum Drops, all kinds scent.
Burned Almonds,	Love Drops,
Cream White,	Mint Drops, red and white,
" Lemon,	Jelly Cakes,
" Rose,	Fruit Drops,
" Vanilla,	Stick Candies, of all scents,
Common Secrets,	Rock Candy,
Liquorice,	Almond Candy.

FRUIT.

Bananas,	Prunes,	
Dates,	Figs,	
Currants, dried,	Raisens,	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.

☞ Remember the name and place,

M. C. GEARHART,

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

Sunbury, April 14, 1861.—1y

SUNBURY STEAM FLOURING MILL.

THE subscribers having taken possession 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, 1860. MORGAN & CO.

A Large Assortment of

EVANS & WATSON'S

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 Salamander 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 unblemished 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 & WATSON, 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 mentioned storehouse, 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. Please inform us upon what terms you will sell us another larger Safe.

Yours truly, OAKS & AUSTIN.

Salamander Safes, for Banks, Stores, Private Families, &c., &c. Also, 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.

UNITED STATES MINT, Philadelphia.	Branch Bank, Shelbyville, Tennessee
UNITED STATES ARSENAL, California.	City Bank of Philadelphia.
Pottstown Bank, Pa.	Consolidation Bk of Phila.
Coatesville Bank, Pa.	Com'th Bank of Phila.
Stroudsburg Bank, Pa.	Chattanooga Bank, Tenn.
Jersey Shore Bank, Pa.	Fre'm Loan Ass'on, 4th st.
Lock Haven Bank, Pa.	Bank of Northumberland.
Union Bank, Baltimore.	Bank of North'n Liberties, Philadelphia.
Southwestern Bank of Va.	Paul and Swift, Bankers.
Fulton Bank, Atlanta, Ga.	Alabama.
Newark Bank, Del.	W. G. Sterling, Wilkesb'e.
Bank of N. C., Raleigh.	Lewisburg Bank, Pa.

Other references given upon calling at our Store, No. 16 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

March 29, 1862.—1y

NOTICE!

The Adam's Express Company,

GIVE NOTICE that they have concluded arrangements with the Northern Central Railroad Company to run trains from Baltimore for York, Harrisburg, Dauphin, Halifax, Trevorton, Sunbury, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Milton, Muncy, Williamsport, and all intermediate stations, connecting at Harrisburg with the GREAT WESTERN EXPRESS for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West.

Also with Howard & Co.'s Express at Milton or Danville, Bloomsburg, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and intermediate stations on the Cattawissa, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroads. At Williamsport, by Howard & Co.'s Express to Jersey Shore and Lock Haven. Also, by Howard & Co., and their connections, for Canton, Troy, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, and to all accessible points in Western New York and Canada, by which they will forward Merchandise, Specie, Bank Notes, Jewelry, and Valuable Packages of every description.

Also, Notes, Drafts and Bills for Collection.

Experienced and efficient messengers employed, and every effort will be made to render satisfaction.

JOHN BINGHAM,
Superintendent Penn'a Division, Philadelphia.

R. A. FISCHER, Agent for Sunbury.

April 5, 1862.

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-MILL of

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 kind of Lumber, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

IRA T. CLEMENT.

Sunbury, March 9, 1861.

NATRONA COAL OIL!

Warranted Non-Explosive,

and equal to any KEROSENE.

Why buy explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil?

Made only by

PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 15, 1862.—1y

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER!!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER

All Kitchen Grease can be made into good Soap, using Saponifier!

Directions Accompanying Each Box!

SOAP is as easily made with it, as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees,

PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 15, 1862.—1y

BLANK (Parchment Paper.) Deeds and blank Mortgages, Bonds, Executions, Summons, &c for sale at the office of the "Sunbury American."

CHOICE POETRY.

MACAULAY AND THE WAR.

In these times of war, the martial ring of Macaulay's battle-songs chime in well with the tread of serried ranks and the crash of battle. They contain lines not inapplicable to our own struggle. For instance, to the evaders of the draft:

Shame on the false Etruscan
Who lingers in his home,
When Porsena of Clusium
Is on the march to Rome.

And the result of the call:

And now hath every city
Sent up her tale of men,
The foot are four-score thousand,
The horse are thousands ten.

And here is what many a volunteer thinks as he goes to the war to fight the hordes of our "false Sexus," the Mississippi Repudiator:

Then out spake brave Horatius,
The captain of the gate:
"To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late;
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods!"

And for the tender mother
Who dandled him to rest,
And for the wife who nurses
His baby on her breast,
And for the holy maidens
Who feed the eternal flame,
To save them from false Sextus
That wrought the deed of shame."

Perhaps the historian of our war will in the next century be able to record this of the people of the North:

Then none was for a party;
Then all was for the state;
Then the great man helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great
Then lands were fairly portioned;
Then spoils were fairly sold:
The Romans were like brothers
In the brave days of old.

And the party politicians who still linger around our legislative halls should remember that—

As we wax hot in faction,
In battle we wax cold:

And here, by the way, is a description which proves that if the ancient Romans were not bridge-burners, they were at least adepts at bridge-breaking:

Now, with a crash like thunder
Fell every loosened beam,
And, like a dam, the mighty wreck
Lay right athwart the stream;
And a long shout of triumph
Rose from the walls of Rome,
As to the highest turret tops
Was splashed the yellow foam.

And, like a horse unbroken
When first he feels the rein,
The furious river struggled hard,
And tossed his tawny mane,
And burst the curb and bounded,
Rejoicing to be free,
And whirling down, in fierce career,
Battlement, and plank, and pier
Rushed headlong to the sea.

FAREWELL TO GROG.

BY SPINX.

Scene—Wardroom of the U. S. S. ——. Time—August 31, 1862.

(*Officer Sings.*)

Oh, messmates pass the bottle round,
Our time is short, remember;
For our grog must stop, and spirits drop,
On the first day of September.

Farewell, Old Rye! 'tis a sad, sad word—
But, alas! it must be spoken—
The ruby cup must be given up,
And the demijohn be broken!

Yet memory oft will backward turn
And dwell with fondness partial,
On the days when gin was not a sin
Nor cocktails brought courts-martial.

Jack's happy days will soon be past,
To return again, oh never,
For they've raised his pay five cents a day
But stopped his grog forever.

(The boatswain's mate pipes: "All hands splice the main brace.")

All hands to splice the main brace call,
But splice it now in sorrow,
For the spirit room key will be laid away
Forever, on to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The War in Arkansas.

HELENA, ARK., July 12, 1862.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

I have been here two days, and a century feebly expresses the real length of my stay. I had some notion of accompanying the army in its overland trip to Little Rock, but my experience has driven all such insane thoughts out of my head. Such a wretched, God-forsaken even I never conceived before. Imagine a long prairie, at the present stage of water, about twenty feet above the level of the river, half a mile in breadth, and of indefinite length, and covered with six inches of impalpable dust, under cover of which some one hundred and fifty sutlers, some two thousand white men, five hundred mule teams, and ten thousand negroes move mistily about, hiding their deeds of darkness. There are a few scattered houses, mostly of wood, all constructed with a due regard to the circulation of air and dust. The dust takes a very ungentlemanly advantage of the opportunity, and forces its unwelcome presence into the most sacred shrine. When the soldiers first came, and some are no better now, they were fearfully ragged, but dust and perspiration made a very good substitute for clothing. Every thing is literally painted with dust. Nobody pretends to try to keep clean. Not a breath of fresh air is to be had for love or money.

THE HOTEL.

Yes, my friends, there is a hotel in Helena. It is a two-story house, just behind the dustiest part of the levee, and has one cool place about it—the open hall from front to rear of the house, in the second story. The dining-room is a low, hot, ricketty old kitchen. The fare consists of roast pork, boiled ham, some very good vegetables, since they are not cooked in cistern water, in which you can perceive, with the naked eye, a large and well selected assortment of bugs, mostly of a brilliant red color, and innumerable legs; a drink, said to be coffee, but which I should call a decoction of tan-bark and dish-water, and flies *ad libitum*.—The landlord is Major somebody, very large and fat, and is always swearing at niggers. He is a rank Secessionist, and has a "muff-tash on his face." His daughters would be pretty, but that they dip snuff, chew tobacco, and bang from morning to night on a wheezy, snorting old piano of the year one, and tuned last at the foundation of Rome. The old lady is as fat as her lord and master, talks like a—yes, like *two* nigger wenches, and can lie like a Jew. For all this entertainment you pay two dollars and a half a day. There is no other *hotel* in the place, which is surely a mercy, if they were all like the *Commercial*.

BAD EFFECTS OF COTTON ON OUR ARMY OFFICERS.

The fact is you cannot begin to conceive the frauds and peculations and the abuses of official position which are going on here every day. If the army stays at Helena, the officers will all be either sick or so rich that they won't be fit for anything but gentlemen. As in California and Australia the troops could not be kept together for the gold, so here very few can be found who do not, to some extent, neglect their duties for cotton speculations. Colonels send their wagons and their troops as escorts, buy a few bales themselves, and are willing to lend their influence to those who give them a "bonus" for it. Quartermasters are in the largest sort of demand. Scouts and pickets, who are supposed to know all that is going on in the outside world, are more valuable for their knowledge of cotton than for what they know of the enemy.

THE JEWS.

These creatures are here, as everywhere with the army, in hordes. It is they who have in reality made the practice of cotton trading almost disreputable. They care not how they get their cotton so that they get it "cheap." They will run any risks to their life or their funds to find out choice chances to buy cotton for almost nothing. They hire negroes to steal from their masters, from buyers, from the levy generally, and from each other. I really believe that among those harpies the rule of honesty among thieves does not hold, for they skin each other without mercy. They swarm out on the roads leading into the country, and meet wagons carrying cotton to the levee. There they cajole the drivers with whiskey or money, and get them to carry it to some other place than the one to which it was destined; or if the owner is with it, and has sold it, they will offer him a cent a pound more than his other bargain. They are largely in the sutler business, but such as deal in that small way are mere pleblans.—There are some representatives here of the leading houses in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and they are investing all the way from twenty-five to a hundred thousand dollars in cotton.

STEALING.

Thieving is the grand universal prevailing vice of a soldier. Everything about him tends to confound in his mind the distinctions of *meum* and *tuum*. Almost all the property they see is Government property, which better men than they think themselves fully authorized to steal. In marching through the country, the foraging has not been systematized and kept under the control of our officers, as it ought to have been. Men and subalterns have been allowed too much license, and the result has been to make the army a set of robbers.—Soldiers will steal everything. I remember a good story of a Colonel of one of the Ohio regiments in the army before Corinth. A resident of the country came into his camp and wanted leave to search for a horse he had lost. While he stood talking with the Colonel, holding in his hand the bridle of the horse he had been riding, up came two men, and while one of them slips the bridle off the horse's head the other holds it up in his hand until the first had taken the horse by the forelock out of sight, the Col. all the time keeping the butternut's attention engaged. When butternut turns around to go, he finds, instead of a horse, his bridle, held up in the air about as high as a horse's head. This is a fact.

The soldiers of this army, having had more experience than the generality of soldiers in the thieving art, have acquired the greatest passion for the amusement of appropriating other people's goods. It is not safe to leave a horse without watching for a single moment. If a soldier wants a ride he is just as likely to jump on the first horse he sees as not. Mules are stolen right out of the harness. When the men crowd around the narrow opening of a sutler's tent, they invariably steal more than they buy. When goods are piled on the levee, waiting a few moments to be carried upon the bank, or on board the boat, they are almost sure to be deciminated by thieves. The stealing propensities of the army extend to everybody who has long been in contact with them. Now, the steamboat men on the Mississippi river have always been noted for their exalted virtue, and particularly for their strict and conscientious honesty. But "evil communications," &c., &c., you know, and the last sad result of the vicious associations of the steamboat men is seen in the following fact, which I have just learned from the best authority: From Memphis to Helena the steamboats will, as a very great favor, carry sutlers' goods, but they will not give bills of lading for them, nor will they be responsible for loss. They usually make the trip from Memphis in the night, and after dark they go about among the sutlers' goods foraging. They break open boxes of wine and take out from one to five boxes. They take halves of cheese and a heavy discount of the gingerbread, crackers, butter, eggs, and every manner of eatable and drinkable that can be made useful on board a steamboat. Thus they supply themselves without cost, and as they have given no bills of lading, and are not responsible for loss, they are "all right," and charge it to the long account. Our delightful landlord makes the day hideous with complaints of the soldiers. They steal his knives and forks, his tumblers, his soap and towels, and—for which they may be everlastingly burned—his *mosquito bars*, leaving the future denizens of the rockery to the added horror of Helena mosquitoes, which are celebrated, by the way, for wearing dress swords, navy revolvers, and Chinese gongs. When the officers of General Steele's staff arrived here, after their long trip through the State, they had of course a "big wash" on hand, and one of them told me that, out of four dozen handkerchiefs and from a dozen and a half to three dozen of every other article of clothing, he only got back, on an average, three of each kind. This is a great country, that is a fact.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS IN ILLINOIS.—A despatch from Cairo states that Judge Joshua Allen, member of Congress from the Ninth district of Illinois, has been arrested for discouraging enlistments. Judge Buffon, of Marion county, has also been taken in custody. They were sent to Cairo for safe keeping. Doctor Thomas M. Hope, of Alton, was also arrested on the 9th instant. He is a brother-in-law of Major-General Pope, and ran in 1860 as the Breckinridge candidate for Governor. His sympathy for the rebels had long been notorious; and he took every occasion to insult loyal men by avowal of secession sentiments.

LAST THOUGHTS OF THE DYING.—A Sister of Mercy states the curious fact that the last word of a great number of soldiers dying under her observation were of their mothers, though many of them must have left a wife and children.

An army correspondent says he saw, in Va., an elegant piano that had all its insides taken out, and horses were eating oats out of it. A performance that they accomplished, we dare say, without droping an oat.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Interesting Reminiscences—Mr. Van Buren's Unpublished Memoirs.

Mr. William Allen Butler, of this city, contributes to the *Independent* some interesting reminiscences of Martin Van Buren. We copy a few passages:

JACKSON AND VAN BUREN.

"Just here, General Jackson's first impressions of Mr. Van Buren are in place. They met in 1823, at Washington, as senators of the United States. The Tennessee senator soon formed his opinion about the New York senator. I will give his own narrative as I listened to it under the porch of the Hermitage in 1844. 'I had heard a great deal about Mr. Van Buren,' said the General 'especially about his *non-committalism*. I made up my mind that I would take an early opportunity to hear him and judge for myself. One day an important subject was under debate in the Senate. I noticed that Mr. Van Buren was taking notes while one of the senators was speaking. I judged from this that he intended to reply, and I determined to be in my seat when he spoke. His turn came, and he rose and made a clear straightforward argument, which, to my mind, disposed of the whole subject. I turned to my colleague, Major Eaton, who sat next me: 'Major,' said I, 'is there anything non-committal about that?' 'No sir,' said he. This decision of Jackson's head was never reversed by his heart."

MR. VAN BUREN'S PERSONAL TRAITS.

"After all, it is not the lawyer nor the statesman, but the man, of whom we must take the final account. Mr. Van Buren, in his personal traits, was marked by a rare individuality. He was a gentleman, and he cultivated the society of gentlemen. He never had any associates who were vulgar or vicious. He affected the companionship of men of letters, though I think his conclusion was that they are apt to make poor politicians and not the best of friends. Where he acquired that peculiar neatness and polish manners which he wore so lightly, and which served every turn of domestic, social and public intercourse, I do not know. As far as my early recollections go it was not indigenous in the social circles of Kinderhook. I do not think it was essentially Dutch. It could hardly be called natural, although it seemed so natural in him. It was not put on, for it never was put off. As you saw him once you saw him always—always punctilious, always polite, always cheerful, always self-possessed. It seemed to any one who studied this phase of his character as if, in some early moment of destiny, his whole nature had been bathed in a cool, clear and unruffled depth, from which it drew his life-long serenity and self-control. It was another of the charges against him that he was no democrat. He dressed too well, he lived too well, the company he kept was too good, his tastes were too refined, his tone was too elegant. So far as democracy is supposed to have an elective affinity for dirt, this was all true; he was no democrat, in taste or feeling, and he never pretended to be. The only President who ever betrayed the American people is the only one of whom I remember to have seen it chronicled in the newspapers, as a proof of his democracy, that he made a parade of getting out of a stage-coach in the course of a hot journey and washing his face in a tin basin and drying it on a tavern towel. The people thought no better of him for that bit of deception, which deceived nobody.

"Mr. Van Buren never played such tricks as these. As to the elements of the widest popularity, they were not in him. He never inspired enthusiasm as Jackson did, or Henry Clay. The masses accepted him as a leader, but they never worshipped him as a hero. He is not canonized in their affections. The day of his birth will not be commemorated in distant cities or in remote periods of time. His name will never be a watch-word. Yet he had many devoted friends, among men who never wanted office, and who drew closer to him in his retirement than when he was in power. This much I can testify, that on the part of one man, than whom no purer or nobler ever lived, he was the object of an affection so true and steadfast, so faithful through good report and evil report, so loyal to his own high sense of duty, so tender and so generous that it could never cease to command my admiration, if it had not long ago claimed my filial reverence. Seen through a medium so pure and tranquil, the traits of the character I have attempted to draw are all tinged with its mellow light and glow with its genial warmth, and the faults or failings which another and perhaps a juster scrunity might disclose fade out of sight.

MR. VAN BUREN'S MEMOIRS.

"Mr. Van Buren has left memoirs, partly finished. If his reminiscences can be given to the world as he was in the habit of giving them to his friends in all the freshness of familiar intercourse, they will be most attractive. There was a charm about his conversation when it turned on the incidents of his personal experience which could hardly be transferred to the printed page, so much of its interest depended on manner and expression. Mr. Van Buren had no wit, but he had humor, and a keen sense for the humorous, and he could reproduce, with rare fidelity, whatever in the actions or the character of men he had thought worth remembering. It is to be hoped that out of the material he has left for such a work, we may have one which shall represent to us something of the real activities and interior lives of those of whom we know so little beyond their names and titles, so that they may seem to us more like living men and less like mummies. At this present moment we could hardly stop to read such a book, no matter how vivid and life-like. But after the storm and the earthquake are over, and we have learned to value the republic by what it has cost us in brave lives, we, or eyes younger than ours, will turn with new interest and delight to whatever in literature or in art shall be commemorative of those who have served it best.

The War in Kentucky.

BOWLING GREEN, Aug. 22.

Captain Goodwin's Company of the Thirty-fourth Indiana was attacked yesterday afternoon, by five hundred of Woodward's men and three pieces of artillery. After an obstinate resistance, in which Goodwin's men killed and wounded twenty to thirty Rebels, Goodwin surrendered and was paroled. Our loss was seven men wounded.

The rebels have no salt and have to depend upon their legs to preserve their home sides and shoulders.

Curiosity of Sleep.

In Turkey, if a man falls asleep in the neighborhood of a poppy field, and the wind blows toward him, he becomes narcotized and would die, if the country people, who are well acquainted with the circumstances, do not bring him to the next well or stream, and empty pitcher after pitcher of water on his face and body. Dr. Appenheim, during his residence in Turkey, owed his life to this simple and efficacious treatment. Dr. Graves, from whom this anecdote is quoted, also reports the case of a gentleman thirty years of age, who from long continued sleepiness, was reduced to a complete living skeleton, unable to stand on his legs. It was partly owing to disease, but chiefly to the abuse of opium; until at last, unable to pursue his business, he sank into abject poverty and woe. Dr. Bell mentions a friend of his who, whenever anything occurred to distress him, soon became drowsy and fell asleep. A student at Edinburgh, upon hearing suddenly of the unexpected death of a near relative, threw himself on his bed, and almost instantaneously amid the glare of noonday, sunk into a profound slumber. Another person reading to one of his dearest friends stretched on his death-bed, fell fast asleep, and with the book still in his hand, went on reading, utterly unconscious of what he was doing. A woman at Hamadt slept seventeen or eighteen hours a day for fifteen years. Another is recorded to have slept four days. Dr. Macnish mentions a woman who spent three-fourths of her life in sleep, and Dr. Elliottson quotes a case of a young lady who slept for six weeks and recovered. The venerable St. Augustine, of Hippo, prudently divided his hours into three parts—eight to be devoted to sleep, eight to meditation, and eight to converse with the world. Maniacs are reported, particularly in the eastern hemisphere, to become furiously vigilant during the full of the moon, more especially when the deteriorating rays of its polarized light are permitted to fall into their departments, hence the name of lunatics. There certainly is greater proneness to disease during sleep than in the waking state, for those who pass the night in the Campagna di Roma inevitably become infected with its noxious air; while travellers who go through without stopping, escape the miasma. Intense cold produces sleep, and those who perish in the snow, sleep on till the sleep of death.

Material for the Draft.

The following statistics, taken from the last census returns, show the number of white males in the United States between the ages of eighteen and fifty, who may be made subject to a draft:

LOYAL STATES.	1850.	1860.
Maine.	148,279	157,175
New Hampshire.	80,547	82,963
Vermont.	80,598	81,004
Massachusetts.	270,410	335,308
Rhode Island.	39,186	45,239
Connecticut.	97,788	121,554
New York.	827,115	1,033,894
New Jersey.	117,589	162,280
Pennsylvania.	567,808	715,436
Maryland.	109,131	136,664
District of Columbia	9,678	14,319
Northwestern Virginia	52,924	88,470
Ohio.	486,582	613,193
Indiana.	234,920	281,904
Illinois.	217,991	434,003
Wisconsin.	86,805	260,374
Michigan.	100,973	191,652
Iowa.	48,060	132,692
Minnesota.	2,391	41,596
Delaware.	9,678	11,713
Total.	3,637,912	4,959,703
The North and West have drawn on this force thus far, for army and navy.		900,000
Left.		4,060,703
SECEDED STATES.	1850.	1860.
Virginia.	212,686	151,738
North Carolina.	125,851	145,987
South Carolina.	63,752	67,675
Georgia.	120,262	144,314
Florida.	12,750	21,165
Alabama.	101,756	125,177
Mississippi.	73,450	105,569
Tennessee.	172,447	196,591
Louisiana.	89,629	104,145
Texas.	43,366	121,844
Arkansas.	40,351	83,616
Total.	1,049,331	1,268,822
The South has drawn upon this force thus far		500,000
Left		768,822
BORDER STATES.	1850.	1860.
Kentucky.	185,720	225,435
Missouri.	155,041	272,841
Total.	340,761	488,276

ABOUT COOKING POTATOES

Potatoes Boiled.

Wash them, but do not pare or cut them, unless they are very large. Fill a sauce-pan half full of potatoes of equal size, or the small ones will be done to pieces before the large ones are boiled enough, (or make them so by dividing the larger ones,) put to them as much cold water as will cover them about an inch; they are sooner boiled, and more savory, than when drowned in water. Most boiled things are spoiled by having too little water, but potatoes are often spoiled by too much; they must merely be covered, and a little allowed for waste in boiling, so that they may be just covered at the finish.

Set them on a moderate fire till they boil, then take them off, and put them by the side of the fire to simmer slowly till they are soft enough to admit a fork, (place no dependence on the usual test of their skins cracking, which, if they are boiled fast, will happen to some potatoes when they are not half done, and the inside quite hard.) Then pour the water off, (if you let the potatoes remain in the water a moment after they are done enough, they will become waxy and watery,) uncover the sauce-pan, and set it at such a distance from the fire as will secure it from burning; their superfluous moisture will evaporate, and the potatoes will be perfectly dry and mealy.

You may afterward place a napkin, folded up to the size of the sauce-pan's diameter, over the potatoes, to keep them hot and mealy till wanted.

This method of managing potatoes is in every respect equal to steaming them; and they are dressed in half the time.

There are such an infinite variety of sorts and sizes of potatoes, that it is impossible to say how long they will take doing; the best way is to try them with a fork. Moderate-sized potatoes will generally be done enough in fifteen or twenty minutes.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CONCERNING LARGE ARMIES.

The following facts, culled from the fields of ancient story, may be of some interest at the present time:—

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could send out at each gate, 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots—in all, 1,000,000 men and 2,000 chariots.

The army of Tearah, King of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000 men and 300 chariots of war.

Sesostris, King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry, and twenty-seven scythe armed chariots, 1491, B. C.

Hannibal went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2000 ships and 5000 small vessels, and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated, 150,000 were slain.

A Roman fleet, led by Regulus against Carthage, consisted of 330 vessels, with 140,000 men. The Carthaginian fleet numbered 350 vessels, with 150,000 men.

At the battle of Cannæ there were of the Romans, including allies, 80,000 foot and 6000 horse; of the Carthaginians 40,000 foot and 10,000 horse. Of these 70,000 were sl