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.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 32. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1862. OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 6.

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,	3 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 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.

☞ Get 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

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE FREEZER!

As Improved for 1859 and 1860.

By E. RETCHAM & CO., 289 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

2 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 H. 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 1, 1862.

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.

THE subscriber, having opened in Thompsen'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, Catawba and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesale, at the lowest city prices. Tavernkeepers, 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 merit a reputation for selling cheap, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to.

JEREMIAH S. HALL.

Danville, June 14, 1860.

Save your Fruit.

Wanting 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 cushion, which is placed outside upon the shoulder of the Jar, full an inch distant from the top, prevent the possibility of the decay 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 announces 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 the establishment.

April 12, 1862. JOSEPH YANKIRK

Franklin House.

RECENT LY 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 16, 1859—1y

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 travelling 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 2 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE.

April 12, 1862.—1y

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 SAWMILL of

IRA T. CLEMENT, SUNBURY, PA.,

such as Panel Lumber, Frame Lumber, Boards, Siding, Shingles from $2 to $5 per thousand, Plastering Laths, Palings, Roofing Laths, &c., &c.

All bills ordered for any kind of Lumber, will be attended at the shortest notice.

IRA T. CLEMENT

Sunbury, March 9, 1861

NATRONA COAL OIL!

Warranted Non-Explosive,

as 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

1862. Arrangements 1862.

of New York Lines.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON R. R. CO.'S LINES.

From Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from Walnut street Wharf and Kensington Depot, will leave as follows, viz:

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, (C. and A. Accommodation.)	$2 25
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, N. J., Accommodation.	2 25
At 9½ A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Morning Mail.)	3 00
At 12½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (Accommodation.)	2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (C. and A. Express.)	3 00
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Evening Express.)	3 00
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Second Class Ticket.)	2 25
At 6½ P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Evening Mail.)	3 00
At 12 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Southern Mail.)	3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (Accommodation, Freight and Passenger, Fast Class Ticket,	2 25
Second Class Ticket,	1 50

The 6½ P. M. line runs daily, (Sundays excepted.) The 12 P. M., Southern Mail, runs daily.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., at 7-10 A. M., from Kensington, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

For Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7-10 A. M., from Kensington Depot, and at 2½ P. M., from Walnut street Wharf.

(The 7-10 A. M. Line connects with Trains leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, as above, at 3 P. M.)

For Mount Holly, at 6 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Freehold, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WAY LINES.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7-10 and 9½ A. M. and 5, 6-30 and 12 P. M. from Kensington, and at 2½ P. M. from Walnut Street Wharf.

For Bristol and intermediate Stations, at 11½ A. M., from Kensington Depot.

For Palmyra, Riverside, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 4½, 4, 5 and 5½ P. M.

Steamboat Trenton, for Bordentown and intermediate stations, at 2½ P. M., from Walnut st. Wharf.

☞ For New York, and Way lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the Cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on the arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only, allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

March 29, 1862.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally that he has commenced the

BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS,

in the shop attached to F. Y. Bright's Foundry, and is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing, in the best style and workmanship.

All custom work will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ZIMMERMAN, Agent

Sunbury, April 26, 1862—tf

PROSPECTUS.

THE

NEW YORK EVENING POST.

A Daily Semi-weekly and Weekly Newspaper

No Compromise or Sympathy with Traitors.

For the Union and the War.

This well-known journal is now in the sixty-first year of its existence. It has always been a loyal journal of the city, taking part in all the discussions of the day, and uttering its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. Freedom now and Forever, has been and will continue to be its motto.

The Principles by which it is guided are:

A Strict Construction of the Constitution,
Economy in Government,
No Political Jobbery,
Honest Men for Office,
The Suppression of the Slave Power,
Free Soil and Free Speech,

and the prosecution of the war against treason until the last rebel has laid down his arms.

But the Evening Post, while it is fearless in the expression of its opinions, aims chiefly at being a good newspaper. It will contain full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, embracing

1st. A Complete History of the War.

2d. Political Documents, Reports of Meetings, Speeches and Proceedings of Legislative Bodies.

3d. The Latest Markets, Commercial Intelligence, Reports and Lists of Prices.

4th. EUROPEAN NEWS.—Advices by the foreign steamers, letters from our own correspondents, and extracts from English and translations from continental journals.

5th. Miscellaneous Reading, Poetry, Book Reviews, Tales, Anecdotes and Gossip.

In short, it is the design of the editors to make the Evening Post,

THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY

No pains of labor and no expense in money will be spared to accomplish this result.

As the Daily Evening Post circulates more largely, perhaps, than any other city journal among merchants, capitalists, bankers, brokers, lawyers, manufacturers and business men generally, it has always been a most eligible advertising medium. Because of the war its circulation has enormously increased, which fact offers additional inducements to those who WISH THEIR BUSINESS MADE KNOWN.

The Semi-Weekly Evening Post, published regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, contains all the reading matter of the Daily Evening Post, and the latest news, by telegraphs and mails, up to the hour of publication.

The Weekly Evening Post, published every Thursday, is edited with especial reference to the wants of country readers, and besides all the articles of general interest published in the Daily Evening Post, contains a complete digest of the news of the day, and an Agricultural Column, devoted to the interest and instruction of farmers. It contains forty long columns of reading matter every week, making it

AN ADMIRABLE FAMILY PAPER.

Terms:

DAILY EVENING POST.

Single Copy, one year, in advance	$9 00
Three Copies, in advance,	25 00
Single Copy, per month,	75

SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST.

Is Published every Tuesday and Friday.

Single Copy, one year, in advance,	$3 00
Two Copies, " "	5 00
Five Copies, " "	12 00
Ten Copies, " "	20 00

WEEKLY EVENING POST.

Is Published every Thursday.

Single Copy, one year, in advance,	$2 00
Three Copies " "	5 00
Five Copies " "	8 00
Ten Copies, " "	12 00
Twenty Copies, " "	20 00

Any larger number at the rate of $1 per year.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Pay always in advance. Any person sending us twenty or more subscribers will be entitled to an extra copy for his services; or for ten subscribers he will receive a copy for six months. When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should receive their papers at the same Post Office. Each subscriber's name is printed on his paper. Clergymen are supplied at the following rates:

Daily, per annum	$3 00
Semi-Weekly, per annum	2 00
Weekly, per annum	1 00

Money may be forwarded at our risk. Specimen copies will be sent free to all who desire it.

WM. C. BRYANT & CO.,
OFFICE OF THE EVENING POST,
41 Nassau Street, corner Liberty, New York.

June 28, 1862.

SOLOMON MALICK,

Attorney at Law, Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

(Formerly Freeburg, Snyder county.)

OFFICE, Market street, one door east of Fetling & Grant's Store, and nearly opposite the Court House.

All professional business, collections, &c., will receive prompt attending.

April 12, 1862

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 wholesale orders, wholesale or retail, at short notice.

Among his stock of CONFECTIONARIES may be found:

French Sticks,	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 Sticks,	Rock Candy,
Liquorice,	Almond Candy.

FRUIT.

Bananas,	Prunes,
Dates,	Figs,
Currants, dried,	Raisins, 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 F. Y. Bright & Son's store.

Sunbury, April 19, 1861—1y

SUNBURY STEAM FLOURING MILL.

THE subscribers having taken possession of this well known *FLOURING MILL*, are prepared to receive grain of all kinds, and to do custom work at the shortest notice. Customers will have their grain ground immediately upon their being left at the Mill. As it is the intention of the firm to keep the Mill, a constant supply of grain will be constantly kept on hand, and flour by the quality, can always be obtained. The great 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 27, 1861. 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 extensive 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 more than the fire was opened, and the Books and Papers were given to me in a perfect good condition. I shall want another Safe as soon as I get in store. Yours, most respectfully,

W. P. DICKINSON, Reading, Pa.

FIRE AT GRUBB CASTLE.

CHARLESTON, Tuscarora county, Pa., August 1st, 1861.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia—Gentlemen: On the morning of the 23d of August last, our Warehouse at Grubb's Landing was destroyed by fire. The Salamander Safe we purchased from you some few years since was in the place mentioned above, and contained all our Books and papers, which, when removed, were in a perfect condition, after being exposed to the intense heat for several hours. Please send me a circular with your prices, and oblige, Yours, &c.

JOHN BINGHAM.

OAKS & AUSTIN,

Salamander Safes, for Banks, Stores, Private Families, &c., &c. Also, Evans & Watson's Patent Adjustable 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 on hand, to their entire satisfaction, and many others given at their Store.

UNITED STATES MINT,	Bucks Bank, Chalfonville
Philadelphia.	Tennessee.
CITIZENS' BANK, Kansas.	City Bank of Philadelphia.
California.	Commercial Bank of Phila.
Farmers' Bank, Pa.	Commercial Bank, Tenn.
Connellsville Bank, Pa.	Fire and Loan Assoc. Phila.
Gettysburg Bank, Pa.	Chatanooga Bank, Tenn.
Jersey Shore Bank, Pa.	Bank of Northumberland
Lock Haven Bank, Pa.	Bank of North America
Farmers' Bank, Delaware.	Philadelphia.
Farmers' Bank of Md.	Pond and Swift, Bankers
Farmers' Bank of Va.	Philadelphia.
Fulton Bank, Atlanta, Ga.	Allentown
Merchants' Bank, Del.	W. G. Sterling, Wilkes'b.
Bank of N. Brunswick,	Lewisburg Bank, Pa.
N. J.	

Other patterns of Safes, of less outside size, at No. 105, Fourth street, Philadelphia.

March 29, 1862—4y

NOTICE!

The Adams Express Company,

GIVE NOTICE that they have established an Express Line in the Northern Central Railroad Company, to run daily from Baltimore to York, Harrisburg, Dauphin, Halifax, Lewisburg, Sunbury, Northumberland, Berwick, 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 Catawissa, 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.

Important to Lovers of Good Tea.

BRIGHT & SON invite attention to their Stock of Prime Green and Black Tea.

Sunbury, June 15, 1861.

ELEGANT CARDS DE VISITE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO FILL YOUR ALBUMS

IN consequence of the scarcity of change, I will sell my elegant PENOGRAPH CARDS DE VISITE PORTRAITS

Sixteen for One Dollar,

Sent by mail Postage paid.

These cards are best published and are permanent. They embrace all the principal Generals of the Army, President, Cabinet, &c. Also two of the greatest villians unhung JEFF and BEAUREGARD.

Catalogues sent on application.

Sample copies sent on receipt of Ten Cents.

JOHN DAINTY,

728 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

September 6, 1862.

Manufacturers of Stone Ware,

COWDEN & WILCOX,

HARRISBURG, PA.

THE Stone Ware now made at this establishment is equal to any made in this country. Every variety of article usually made, always on hand.

Harrisburg, May 3, 1862.—

"THE UNION."

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor

THIS HOTEL is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1 50 per day.

September 21, 1861.—1y

WINDOW SHADES.—A very fine and cheap assortment, just received by Railroad from New York, at the Mammoth Store of Fetling & Grant.—We have also for sale S. S. Putnam & Co.'s celebrated Patent Pendulum Curtain Fixtures.

Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

POETRY.

THUS SAYETH THE LORD, I OFFER THEE THREE THINGS.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

In poisonous dens, where traitors like
Live bats that fear the day,
While all the land our charters claim
Is sweating blood and breathing flame,
Dead to their country's woe and shame,
The recreants whisper, STAY!

In peaceful homes, where patriot fires
On love's own altar glow,
The mother hides her trembling fear,
The wife, the sister checks a tear,
To breathe the parting word of cheer,
Soldier of Freedom Go!

In halls where Luxury lies at ease,
And Mammon keeps his state,
Where Buttery's fawn and menials crouch,
The dreamer, startled from his couch,
Wings a few counters from his pouch,
And murmurs faintly, WAIT!

In weary camps, on trampled plains,
That ring with fife and drum,
The battling host, whose harness gleams
Along the crimson-flowing streams,
Calls, like a warning voice in dreams,
We want you, brother, COME!

Close ye whose bidding we will do,—
Tis go, to wait, to stay!
Some of the freedom loving town,
Heirs of the Fathers' old renown,
The servile yoke, the civic crown
Await your choice To-Day!

The stakes be laid! O, gallant youth,
With yet unsilvered brow,
If Heaven should lose, and Hell should win,
On whom shall be the mortal sin,
Whose record is, *It might have been?*
God calls you—answer NOW!

MISCELLANEOUS.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT ON THE WAR.

"The Only Chance for a Speedy End of This War is its Instant and Vigorous Prosecution."

The eminent historian and statesman Hon. George Bancroft, in a letter written in response to an application to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of New York, urges some considerations of the most important character in connection with the prosecution of the war and the division of the sentiment of the country by political parties. He says:

The next Congress will have before it the most important subjects that ever engaged the attention of any representative body since the Convention that framed our Constitution; and yet we seem to await the day of election with a fearful levity, or wait of considerateness as though the old methods of preparation, which may prove sufficient in a season of unclouded prosperity, would serve for this hour when our system itself is threatened with overthrow. It is heart-breaking, after the lavish outpouring of the blood of those dearest to us, to contemplate the chances of failure from dividons and wavering in the North. Yet after we have sent out from this city alone troops enough to constitute a formidable army, we are advised to manifest at the polls our consent to a disruption of the country. We send men from every household to the war; they show on the battle-field the most heroic courage, and yet we are asked to vote that the war has no object, that we fight only to retreat with shame if we are beaten, and to submit with shame if we are victorious.

THE ONLY POSSIBLE CHANCE FOR A SPEEDY END OF THIS WAR IS ITS INSTANT AND VIGOROUS PROSECUTION. Hesitation brings chaos and prolongs the strife indefinitely. There must be one soul in the President, the army, and the people, or the contest will drag along under uncertain opinions; and the short-sighted desire to gain peace to a mistaken may change it into a seven years' war, or a thirty years' war, or a war for generations. Quick, united action can alone bring it to an early end.

The voice of the State of New York, as pronounced in the elections, will ring through the civilized world. Shall we not do our part to make that voice clear for the Union? Are we to devote all our resources to carry on a war and then go to the polls to express the opinion that the war which certainly was forced upon us and could not have been avoided, was unnecessary and a mistake? Are the citizens of New York to be so inconsistent as to strain every nerve to gain the mastery in the field and then to signify at the polls a readiness to faint and succumb? When the oligarchy of the South began the war by wantonly insulting our flag, this people rose up with a calm and resolute earnestness which was only surpassed by the sublime patience and moderation with which they bore defeat and mismanagement, and uncertain guidance. Shall we now proclaim that this zeal was a delusion?

The Tory party of England, all the old hereditary enemies to the perfect development of our free institutions, have been from the beginning eagerly hoping to see our flag rent in twain forever, and have been unremitting in their advice to let half of the Union go. Shall we adopt them for our counsellors? It is one of the saddest things in this time of general sorrow, that an effort is made to persuade our fellow citizens of foreign birth to give their votes in the interest of the very party of the English aristocracy which from generation to generation oppressed them at home.

Our bankers, with noble patriotism, placed their wealth at the service of the Government. Are they now to be told that their loans were offered without a purpose, and without any need? That the Government should have sought peace at any price, even at the sacrifice of our national character, by cowering before the conflict which all the possible deprecations of pusillanimity could not have avoided? Will they consent to see the Government so paralyzed, and its policy so uncertain, as to jeopard the restoration of public credit, and to invite the interposition of foreign powers?

Are our merchants prepared to wean themselves from the free use of the Chesapeake and the Mississippi? Will they, after having won back these great highways, give them up to a Confederacy which is the child of rebellion and which from inherent causes will, in case of its separation, be necessarily hostile to us? True, our interests are bound up with the South. But is the surrender of the Capes of the Chesapeake, and of the Tortugas, and of the Mississippi, to restore a profitable commerce? Will the relinquishment forever of vast tracts of country—the Italies of the United States, unsurpassed for beauty, fertility, and healthfulness—prove the best mode of promoting the exchanges of domestic products? Will the bar of custom-houses, stretched across the channels of our mighty rivers, help internal navigation? To let the revolted States go from a longing for their trade, is to die through fear of death; to renounce the old intercourse entirely and forever because to-day it is interrupted.

Our fellow-citizens of foreign birth have demonstrated the power of freedom to blend them with us in one nationality and brotherhood, and they have shown by their conduct in the general distress, how they have faith that they are received into the bosom of a nation, and form a part of one great, real, living people. Shall we send word to those of them who are in camp that there is no American people—that the Union is a sham? Our city rightly declared its sympathy with the gallant Corcoran when he returned from his long captivity. What gave the chief lustre to his services and his sorrows except this, that he had fought and suffered for a country and a people? And shall we now mar the honors awarded him by deciding that the Union is to be given up, that the American people has ceased to be—that the flag which he upbore is to be robbed of half its brightness? Testimonials of regard have just been sent to the veteran Sigel. Is New York to tarnish them by a record at the polls that the fellow-feeling with the patriotism which carried him across the hills of Missouri and Arkansas and placed him as an advance guard in Virginia, is flagging and dying away?

The party at the South which has made this rebellion is not and never was a Democratic party; it was and is the most embittered hater of democracy; it rests on the most narrow and the most selfish of oligarchies, which by the very necessity of its nature seeks to extinguish the democratic principles, to crush the Union and the power of the people. To sympathize with them is to sympathize with oligarchy in its proudest and most corrupt form. They laughed among themselves at the very thought of being called Democrats. To call or to have called Slidell and Benjamin and their like Democrats, to have invited them among us to teach who should and who should not be held to be members of the Democratic party, would be unspeakably unpalatable jest if it had not been followed by deadly consequences.

Complaints are made against the Administration; there never was and never will be an Administration that does not require to be watched. But the people have chosen their President; and we who preferred another public servant must now consent to give vigor to the man who is President under the Constitution. To harp upon what is past and gone and irremediable would be useless; the graver question affecting personal liberty must be settled in such a way as to leave no dangerous precedent. Meantime, we cannot suffer the country to go to pieces because the President has committed errors. Let, then, the voice of this district and this city be distinctly heard in favor of an immediate, vigorous prosecution of the war.

For one, I will not give a vote for any man whose election would be an encouragement to the rebellion to hold out. I, for one, will not consent to send our sons and brothers to the battle field and then betray them at the polls.

To represent such a district as the Eighth in such a city as New York is as high a trust as can devolve on any man. The district should be rightly represented; a multiplication of candidates will leave the result very much to chance. I must, therefore, ask your leave to decline your nomination; and having done this, I can, without reproach, entreat that there may be such opportunity offered for deliberation as will lead to union of all those who feel deeply for their country in this hour of her tribulation.

Very sincerely, yours,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

To John T. Hogeboom and others, of the Nominating Committee of the People's Union Association.

NEGROES IN THE ARMY.—We are not the advocates for putting negroes in the army as soldiers, but we see no manner of objection to their being employed to do the menial labor of the camp, wherever they can be had and thus relieve the soldier of the burden, and enable him to reserve his strength for the military duty of the field. The rebel armies are filled with negroes employed as servants to the men as well as officers. In New Orleans, a regiment of negroes was about being organized by Gov. Moore, who made a powerful appeal to their patriotism, to join it in defence of the Confederate cause. The taking of the city, however, by our forces, put an end to the black regiment for the time being, but Gen. Butler, with that sagacity and independence and energy which have marked his whole course, took up the matter where the rebel Gov. Moore left off, and using the identical language contained in the appeal of his Excellency, to the "patriotic" of the darkies, he has obtained not only one but half a dozen regiments in that vicinity who are offleered by Yankees, and it is said that they are as fine a body of soldiers as is to be found anywhere. The English Government have black regiments in the West Indies, and the French in Algeria. Jackson employed them in the defence of New Orleans in the war of 1812, and Washington in the war of the revolution—and it is all mock heroics for rebel sympathizers to attempt to raise a hue and cry against their employment wherever they can be found serviceable. In the Richmond *Examiner* of the 18th, we find it stated that *"the drafting of negroes for military service is strongly recommended"*—and we will not be surprised to find, ere long, that the rebel government will make a general resort to arming the negroes, and push them forward at the point of the bayonet, as is now done with their conscripts in front of the battle, to fight against the "Yankees."—*Baltimore Clipper.*

A telegraphic item comes from California stating that a waterspout burst in the sparsely settled portion of Los Angeles county on the 18th of August, fifty miles from the ocean, filling the long ravine with water fourteen feet deep. A man and a woman riding in a carriage were caught in the flood and the woman and horses drowned. The man floated more than a mile to a place of safety.

The Mormons are turning their attention to the cultivation of cotton, putting money and enterprise into it.

FAILURE OF THE HERRING FISHERY.—The Montreal papers state that the Nova Scotia and Labrador herring fishery has proved a complete failure this season, and prices have consequently advanced.

Apples are so plenty in Western New York that they can be bought for *fifty cents a barrel!* Potatoes show no symptoms of disease, and the best ones are sold for a dollar a barrel, including package.

THE RISE IN COAL—ITS CAUSES AND EFFECTS.—The increase lately in the value of coal, as well as the comparative scarcity of the article, is exciting general attention, and most likely cause great inconvenience and suffering amongst the poorer classes before the winter is over.

During the year 1861, the anthracite coal trade fell off nearly a million of tons, notwithstanding the demand of the Government alone was five times greater than in any previous year.

The damage to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and also the Lehigh Canal during the summer of this year, greatly retarded the transportation of coal during the season, although by great exertions the quantity brought to market has been greater than was generally expected. Anthracite is now coming forward with great rapidity, and when navigation closes it is believed that there will be a quantity taken from the mines almost equal to the product of last year.

Notwithstand all this, however, several causes are operating, which will probably tend to maintain the high prices. The miners are scarce and demand increased rates of wages; tolls and freights on the railroads and canals have lately been nearly doubled. Freight from this city to New York during the last summer was seventy-five cents, now it is one dollar and seventy-five cents. The wholesale price of coal has increased, and retail prices proportionately. Foreign coal has not advanced in price as rapidly as our own, though since the commencement of the war, and in consequence of the heavy import duties, as well as the increasing demand for gas manufacture, the best varieties are sold fifty per cent. higher than two years ago.—Native bituminous coal is also in demand at increased rates.

The community cannot do without coal, and, as a body, the dealers will reap the advantage of any anticipated scarcity, less the amount they lost in consequence of the flood and otherwise. The community must bear the burden.

It may be mentioned, as a cause of the want of transportation facilities that several hundred coal boats and barges have been taken by the Government. The railroads carry about one-fourth of the fuel. The excise tax on the commodity is ½ per cent.

The consumption of coal this winter will be quite large, for family use, and with the heavy demand by the Government, forges, &c., the supply is a matter of uncertainty.—Care and economy upon the part of housekeepers is certainly advisable.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

TRUTH AT HOME.—Of all happy households, that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears that there is a liar in a house. All comfort has gone when suspicion has once entered—when there must be reserve in talk, and reservation in belief. Anxious parents, who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and receive what they say freely, unless there is a strong reason to distrust the truth of any one. If such an occasion should unhappily arise, they must keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible, and avoid disgracing their poor child while there is a chance of its cure by their confidential assistance. He should have their pity and assiduous help, as if he were suffering under some disgusting bodily disorder. If he can be cured, he will become duly grateful for the treatment. If the endeavor fails, means must of course be taken to prevent his example from doing harm; and then, as I said, the family truth is broken up, because the family confidence is gone. I fear that from some cause or other, there are but few large families where every member is altogether truthful. But where all are so organized and so trained as to be wholly reliable in act and word, they are a light to all eyes, and a joy to all hearts. They are public benefits, for they are a point of general reliance; and they are privately blessed within and without. Without, their life is made easy by universal trust; and within their home and their hearts, they have the security of rectitude and peace of innocence.—*Harriet Martineau.*

THE OYSTER TRADE.—As almost everybody, as is anybody, is more or less interested in oysters, we give the following facts from the Baltimore Sun of Friday, in regard to the trade in that city. The Sun says: "The oyster trade of that city, has received a serious check, and there is now every probability that it will not reach to more than fifty per cent. of the usual amount. Those engaged in the trade, have held several meetings with a view to remedy the deficiency as far as possible, but thus far there appears no probability that the difficulty will be overcome. In the first place, the principal oyster fields in Virginia are still closed, and those of Maryland were so completely dredged last year that they cannot afford a half supply. Another difficulty would be, if plenty of oysters were in the field, there there are not vessels to bring them to the city. It is estimated that fully five hundred vessels engaged in that trade have been destroyed, or seized and confiscated, since the war began, besides which, nearly all the small boats usually employed in catching oysters have disappeared from the shores, and those formerly employed in taking the oysters from the water have sought other employment. The result of all these embarrassments is that oysters are much higher than for many years, and the supply is far short of the demand. Thus a most important branch of business has been partially prostrated, and the