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.

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Three copies to one address,	$ 5 00
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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. 25. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862. OLD SERIES, VOL. 22, NO. 51.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 12 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
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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 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 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., 239 Pearl st., 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 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,	$3 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 A. 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 at least the 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 10, 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, $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

G. LEISENRING, Proprietor.

July 15, 1859.—tf

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 B'k of Phila.
Centerville Bank, Pa.	Com'th Bank of Phila.
Stroudsburg Bank, Pa.	Chattanooga Bank, Tenn.
Jersey Shore Bank, Pa.	Pre'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's 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.

DELIVERANCE IN PROSPERITY.

In all time of our prosperity, good Lord, deliver us.

On! not alone when blinding tears
Fall over those we've lately lost,
And our weak hearts are wrecked and tossed
On the dark ocean of our fears—

But when dear friends around us prove
How sweet the joys that thou hast given,
Then, lest we lose our hold on heaven,
Good Lord, deliver in thy love!

Not only when the weary head
Turns restlessly through all the night,
And watches, longing, till the light
Comes joyless to the sufferer's bed—

But when with even pulse the blood
Thrills through our veins unchecked and free,
Then, lest we fail in love to thee,
Dear Lord, deliver—thou art good!

Not only when in poverty
We sink beneath our load of care,
And drag the cross we cannot bear,
As did our Lord on Cavalry—

But when the stores of wealth are poured
Around us by thy liberal grace,
Lest what thou givest hide thy face,
Oh! then deliver us, good Lord!

Not only when, with faltering tread,
We totter down the slope of age,
And, weary with our pilgrimage,
Envy the sweetly slumbering dead—

But when we raise the battle-song,
In youth's glad hour of hope and pride,
Then, lest we leave our Captain's side,
Kind Lord, deliver—thou art strong.

Our sorrows guide us to thy feet,
We seek thee through the gathering cloud,
And when the tempest thunders loud,
We hide beneath the mercy-seat.

But joy oft leads us far astray,
We value not thy strong defence,
Oh! seek us where we wander thence,
Good Lord, deliver then, we pray.

—*Church Monthly.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR DEPARTED HEROES.

General Philip Kearney.

The death of Gen. Kearney is a national loss, for he was an accomplished and gallant soldier, and an able commander. He fell in a severe engagement near Chantilly, two miles north of Fairfax Court House, on Monday evening. A stranger to fear, he never spared his person in the hour of danger; indeed his courage culminated in rashness, and he was always in front in the thickest of the fight. He was a terror to the Rebels who distinguished him by the *sobriquet* of the "one armed devil." The deceased served as a major in the Mexican War, where he lost an arm in fighting the battles of his country. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he promptly volunteered his services and stood No. 15 on the list of 200 brigadiers now in the army. In experience and military skill he ranked still higher, but he was too busy with his brigade, to prevent the promotion of his juniors over him, and it was not until a little more than a month ago he was commissioned a Major-General.

Soon after he joined the army a division was suggested to him, but he cared more for his country than he did for himself, and another person received it. After he had distinguished himself again by his masterly energy and brilliant exploits in occupying Manassas: once more the honor of commanding a division was forced upon him, but he declined its acceptance because he could not take his men with him. Had New Jersey urged the Secretary of War to place all her quota under his charge, they would have had a leader they must coveted, and it would have been worth more than the empty compliment paid to him by the New Jersey Legislature. His division consisted of Berry's, Birney's and Jameson's brigades. With these brave men he greatly distinguished himself at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Cross Roads, Malvern Hills, and on the field where he fell while leading on special duty one of his noble regiments to the scene of action.

His presence in a battle was an inspiration to his troops. He was brave to rashness, and made so many hairbreadth escapes, he was considered the invulnerable Achilles of the American Army. Rebel prisoners had heard so much of him, they never failed to ask to see him. There were persons who considered him harsh, because he was a strict disciplinarian; but those who knew him best loved him most. His officers and men were devotedly attached to him and deemed it an honor to follow him to the hottest of the contest. General Kearney was a resident of New Jersey. He was twice married—first, to Miss Bullett of Kentucky, from whom he was divorced, and afterward to Miss Maxwell of New York. His remains are expected to arrive at East Newark to-day, where he formerly lived.

Bury him where the brook shall sing
His requiem, and returning Spring
Shall deck his peaceful grave;
And heaven shall watch with starry eyes,
The mound under the starry skies,
Where sleeps the bravest brave.

Brig.-Gen. George W. Taylor.

Died, at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 1, 1862, Brig.-Gen. George W. Taylor, 1st New Jersey Brigade, of wounds received at the battle of Manassas, Aug., 27, 1862.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Clinton, Hunterdon County, N. J., on Friday morning, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock.

General Taylor was born in Clinton, Hunterdon County, N. J., and first entered the service of the United States as Colonel of the 3d New Jersey Volunteers.

He participated in the recent battle of Bull Run, where he fought with the courage of a lion. He died in Alexandria from wounds received in that battle. General Taylor when young was in the Naval service, but retired from active duty several years ago. When the Mexican war called for his services he raised a company in New Jersey, and was with Gen. Zachary Taylor throughout his Mexican campaign.

General Stevens.

Brigadier Isaac Ingalls Stevens, who fell at Chantilly on Monday last, while gallantly leading his brigade in a bayonet charge, was born in Andover, Mass. He was about 44 years of age. General Stevens was a remarkable man. At West Point, where he graduated in 1839, not only did he stand at the head of his class, but so far was he in advance of his colleagues that there were fifteen degrees in the scale of merit between him and the cadet next below him. He then became Second Lieutenant of Engineers. At the breaking out of the Mexican War he was Adjutant of Engineers. He was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. His heroic courage at the storming of Chepultepec, and the severe wound he received at the assault upon the San Cosme gate of the City of Mexico, won for him the brevet of Major.

Soon after the war, he joined, and was for some time connected with the Coast Survey. His imminent scientific attainments were subsequently called into requisition in conducting the survey of the route for the Northern Pacific Railway. Mr. Pierce appointed him Governor of Washington Territory, and during the administration of Mr. Buchanan he represented that Territory in Congress. In the Presidential contest of 1860 he was Chairman of the Breckinridge National Executive Committee, spending most of his time at Washington conducting the campaign.

When Secession raised the black flag in the Winter of 1861, he denounced his recent political associates of the South, and stood by the Union. He urged President Buchanan to remove Floyd and Thompson from his Cabinet, and crush incipient treason in the bud. Hearing of the fall of Sumter in his distant Pacific home, he instantly started for Washington, traveling thousands of miles by sea and land, and arriving there about the time of the battle of Bull Run, tendered his services to the Government. He was placed in command of the 79th New York (Highland) regiment, made vacant by the fall of Colonel Cameron on that disastrous field.

Appointed a Brigadier, he went with Gen. Sherman to South Carolina, where he bore a leading part in all the battles at and around Port Royal. He was then transferred to North Carolina, whence he came to Virginia in the corps of General Reno. He was in all the skirmishes along the Rappahannock under Pope, and fought most gallantly in the battles of last Friday and Saturday near Bull Run.

When he fell, shot through the head by a Minie ball, he was bearing aloft the colors of one of his regiments, and cheering on his men in a furious charge upon the foe. Gen. Stevens was small of stature, wiry and compact in form, with an elastic step, which betokened great energy, and an eye whose keen glances evidenced rare genius. Modest in mien, quiet in demeanor, and reticent of speech, he was resolute in will, heroic in conduct, and, far beyond most men, insensible to fear.

MARRIAGE OF AN EX-SLAVE IN ENGLAND.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT BRIGHTON—THE BRIDE A NATIVE AFRICAN.

We find the following story in the Brighton (England) *Gazette*:

"This morning a marriage is to be performed at the parish church, Brighton, to unite two persons of color, whose previous history gives to the ceremony a peculiar interest, chiefly to those who have been long and deeply interested in the African race, and who have watched the progress of civilization caused by the influence of Christianity on the negro; and the ceremony will also tell our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic that British ladies and gentlemen consider it a pleasure and a privilege to do honor to those of the African race who have proved themselves capable of appreciating the advantages of a liberal education.

"The lady, supposed to be an African chieftain's daughter, was presented, when about the age of five years, to the late Capt. Frederick Forbes, R. N., who officially visited the King of Dahomey with a view to aid the suppression of the slave trade in the interior of Africa, and in his book giving an account of the mission he thus describes the little girl: 'I have only to add a few particulars about my extraordinary present, the African child. In a former portion of these journals I have mentioned the Okeadon war; one of the captives of this dreadful slave-hunt was this interesting girl. It is usual to reserve the best born for the high behests of royalty, and the immolation on the tombs of the deceased nobility. For one of these ends she had been detained at court for two years, proving, by her not having been sold to the slave dealers, that she was of a good family. So extraordinary a present would have been at least a burden, had I not the conviction that, in consideration of the nature of the service I had performed, the government would consider her as the property of the Crown. To refuse would have been to have signed her death-warrant, which, probably, would have been carried into execution forthwith. Immediately on arriving, I applied through the Secretary of the Admiralty, and received for answer that her Majesty was graciously pleased to arrange for the education and subsequent fate of the child.

"Of her own history she has only a confused idea. Her parents were decapitated; her brothers and sisters, she knows not what their fate might have been. For her age, supposed to be eight years, she is a perfect genius; she now speaks English well, and has a great talent for music. She has won the affections, with but few exceptions, of all who have known her, by her docile and amiable conduct, which nothing can exceed. She is far in advance of any white child of her age in aptness of learning, and strength of mind and affection; and with her, being an excellent specimen of the negro race, might be tested the capability of the intellect of the black.'

"Her Majesty has provided the means for completing the education of Miss Sarah Forbes Bonetta, whose knowledge and accomplishments make her an ornament for any society, and prove most satisfactorily that the African mind is capable of the highest intellectual attainments. Her Majesty has taken a great interest in her marriage, and given it her full sanction. At the same time she has, besides presents from the royal family, herself provided the whole of the outfit, &c. Mr. James Davis, the bridegroom, was originally a slave, taken by one of our cruisers and educated in the schools of the Church Missionary Society at Sierra Leone. He afterwards commenced trading on his own account, and is now a prosperous and influential merchant at Lagos, employing upwards of one hundred of his fellow countrymen, and trying to improve their moral and intellectual status.—The ceremony is to be performed by the Bishop of Sierra Leone and the Rev. H. Venn; and Mrs. Thompson has lent the garden at Westhill Lodge for the wedding breakfast. We understand there will be a large wedding party, including about twenty Africans. The bride will be attended by sixteen bridesmaids, of whom four will be ladies of color."

The Countess Ida Hahn-Hahn presented to the Pope, during her recent pilgrimage to Rome, the sum of 20,000 francs, (4,000) being the profits of her last novel, "Maria Regina." About fourteen years ago the Countess became a Catholic.

An Incident in the South.

A TENNESSEE SOLDIER SHOT BY THE REBELS.

The New Orleans *Delta* has the following narrative of the shooting of a Tennessee soldier in the rebel army in Mississippi:

"A lady of the first standing in New Orleans having obtained a passport to visit the camp of the rebel army where her two sons were serving, was entertained at headquarters, and found that General Van Dorn and his staff officers fared sumptuously, living on the very 'fat of the land.' But the common soldiers had only bread and molassas for their fare.

"It so happened that while this lady was with the Confederates the time for which a certain Tennessee regiment had enlisted expired, and the soldiers, anxious to see their wives and little ones once more, began to make preparations to return home.

"The General in making his daily rounds, and seeing the men of this regiment busily engaged in making preparations for their intended departure, inquired what it meant; and on being made acquainted with their determination, he immediately gave orders that not a single man of them should leave his encampment. The whole brigade or division of the army was at once ordered under arms; cannon and musketry were brought to bear on this devoted regiment, and they were told by the General, that unless they took up their arms, which they had thrown down, within three minutes, they should be fired on. With death thus staring them in the face, they obeyed the order to take up their arms, all but eight. It was decreed that these eight should be court-martialed and shot.

"Before the time came that the military court was to be held, seven out of the eight followed the example of their comrades, and agreed to resume their arms. One soldier alone remained firm in his purpose; one soldier alone was willing to brave death rather than yield to the despotic demands of a tyrant.

"He pleaded his own cause with all the fervor of which a soldier is capable. Said he to his General: 'I have served out the time for which I enlisted faithfully; I have been in every battle; I have been at all times at the post of duty assigned me, in rain and sunshine, in summer and winter. I have served and I am willing to serve my country. But, General, I have a wife and four small children at home, who depend on me alone for support and protection, and who have no one besides me to look to their interests. Allow me thirty days, the laws allows a furlough of sixty days, but allow me half that time to visit my family, whom I have not seen for a year, and make some necessary arrangements for their welfare, and I promise to return within that time and to take my former position in my regiment. I make but a just and reasonable request. It is essential to the welfare of my family that you grant it. I cannot enter the service again till I have visited my family.' He was sentenced to be shot. The decree was pronounced on Saturday, and was to have been executed on the next day—the Sabbath—a suitable day for such a deed. The soldier and hero, for he was a hero, and by far the bravest man in his regiment, asked for a little longer time to make the preparation necessary, in order to enter into the presence of his God; and the time was graciously extended one day, so that the sentence was executed on Monday, instead of the Sabbath.

"When the fatal hour arrived, following his coffin which was in full view, he was marched to the place of execution, and arrived there, the General pointed him to the new-made grave and commanded him to kneel down upon the margin of that grave. The soldier and martyr simply replied that he had never kneeled to any but his Maker, and that he could not consent to kneel now to a man. As he said this the order was given to fire, and in the act of making the sign of the cross on his breast the martyr and soldier was in eternity. But there were many, unaccustomed to weep, who shed bitter tears on witnessing this tragedy."

A Rabbit in a Battle.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MALVERN HILLS.

A full-grown rabbit had hid itself away in the copse of a fence, which separated two fields near the centre, and most exposed portion of the battle ground. Rabbits are wont to spend the day almost motionless, and in seeming dreamy meditation. This one could have had but little thought—if rabbits think—when choosing its place of retreat at early dawn, that ere it was eventide there would be such an unwonted and ruthless disturbance.

During all the preparations for battle made around its lair throughout the forenoon, it nevertheless remained quiet. Early, however, in the afternoon, when the rage of battle had fairly begun, and shot and shell were falling thick and fast in all directions, a shell chanced to burst so near Mr. Rabbit's hiding place, that he evidently considered it unsafe to tarry longer. So, frightened almost to death, out he springs into the open field, and ran hither and thither with the vain hope of finding a safe retreat. Whichever way it ran, cannons were thundering out their smoke and fire, regiments of men were advancing or changing position, horses galloping here and there, shells bursting and solid shot tearing up the ground.—Sometimes it would squat down, and lie perfectly still, when some new and sudden danger would again start it into motion.—Once more it would stop and raise itself as high as possible on its hind legs, and look all round for some place of possible retreat.

At length that part of the field seemed open which lay in the direction opposite from where the battle raged most fiercely. Thither it accordingly ran with all its remaining speed. Unobserved by it, however, a regiment was in that direction, held in reserve, and like Wellington's at Waterloo, was lying flat on the ground, in order to escape the flying bullets. Ere the rabbit seemed aware, it had jumped into the midst of these men. It could go no further, but presently nestled down beside a soldier, and tried to hide itself under his arm. As the man spread the skirt of his coat over the trembling fugitive, in order to insure it all the protection in his power to bestow, he no doubt feelingly remembered how much he himself then needed some higher protection, under the shadow of whose arm might be hidden his own defenceless head from the fast multiplying missiles of death scattered in all directions.

It was not long, however, before the regiment was ordered up and forward. From the protection and safety granted, this timid creature had evidently acquired confidence in man—as the boys are wont to say, "had been tamed." As the regiment moved forward to the front of the battle, it hopped along same, seemingly, as a kitten, close at the feet of the soldier who had bestowed the needed protection. Wherever the regiment went, during all the remaining part of that bloody day and terrible battle, the rabbit kept close beside its new friend. When night came on, and the rage of battle had ceased, it finally, unmolested and quietly, hopped away, in order to find some one of its old and familiar haunts.

Speech in favor of Emancipation.

Senator Henderson's Speech at Hannibal.

Senator Henderson made an address at Hannibal, Missouri, on the 19th of August, before a mass meeting. He reviewed the whole ground in controversy, and suggested the policy which should be taken by Missouri in the present exigency. He said:

It is the contest of the rich against the poor—the war of privilege seeking superiority over the north and dignity of labor. And strange as it may be, the intended victims of this gigantic scheme are made the instruments of its success. Whilst pouring out their blood to prevent the elevation of the negro to a level with themselves, that blood but enlarges the crimson stream that separates them from the selfish lords who now command their services. Deluded into the belief that they fight to prevent the liberation of the African slave, each blow they strike but rivets the chains of social slavery upon their own unworthy limbs.

Then, to recapitulate, these truths are self-evident:

1st. We are in the midst of a war which threatens to continue until rebellion shall be crushed by force, or the Union shall be destroyed. Conciliation is out of the question.

2d. That the rebellion, against our wishes, was inaugurated by a band of selfish conspirators, who have but little sympathy with the republican ideas which lie at the foundation of our government.

3d. The long continuation of this war upon the soil of Missouri must inevitably end in the destruction of every material interest in the state.

4th. The destruction of the Union, though it may bring temporary peace, will prove the beginning of endless wars, must always be the greater sufferer.

5th. If the Union is to be restored, it must be speedily restored, or universal bankruptcy will be felt throughout the nation, as it is about to be felt in Missouri.

6th. It is the duty of the people of this state, regardless of the past, to examine the present and provide for the future, taking such course as may conduce to the preservation of the Union, whilst at the same time it promotes the true interests, the peace and welfare of our own citizens in this state.

Fellow citizens, in this period of deep distress—when dread uncertainty daily hangs over the life and property of every man in the state; when the government built by our fathers is in imminent danger of destruction; when personal liberty can scarcely be guarded beneath the shield of the constitution; when the torch of rebellion is being touched to our dwellings, and wanton barbarity runs riot through the land; when foreign nations laugh at our calamities, and mock that our fear has come; when the gaunt forms of poverty and want stand near, threatening to advance amid the ruins of a once great and prosperous nation, touching with icy fingers the very victims of despair, who but yesterday were the recipients of freedom's richest bounties; the iron prejudices of the past should be broken down, and nothing should be despised or rejected that tends to the happiness of men or the peace of the nation.

I know that the institution of slavery in our state is in danger. But whatever phase the question may assume in the future, it should not be permitted to weaken the loyalty of a single man in this state. That danger is brought about by rebellion, and not by loyalty. If it be doomed to meet a sudden overthrow and die in the midst of treason, its blood will be found on the skirts of its professed friends, whose love of slavery was stronger than their love of country and whose zeal in behalf of a single right was mistaken for the essence of patriotism.

It is the duty of southerly men to speak plainly in regard to this question, and to warn the people of Missouri against the dangers of our position. We gained nothing in the beginning by closing our ears against the thunders of the distant storm. Now that the thunders of the distant storm. Now that the storm is upon us, we can gain nothing by closing our eyes against the glare of the thunderbolt, or attempting to shelter ourselves from the rage of the hurricane. The dread realities of the strife are now upon us, and the counsels of the timid are no longer needed for the safety of the nation.

This rebellion should have been stricken in its infancy. The members of the South Carolina Convention that first convened for the purpose of secession should have been seized and hung. The rebels who boasted of their treason on the floors of Congress should have been incarcerated at the moment. The power of the government should have been made manifest in the beginning, and thus thousands of innocent men would have been spared the horrors of death on the battlefield. The weeping of widows and the suffering of children following in the train of this unnecessary war, would have been unknown in the land. Looking back over the past, we now wonder that these things were not done. The reason is apparent. The clothed the crime of rebellion with the pretext of securing right which nobody denied. Every one shrank from the discussion of slavery, and tacitly admitted the exorbitant pretensions of men who had resolved to sacrifice every slave and every dollar's worth of property in America to accomplish their ends.

The Beginning of the End.

Calmly reviewing the grand events of the past week in Virginia, in the light of such intelligence as comes to us well authenticated we have cause to be truly grateful that a great danger has been safely passed; that a rebel army twice the size of our own has been baffled; and that no resource is now left to it but retreat or annihilation. We speak hopefully, for we can see the situation clearly now. We have gained invaluable knowledge from this second battle of Bull Run, as we did from the first. We have gained positive information as to the utmost strength and desperate condition of the enemy; we have gained time to hasten forward our overwhelming levies to assist Gen. Pope; we have gained confidence in the consummate skill of our generals, and the heroic daring and sublime endurance of our troops; we have gained everything that any loyal people ever gained in battle, save the empty honor of having occupied the field.—*We have not lost an inch of ground by this engagement*, and henceforth we take not one step backward. We may be delayed for days, or even weeks, to consolidate our forces recruit our energies, and give our wearied troops a breathing spell; but no delay of ours can benefit the enemy whose whole available strength is now massed before us, impotent to renew the conflict. The battle of Saturday has insured the safety of our capital, crippled the rebels hopelessly—for unlike ourselves, they have no powerful reserve, and no sources of recuperation—and given us a cheering premonition that the downfall of the Southern conspirators is speedily approaching.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WHOM TO WRITE TO AT WASHINGTON—IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—As there are many persons who wish to communicate with the different bureaus of the War Department, a memorandum of the proper persons to address may be useful to our readers:

All letters relating to pay of soldiers on furlough or in hospitals should be addressed to General B. F. Larned, Paymaster General.

Application for back pay or the $100 bounty of deceased soldiers should be addressed to Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor.

Application for pay of teamsters, employees of Quartermaster's Department, or for horses killed in service, should be addressed to Hon. R. I. Atkinson, Third Auditor.

Applications relating to pay and bounty in the marine or naval service, should be addressed to Hon. Robert Berrian, Fourth Auditor.

Letters concerning soldiers in the army should be addressed to Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas.—*Washington Republican.*

The Piety of Stonewall Jackson.

A letter from Harper's Ferry to the New York *Times* says:

The redoubtable Stonewall, *alias* "Portsmouth Fence," is worshipped by the rebels through this section as much as he is feared by the Unionists. The various statements which have appeared from time to time concerning his piety have not been exaggerated. He is, indeed, a decidedly spiritual rebel.—While here, as