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SUNBURY AMERICAN

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The Great Cause of Human Misery. Just Published in a Sealed Envelope; Price 6 Cents. LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, on the Cause and Cure of Spiritual Corruption, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and Back, Indigestion, and Insensibility for the Pleasures of the World, and the various other ailments which attend the progress of the disease, and the means of curing them. Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by address to the Publisher, H. B. MASSER, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4265. April 29, 1861.—ly

Critenden'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, has the honor to announce that it has secured 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.

JOHNS & CROSLY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING. THE cheapest and most durable Roofing in use. It is fire and water proof, and will last for ever. It can be applied to new and old Roofs of all kinds, and to Shingles Only without removing the shingles. THE COST IS ONLY ABOUT ONE-THIRD THAT OF TIN, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

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 style. In addition to this stock he is constantly receiving new supplies from the city, keeping a full assortment of the most substantial and latest styles of Dress City market.

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE FREEZER! As Improved for 1862 and 1860. By E. KETCHAM & CO., 299 Pearl St., New York. THE only Freezer constructed on scientific principle, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The can revolves the freezing cream—thereby removing it 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.

ROCKEFELLER & BOYER, Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa. A. B. BOYER, respectfully announces that they have entered into partnership with J. B. ROCKEFELLER, in the 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 cheaply. Special attention will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the OER-MAN'S language. Office—Market Street, opposite Weaver's Hotel, Sunbury, February 4, 1862.

BRANDS, 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 Brandy, 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 desiring of purchasing liquors for may rely upon being furnished with a pure and unadulterated article. Being determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap, all orders promptly attended to. JEREMIAH S. HALL, Danville, June 16, 1859.

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, uniting every heart to noble deeds and higher aims! Art, Literature and Science will glow anew, and seek to develop sublime beauty and grandeur 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 of soups, Love Drops, Burned Almonds, Mint Drops, red and white, Cream White, Jelly Cakes, all kinds of Biscuits, Common Secrets, Liqueurs, &c. &c. &c. BANANA, 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 other goods, all of which will be offered cheap at wholesale and retail. Remember the name and place. Market Street, 3 doors west of E. Y. Bright & Son's store. Sunbury, April 14, 1861.—ly

SEBURY STEAM FLOORING MILL. THE subscribers having taken possession of this first class FLOORING MILL, are prepared to receive orders for 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 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 25, 1860. MORGAN & CO.

Lumber! Lumber! PHILIP SHAY, Money Lending, Sunbury, Pa., informs his friends and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand Boards, Shingles, Lath, Joist, and all kinds of Lumber and building material, which he will sell at the lowest prices. March 30, 1861.

War! War! War! COME FROM THE NORTH, COME FROM THE SOUTH, COME FROM THE EAST, COME FROM THE WEST—Save the country and build yourselves homes, for now is the time to get your Lumber cheap. "WATER" can be purchased at low rates at the STEAM SAW-MILL of IRA T. CLEMENT, SUNBURY, PA. Such as Pine Lumber, Frame Lumber, Boards, Shingles, from \$3 to \$5 per thousand, Planing, Mill, Pulver, Lath, &c., &c. All bills ordered, for any kind of Lumber, will be furnished at the shortest notice. Sunbury, March 9, 1861.

SPALLING'S Prepared Gine and Shiloh's Mucilage, price per bottle and brush, 25 cents. Cordial Elixir of Calumba Bark and Balaire, for removing grease, for sale at the office of the Sunbury American.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. CO. PASSENGER TRAINS FOR POTTSVILLE, READING AND HARRISBURG. MORNING, LINE DAILY (Sundays Excepted). (Passenger entrance on Pottsville and Calowhill streets) at 8:00 A. M., connecting at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Railroad. (Passenger entrance on Pottsville and Calowhill streets) at 1:30 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with the Northern Central Railroad for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, &c. Express train from New York via Easton, market place connecting with Reading with the Pennsylvania Central R.R. at 12:15 P. M., train running to Calowhill. (Passenger entrance on Pottsville and Calowhill streets) at 3 P. M., DAILY, connecting at Harrisburg with the Northern Central Railroad for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, &c. Express train from New York via Easton, market place connecting with Reading with the Pennsylvania Central R.R. at 12:15 P. M., train running to Calowhill. (Passenger entrance on Pottsville and Calowhill streets) at 3 P. M., DAILY, connecting at Harrisburg with the Northern Central Railroad for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, &c.

DEPOT IN PHILADELPHIA. Corner of Broad and Callowhill Streets, February 22, 1862. W. H. McGINNEN, Secretary.

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

"THE UNION." UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. THIS HOTEL is central, convenient, for Passenger Fare to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public. \$1.50 per day. September 21, 1861.—ly

NATRONA COAL OIL! Warranted Non-Explosive, and safe for use. With explosive Oil, with a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil! PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. February 15, 1862.—ly

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER! THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER! All Kitchens Grease can be made into good Soap, using Saponifier. Directions Accompanying Each Box. SOAP is as easily made with it, as making a pot of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patrons. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. February 15, 1862.—ly

Ingrained Carpets. MANUFACTURED and for sale by M. Peiper & Co., Cor. Lehigh and McCall's Buildings, North East corner Second and Race Streets, Philadelphia. GOODS GUARANTEED. October 27, 1860.

Pianos Tuned. THE subscriber offers his services to the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, in Tuning Pianos—Orders left at the Central Hotel, will be attended to. Sunbury, Jan. 15, 1862.—ly O. KENDALL

SELECT POETRY.

[From The Atlantic Monthly] "UNDER THE SNOW." BY THE LATE GEN. LANDER.

The Spring had tripped and lost her flowers, The Summer scattered through the glades, The winter foot on autumn hours Left ruddy footprints on the blades. And all the glories of the woods Had fled their shadowy silence down— The winter wind might rattle through the trees, And fling before the winter's frown.

For her sweet spring had lost its flowers, Her fall and passion's tongue of flame Ran reddening through the blushing bowers, New haggard as her maiden hours. One secret through her soul had crept, When prayerful musing sought her brow, And blame struck on a smothering frown, And mocked her as she fled along.

And now the bare its weight aloft, To hide its where'er winter's birch Held up the rafters of the roof, And grim old pine-trees formed a church. 'Twas there her spring-time vows were sworn, And there, upon its frozen soil, While windy midnight roined frown, She knelt, and held her hands to God.

The cautious creature of the air Looked out, from many a secret place, To see the embryo of disaster. Flush the gray ashes of her face, And where the last week's snow had caught The gray beard of a cypress limb, She heard the music of a thought. More sweet than that of childhood's hymn. For, rising in that cadence low, With "Now I lay me down to sleep," Her mother rocked her to and fro, And prayed the Lord her soul to keep.

And still her prayer was humbly raised, Held up in two young children's hands, That while as snows old pine trees blazed, Glimmered for a dark frozen road. The storm stole out beyond the wood, She grew the vision of a cloud, Her dark hair was a misty veil, Her stark face shone from a shroud. Filled up the will storn's rustling feet To marital music of the pine, And to her soul's heart's muffled beat, Which slowly into ecstasy went.

And still, as if her secret's foe, No mortal words had ever found, This living shroud draped in snow Held up her prayer with a loud sound. But when the holy angel came, Saw this lone girl, lowly kept, She gathered from her frozen hands The prayer thus folded, and she wept.

Some snow-flakes—wilder than the rest— Came fluttering down a lining of clay, First read this secret of her fate, Then gently robed her where she lay. The dead dark hair, made white with snow, A still stark face, two faded plumes, And mothers' tears on her cheek, A unborn infant—sinking alone. God kept her counsel; cold and mute She steadfast mourners closed her eyes, Her headstone was an old tree's root, He sate to rest, "as the lie."

DON'T FRET. Has your neighbor injured you? Don't fret— You will get out of the best; He's the most to blame of all; Never mind it, let it rest.

Has a horrid lie been told? Don't fret— It will run itself to death; If you will let it quite alone, It will die for want of breath.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH. PAINFUL SCENES—AN ARMY OF EXTORTIONS—THE DEAD AND WOUNDED. Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

On Thursday it was impossible to move without caution, as dead men were lying thickly everywhere for miles—sometimes a dozen in a space of as many feet. No such scenes were ever before witnessed in America. The opponents lay as they had fallen, or the bodies of one heaped upon those of the other. Wounded men, mangled horses, crushed bodies, extended so interminably it was impossible to pass through them, and the victor would finally be compelled to turn and retreat.

Rains had soaked the ground and covered it with pools of water, and sometimes the wounded could be seen crawling on to the dead and lying there to keep off from the damp earth. Many had died in that position, and not a few of the deaths were caused by exposure to the elements. Physicians were laboring valiantly, but the wounded were becoming blunted and useless, and surgeons dropped with fatigue at their posts before a fifth part of the work had been done.

Numbers were drowned by being unable to crawl away from the positions where they had fallen, and in which the water rapidly rose to their chests. Some of the wounded were carried away in a similar manner, but many were soon restored. I soon learned that the leaves and dead undergrowth had been fired in various places by the explosion of shells, and also by burning wood, the first communicating to the bodies, burning them shockingly. Some of the wounded must have been burned to death, as I observed one to be lying upon their backs, with their hands crossed before the face, as a person naturally does when smoke or heat becomes annoying.

Replacing the blanket over the face of the wounded man, I proceeded to step onto another log near by, and was considerably startled by a loud exclamation of pain from another wounded Rebel. Having stepped on a small stick that hurt a wounded limb of his by its sudden movement, he was compelled to cry out. He, too, was snuggly in an ordinary case, close alongside a fallen tree. His wound was serious, and the poor man begged for some assistance. The only thing I could do was to get him a little water and promise that somebody would soon come to his relief. I do not think he received any, however, before the following day, as it was more than we could do to make out our own wounded men, and the poor man was never seen again.

"Oh, God!" replied the suffering man; "I have a family, and the wife is just what my old woman told me. She said if the Northern men was so ugly and bad as our Generals says, they must have changed a heap." Occasionally there was a pause, accompanied by a distorted countenance, that showed the painful character of his wound. "Stranger," continued the suffering man, "I've got six little boys at home, and the biggest just goes of errands. I live on the ——— River, in Alabama (the name sounded so peculiar that I was not able to recollect it; 'taint further than that cottonwood, from the bank, where my horse stands." "What has your wife to maintain the family with, or does the State help them?" said I. "No, she 'shifty,' my wife is, stranger, she's mighty 'shifty,' she's a Northern born woman, and her father lives in Wisconsin now. I never was North before; I married my wife in Alabama."

I was obliged to leave this man, who possessed an under-current of nobility, although his superior intelligence had allowed him to follow the fortunes of his base leaders. He persisted in saying, as I left him, that he was certain he never killed a man. Perhaps a finer opportunity has not for many generations occurred, than that after the battle, for the study of attitudes. There was the old man, his locks sprinkled with gray, kneeling beside a stump, as if in the attitude of prayer, his hands resting in his hands, his feet reclining on the ground, apparently having gone to sleep in death while in the act of devotion. A ghastly wound in the side told of his end.

Another powerful-looking man had just placed a cartridge in the muzzle of his gun, and had the ramrod in his right hand, as if about to ram it down. Death caught him in that moment, and as he lay with upturned face, the right hand clenched the gun, and the left the ramrod. There were several instances similar to this. One soldier had loaded his piece, and paused to take a chew of tobacco. Beside his body lay a plug of tobacco, bearing the imprint of a teeth.

In one place lay nine men, four or five of ours and about as many Rebels, who, from indications, must have had a hand to hand fight. They were dead and bare wounds marked on their bodies, and their hands were clenched in various ways. One seemed to have had a gripe in the throat of his antagonist, and been compelled to relinquish it, judging from the rigid marks. The most singular attitude of any that I have observed was that of one Union soldier, the position of whose body was similar to that of a boy's when he is playing at leap-frog. Some had lain down quietly with their heads resting against a stump or tree, their faces resting on their faces, and had thus died alone and unattended. Yet the eagerness and repose of the countenance, as one raised the covering, indicated a peaceful departure to the spirit world. Death caused by a bursting shell, bayonet or sword carry them a horror that remains depicted in death.

It was an excellent time to choose a gun. All the different patterns, I think, must have been there, and in such large variety that an Arab even could have found his chosen Algerine rifle. There were the Harper's rifle, the old and new pattern; Springfield rifles, the Maynard primers and with discharged revolvers, and military traps in such endless variety, that to have possessed them would have been the fortune of any individual.

In the cleared field facing the peach orchard, before referred to, a variety of bullets might have been gathered—and even the hands of a gentleman of this city, and highly prized as an important in the chain of evidence which will go to condemn treason upon history shall make up the account.—N. Y. Post.

"BEAUREGARD." We may add that the message above verified was found under circumstances which lent it an authenticity and genuine. It is in the hands of a gentleman of this city, and is highly prized as an important in the chain of evidence which will go to condemn treason upon history shall make up the account.—N. Y. Post.

The New York Bible Society during the past year distributed among the men comprising one hundred and thirty-nine regiments, 85,368 volumes of the Scriptures.

REBEL GENERALS.—Never, we apprehend in the annals of warfare, was a body of general officers so calamitous. Scarcely an important engagement in the whole war in which some one of them had not been either killed, wounded, captured, disgraced or whipped. The list is long and instructive:— Robert S. Garnett, killed at Laurel Hill. Bernard E. Bee, killed at Bull Run. Francis S. Bartow, killed at Bull Run. Felix K. Zollicoffer, killed at Logan's Cross Lick. Ben McCulloch, killed at Pea Ridge. James McIntosh, killed at Pea Ridge. Albert S. Johnston, killed at Pea Ridge. Phillip St. George Cooke, killed by suicide. Edmund K. Smith, wounded at Bull Run. Thomas C. Hindman, wounded at Pittsburg. B. F. Chentham, wounded at Pittsburg. Sterling Price, wounded at Pea Ridge. Basilrod R. Johnson, wounded at Pittsburg. Loyal Tilgham, captured at Fort Henry. Simon Bolivar Buckner, captured at Fort Donelson. W. M. Mackall, captured at Island No. 10. J. N. Walker, captured at Island No. 10. P. Schum, captured at Island No. 10. John B. Floyd, disgraced at Fort Donelson. Gideon J. Pillow, disgraced at Fort Donelson. George B. Crittenden, disgraced at Mill Spring. William H. Carroll, disgraced at Mill Spring. Henry A. Wise, disgraced everywhere. Richard D. Drayton, whipped at Fort Royal. S. R. Anderson, whipped at Great Mountain. Humphrey Marshall, whipped at Pound Gap. Braxton Bragg, whipped at Pensacola and Pittsburg. Earl Van Dorn, whipped at Pea Ridge. Lawrence O'B Branch, whipped at Newbern. James Jackson, whipped at Winchester. P. G. T. Beauregard, whipped at Pittsburg. William J. Hardee, ran from Bowling Green. Leonidas Polk, ran from Columbus. Joseph E. Johnston, ran from Manassas. Gustavus W. Smith, ran from Manassas. There was ever such a melancholy list of unfortunates. Of them not less than twenty were educated at West Point, at the expense of the Government. At least six have been members of Congress, and others in various ways honored by the Government, they made such disastrous efforts to destroy, they have served their own evil passions, and truly they have had a hard master.

The following named States have a double-headed Government, some rovine and others stationary:— States. Governors Kentucky, (Berian Magoffin, (George W. Johnson, Missouri, (Hamilton B. Gamble, (Chaiborne F. Jackson, (Marble Nash Taylor, North Carolina, (Henry T. Clark, (Andrew Johnston, Tennessee, (Isam G. Harris, (Francis H. Pierpont, Virginia, (John Letcher.

LETTER FROM A DISGRACED REBEL.—The following extracts from a letter found by the men of our flotilla on their late trip up the Rappahannock, are full of interest. The writer is Thomas H. Roane, of Tappanahock, a Captain in the Rebel Army:— Dear ———— I did not receive your letter of the 11th ult., until about the 28th, and then I was lying on a bed of sickness, and camp. Our company has for the last four or five months done the duty of three companies. We now have a line of twelve couriers, from the lower end of Middlesex to Fredericksburg, a distance of one hundred miles; besides we have three posts at Urbana, and a picket station twelve miles below—the ——— place on the river. Ah, me, we have seen the very devil since October! I, through mistake, directed your letter to Fredericksburg, and there it is—a raw jaw-bone!

Your infernal, cowardly army are continually "backing, backing, and backing down," until, by ———, I believe you will not stop short of the territory line, and there, you will capitulate. I never know where to write to, I reckon Richmond is the safest place and address for all our letters now. When will your brigade reach Richmond? But earnest, where does the army of Manassas expect to make a final stand? I firmly believe Virginia and Tennessee are to be given up without one effort of defence. Judge, I am disgusted with our wretched policy Government—treating and acting on the defensive, like one man holding up one hand whilst another cowards him right and left.

THE NOBLE SON OF A NOBLE SIRE.—The Boston Advertiser prints a communication, describing the efforts of Commodore Joseph Smith to hurry forward and assist in the work upon the Monitor. The son of this veteran officer was in command of the Congress, and lost his life on that fatal Saturday. The younger Smith had repeatedly written to the naval authorities at Washington, expressing his fears for the consequences of an attack from the Merrimac, and urging plans for guarding against it. When the elder Smith saw by the first dispatch from Fortress Monroe that the Congress had raised the iron monster, he immediately wrote to the gallant son, that this contained in the words so uttered, nor ever gave that son to his country, and that he was an entire devoted. And the sad assurance was well founded. The flag was not struck until his son had fallen.

THE GUNS OF THE FORT were poorly worked, both in accuracy and quickness, and the reason therefor has been made apparent since the occupation of it by our troops. Upon delivering up the fort and the garrison as prisoners of war, several of the Rebel officers remarked that we had got the fort, but should have to fight before getting Savannah. The Rebels acknowledge that a large number of the guns were impressed into the service, and had no heat in the light, most of them finally refusing to work the guns in its defence. They were mostly Irish and German citizens of Savannah.