SUNBURY



AMERICAN.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

Crittenden's Philadelphia Com- HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS! mercial College,

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

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 crnamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography and Modern Langunges.

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 animally 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 noblessing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, while-spread regulation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, thus 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.

(30 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.

ing, now more widely circulated than any other on the subject, are for sale at the College, 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 JACOBO. BECK,

Market Street, Sunbury, Pa. TMR subscriber has just received and opened a burge assertment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as

CLOTHS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Vestings. &c. of the finest cycles. In addition to his stock he is constantly receiving new supplies from the city, keeping a full assertment 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 weer, such as

DRESS COATS, FROCK COATS, BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, PANTALOONS, &c., &c.,

Philadelphia, by giving two days' notice, i go Call and exemine my stock. No charge notic for showing. JACOB O. BECK. Sunbary, Murch 29, 1832.

NAMES OF STREET OF STREET STREET, STRE E TROBORDESSE DETER DE LE PROPERT E As Improved for 1859 and 1869

By E. KETCHAM & CO., 289 Peurlet., New York. TIME only Preezer constructed on scientific prin-ciples, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The one history the freezing of the cream-ting along removes it as first as forces. most rapid in fercaling, with the least quantity

most economical in cost, as it is the most simple ale in all the principal cities and towns in the nch Preserve accompanied with a book of recipe

PRICES. Annay to H. B. MASSER, Sunbury, Pa-

ROCKERSELLER & BOYER.

Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa

A SCREAN ROUGHTELLER and SOLOMON

A, B BUVER, respectfully amountee that they
have returned into reportfully amountee that they
have returned into reportfully amountee of
their profession, and will continue to attend to all
business connected to their charge, in the counting
of Northunburthand, Union, Souther and Monteur,
promptly, mid-fully and carefully. Social attention, will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF
CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the GERMAN incourage.

MAN longuings, Office Market street, opposite Wenver's Hotel, Sunbury, February 3, 1800.

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c. THE subscriber having opened in Thompson Brick Building, Mill street, Danville, a larg

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS. emprising the best branch of Brancher, Gin, Old Rye Seatch and Frish Whiskey, Port, Sherr, Madeira, Champagne and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be soft Wholesde, at the lowest city prises. Tavern-keepers, by buying of us, can save at least the freight. Persons desirous of purchasing liquors for

FAMILY USE,

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

Let Being determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap, he respectfully solders the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to.

JEREMIAH S. HALL.

Danville, June 16, 1800.

Suve your Pruit,

BY using Mason's Patent Sheet Metal Screw To Preserve Jar. MASON'S PATENT SHEET METAL SCHEW TOP!

All that is necessary being to serow the Cap down upon the Rubber Gasket, which is placed outside upon the shoulder of the Jar. I of an inch distant from the tap; prevent the possibility of the flavor the fruit being injured by coming in contact with the

Rather.
Persons desiring these Jars can be supplied by leaving their orders with H. B. MASSER, Agent. Sunbury, June 2, 1869.

Washington House, NORTHUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA,

(Nour the Bridge) THE subscriber having lemmed this well known Tayorn 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 constantible 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 Radicaled Depot, BALTIMORE. Let Trans, \$1 cen bay, G. LEISENBING, Proprieter, July 16, 1859.—if

The St. Louis,

Chestnut Street, between Third and Faurth.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned, having lessed, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of amounting to their friends and the traveling community that it is new open for the reception of guests. The house, since the first of March last, has been cathedy removated and reduced in a superior manner. The honse, since the first of March has, has been entirely removated and refitted in a superior namer; the apartments are large, well venitlated and furnished in modern style. It is contrally located, convenient to all the depot and stembout backles, 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 plant. Prices of House from Three to Seven Dollars are used, asserting to location.

plant. Prices of Looms from Take.

Joe week according to location.

Roard 81 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,

ISAAC L. DEVOE. April 17 1802.—1y

OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 1.

M C. GEARHART HAS RETURNED WITH A NEW STOCK OF Confectionpries, Fruit and Toys. T 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

glow anew, and seek to develope sublinar 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 munificationing all kinds of Cenfectionaries, &c., to fill up orders, wholesale or retail, at short notice. Among his stock of CONFECTIONARIES may be found:

French Secrets, Gum Drops allkinds-scent,

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

Almond Candy. FRUIT. Prunes, Figs, Raisens, Nuts of all kinds. LEMON SYRUP Currants, dried,

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 cheep at whole-sile and retail.

Ly Remember the name and place. #7

M. C. GEARHART,

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

Sunbury, April 14, 1861.-19

SENSERY STEAM PLOURING 71 1 5 . 5 ...

THE subscribers having taken possession of this first class FLOURING MILL, are prepared to receive grain of all kinds, and to do ensum 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 keptom hand, and than 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 indiriably wingsted. Strict attention will be paid to the wants of customers, and the patronage of the public generally is respectfully requested.

Sanbary, June 23, 1869. MORGAN & CO.

A Large Assortment of EVANS & WATSONS of the very latest style, and in the most substantial namer, at short name.

Any Goods not on hand, will be furnished from SALAMANDER SAFES.

The Salamander Safe we purchased from you some few years since was in the above monthined stora-heuse, and contained all our books, papers, each, &c., which were preserved in a perfect condition, after being expected to a most intense heat for several horrs. Please inform us upon what terms you will sell us another larger Safe.

Mother larger Safe,
Yours truly,
Salamander Safes, for Banks, Stores, Private
Families, &c., &c. Also, Evans & Watson's Parent
Alphabetical Bank Locks and Bank Vanit Boers,
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, backing their
Safes and Locks new in use, to their entire satisfaction, and many others given at their Store.
UNITED STATES MIST, Branch Bank, Shelbyville
Philadelphia. Tennessee. OAKS & AUSTIN

Philadelphia. Tennesser. SITUS STATES ARSENAL City Bank of Philadelphia. California.
Consolidation Wk of Phila.
Contistown Bank, Pa.
Consolidation Wk of Phila.
Contistancega Bank, Tenn
trond-burg Bank, Pa.
Pre in Loan Ass on, 4th st roud-burg Bank, Pa.

Proper Bank, Pa.

Bank of Northen-berland.

Bank of North a Liberius, pathwistern Bank of Va.

Paul and Swift, Bankers. Fulton Bank, Atlanta, Ga. Alabama. Newark Bank, Del. W. G. Sterling, Wilkesler, 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.

CIVE NOTICE that they have concluded arrangements with the Northern Central Railroad Company to run trains from Baltimore for York, Harrisburg, Dauphin, Halifax, Treveston, Sunbury, Northumberhand, Lewisburg, Milton, Muney, 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, Wilkesburge, Pittston, Seran-

Also with Howard & Co. S Express at Million or Danville, Dhoenslurg, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scran-ton, and informediate stations on the Cattawissa, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Raifronds. At Wil-liameport, by Howard & Co. S Express to Jersey Shore and Lock Haven. Also, by Howard & Co., and their connections, for Canton, Trey, Elmin, Rochester, Buffalo, Ningara, 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 descrip-tion.

Also, Notes, Drafts and Bills for Collection. Also, Notes, brains and transcapers employ experienced and efficient musscapers employ and every effort will be made to render satisfact.

JOHN RINGHAM.

Superintendent Penn'a Division, Philadelphia R. A. FISCHER, Agent for Sunbury.

War! War! War! COME FROM THE NORTH. COME FROM THE SOUTH.

COME FROM THE PAST 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-

IRA T. CLEMENT, SUNBURY, PA., ich as Panel Lumber, Frame Lumber, Boards, Si

ding, Shingles from Si to SS per thousand, Plastering Lath, Paling, Roofing Lath, &c., &c. All bills ordered, for any kind of Lumber, will be furnished at the shortest nodes. Lath, 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 pergalion will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Muds only by
PA. SALP MANUFACTURING COMPANY. No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. February 15, 1802.—19

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER! THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER All Ritchen Grease can be made into good Susp, use

Directions Accompanying Each Box !

SOAP is as easily made with it, as making a cup of enf-fee. Manufactured only by the Parentees.

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

February 15, 1:62 — 1y

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

POETRY.

LET ME GO!

Father, dear, I know you're waiting Once again to hear my prayer, Let me go! the boys are going! Every homehold name is there! I'm sixteen, sir! let me go!

Harry's going! must I stay, sir? All the sires are saying 'yes.'
Must the neighbors tell one day, sir,
How they fought—and none of us,
For the nation? let me go?

Think! I sm your only son, sir!
Had you ten, sir, one might stay,
Drugging work, sir, here at home, sir
Money's nothing! Speak, and say
I may go, sir—let me go! Pay the farming with my wages! You will know us, marching on: Then no matter what my age is. You can say, sir, 'There's my son! Give your son, sir! let me go!

MISCELLANEOUS. MR. HALL'S ARCTIC EXPEDI-

TION. Return of his vessel to New London -Interesting Discoveries-Narrative of the Yoyage.

Mr. Hall arrived in the Arctic regions late in 1860, and us the seas were free from ice, he was auxious to proceed immediately with his mission; but he took the counsel of the Esquimaux, who would not consent to make up a boat party for the purpose of the purpose of the Lagrangian of the George Henry's crow, and two natives. On this journey they discovered the great in 1860, and us the seas were free from ice, he was auxious to proceed immediately and made further surveys of Frobisher's Bay. By the time he had started on this journey with good success. It is plant to proceed in point where he was a time rear, and thus cut on their rear, and thus cut on the rear, and thus cut on their rear, and thus cut on the rear and system of a reliance of a reli prosecuting the work. The intervening time

procured from the George Henry, and with quite successful in getting walrus. We saw crew of six Innuits, male and female, he started on his northern journey to Countess of Warwick Sound, and after much difficulty succeeded in discovering the place where. From the 10th of May to the 8th of Augus Probisher attempted to plant a colony. A we captured thirty-seven wairus, averaging considerable time was spent here in obtain-five hundred pounds each. When we caught considerable time was spent here in obtaining relies of that ill-fated colony. At near-ly every place of their debarkation relies vere found, consisting of pieces of coal, crick, wood, and a portion of cannon shot, which might have been used as boat ballast. The coal had been overgrown with moss and a dark vegetable growth; the brick looked quite fresh and new; the wood was simply thirds of it raw, chips, which, although embedded in the "In August we left our hunting groun are well preserved. The piece of iron is well

worn with the rust of so many years.

One of the facts in connection with the one hundred feet long, a species of dry dock leading down to the water. In this excavation the party of Frobisher's men who were captured by the Esquimanx on his first voyage, with the assistance of some of their captors, built a small vessel, in which they were to embark and sail to England. In due time she was completed and put to sea, but heavy weather coming on, and their vessel proving unseaworthy, they were obliged to return. All of this crew were severely frost bitten. Despairing of ever reaching their native land, and being severely frost latten, the captives soon died.

THACKS OF FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION, The information respecting the fate of two of the beats' crews of Sir John Fraklin's expedition is not yet as clear as could be desired. The facts are these: While on one of his sledge journeys in 1861 a party of place, and from them he learned that three These men "eudlemas," or white men, stopide of Hudson's Straits), and here they left what the Innuits call "soft stones." One of the natives who knew the use of firearms, saw the "soft stones," and pronounced them to be leaden builets. All traces of these men were subsequently lost, and Mr. Hall, not knowing that that the Kitty, a Hudson's Bay Company's ship, had been lost there five years previously, supposed these two boats' crew to be a portion of Sir John Franklin's expedition, from the fact that that regretted explorer, not knowing how long he might be detained in the ice, had laid in a very large supply of ammunition and leaden bullets, and that quantities had been taken in the boats when they left the larger vessels; and in their endeavors to get through Hudson's Straits, and on to Labra- 30 miles west, and the crew went with them.

tifty miles in width.

"After the ice broke up we started to go into Frobisher's Bay; but heavy ice drove ten months." us back, and we went back and to the northward of our first winter quarters about three miles. Here we remained until our final

supposed it to be a strait. But no official time was passed in visiting the several leprosy; to maintain, in short, a perfect change has been made by any government, camps and in hunding. On the 25th of system of living just as far as daty in camp Mr. Hall has a very large and carefully pre-ared chart of this bay, and will in due and started over the mountain towards "If my friend who may read this and who pared chart of this bay, and will in due and started over the mountain towards time publish it, but the present time he deems it proper to withhold its features.

In 1861 his explorations were renewed with energy. He had become archimated, and was fully alive to the amount of work which was feature by a bout ten days, when we shifted to a place. which was before him. A whaleboat was southerly about twenty-five miles. We were whales on the 25th of June, and chased them, but did not get any. This was the only time we saw whales in this place buried it in the snow. A good sized walrus | 1862.—The following despatch has been re would hast us about three days. At this ceived from one of your special correspond portion of the meat we cut; but when living with the natives we were obliged to cat two

coal dust for nearly three hundred years, and returned to the ship, and on the 1th day of August we weighed our anchors We did not get out of the bay until the 12th; and, with a fair wind, we started for discovery of these people is, that Mr. Hall St. Johns. We lived on short rations unti-discovered a trench twenty feet deep and we reached that place on the 21st of August we reached that place on the 21st of August. We had three cakes of bread and a piece of meat for our daily allowance; no coilce and

STATEMENT OF STEWARD HUDSON.

J. H. Hudson, steward of the vessel, adds these interesting items:
"The first winter we froze in solid about the 15th of November. We had no trouble that winter in reference to provisions. We got out of the ice on the 28th of July, 1861. We did not live on board all the time during the winter. We moved on shore on the 1s of May to a place twenty-five miles southwest from the ship, where the natives told us there was a good whaling ground. We lived in tents made of sails of the ship. Here we lived very comfortably. In good weather we were employed in looking for whales and cutting wood from the wreck of the British whaling steamer Traveller, while strange Innuits came to Mr. Hall's stopping lay about seventeen miles from us. Our food was the ship's provisions, with ducks tacked with success, and their rear and only years ago two boats' crews came down Hud-son's Straits, bound through the straits.— species. Here we remained from May to the 27th of July, when we came on board of the ped on one of the Lower Savage Islands | vessel and got under way, intending to go (which lie near the mainland on the north into Frobisher's Bay and go to whaling: but the weather was unfavorable and we went into Kneu-gum-ook Bay, where we anchored. We commenced whaling on the 12th of August, and followed it up until the 18th of October. We took two whales the first fall and three the last, making six hundred barrels of oil and ten thousand pounds of bone. The whales were plenty but shy. Owing to the ice making so quick, we were not able to fill the ship.
"We froze on the 18th of October. At

the time we froze in we had only five cask: of bread and six barrels of salt meats, with a little coffee and half a barrel of beans, five barrels of flour and half a barrel of molasses. "About the 1st of January, 1862, the natives moved to the walrus grounds, about

further search in history before he will permit his inferences to have too great a weight in his narrative.

A MOUNTAIN OF REGIS.

Mr. Hall has discovered a very large and interesting mountain of fossils at the head of Frobisher's Bay, which has furnished him the materials for an extensive scientific article on that abstrase subject,

THE GRINNELL GLACHER.

He also discovered an immense glacier near Queen Elizabeth's Land. This he mained the "Grinnell, It exceeds three thousand feet in height, is one hundred miles long and fifty miles in width.

We were all on short allowances of meat. The first discovered in headerst time, and for a long period they lived on nothing but the pannel of the reindeer. This pannel, is described in the steady flooker was calcaded to allow a color of the lived on the field till his division retired, and for a long period they lived on nothing but the pannel of the reindeer. This pannel of the reindeer. This pannel but the pannel of the reindeer. This pannel of the reindeer. This pannel of the reindeer. This pannel but the pannel of the reindeer. This pannel of the reindeer. This pannel of the reindeer. This pannel but the pannel of the reindeer. This pannel of the reindee further search in history before he will per- we were all on short allowances of meat.

Advice to Soldiers. A correspondent writes to the Middleburg departure from the key regions. Here we Register, to give experienced soldiers some took three wales; so, with the two we had taken the season previous, we had six hundred barrels of oil. Mr. Hall left the George Warning the new recruit that the cathusiasm Henry about the 1st of August, 1861, in a of the first week will soon tone down to Mr. C. F. Hall's Arctic exploring vessel.

the bark George Henry, arrived at New the lead of Frobisher's Pay. He bark George Henry, arrived at New the lead of Frobisher's Pay. He was gone about two months, during which time he surveyed the entire coast line of the warm rooms and comfortable beds where warm rooms and comfortable beds were to cross the creek on that had just been lost. His gallant Maine follows: Hooker was to cross the creek on the taunch realities, which he must neet and face as a man—that he cannot live as cares line and Mansfield to co-operate what had just been lost. His gallant Maine and Vermout troops went in at double was gone about two months, during which liesly about his health as he can at home, and succeed that had just been lost. His gallant Maine face as a man—that he cannot live as cares line and Mansfield to co-operate what had just been lost. His gallant Maine and Vermout troops went in at double was gone about two months, during which liesly about his health as he can at home, was the region of the property and the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the face as a man—that he cannot live as cares line of the was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property was to cross the creek on the property was to cross the creek on the region of the property w London, Connecticut, on Sunday, Mr. Hall bay. From October until April Mr. Hall and well-cooked meals are at his service

EVANS & WATSONS

SALAMANDER
SAPES.
GENTLEWING-I gives me much satisfication to the severe first of severe hours, storage loss under both the severe first which, on the time two English whilets were in the first passed special manner. When a seal was to tally lost, Portunately, at the time two English whilets were in the first storage of the severe hours, the Safe was opened, and the loss and persons under the manner and the was evere the less favored perty. For two weeks we lived on seals' blood, prepared in the first storage of the same of the sam lost in the gale of the 27th September. In reference to Frobi-her's discoveries, it appears that the ancient navigator and explorer entered this bay, and, finding that his progress was impeated by fixed ice, supposed that it must be an open strait frozen over, and the British government have never since pushed its further exploration. The lay of the land is very different from the line had is very different from the line had is very different from the line had been known by the whalemen who frequent its locality; but they supposed it to be a strait. But no official

keen auguish and bitter mourning when he

WAR NEWS.

[Special despatch to the New York Tribane. MARRIE CHRESTO IS SUPERIOR OF SA STED NESSEDAY.

Washington, Thursday, September 13

BATTLE PIELD OF SHARPSBURG, Mr., 1 Wednesday Evening, Sept. 17, 1862. The greatest buttle of the war was fought o-day, lasting from daylight till dark, and closing without decisive result. The whole forces of McClellan and Lee were engaged for fourteen hours. Two bundred thousand men have fought with the utmost determination on both sides. Neither can claim a complete victory, but McClellan has partial-ly carried the Rebel position, holding most favorable ground for renewing the attack, and holding all the ground which was gained

at any time during the fight.
All our own dead and wounded, and many of the enemy's, are in our hands.
On the left of the Rebel position Hooker

Summer and Franklin have crossed Antictam Creek, and have driven the enemy from the ground they chose to cover their flanks in On the Rebel right they have lost the

bridge over the creek, which was carried after a hard fight, and Burnside has crossed with all the forces. The result of the day's fight, therefore, I that the Rebels have everywhere lost ground their position is contracted, both flanks at-

line of retreat seriously threatened. After the brilliant victory on Sunday at South Mountain, near Middletown, McClellan pushed his army rapidly forward, sendtown read, Burnside through Pox Gap to the Sharpsburg road, and the rest of his forces through Boonesboro to Keedysville, and thence towards Sharpsburg.
On the crest of the hill this side of Sharps

burg, the enemy were discovered in great force. Their troops had been brought down from Hagerstown, up from Harper's Ferry, and part of the army field in Virginia as re serve. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Hill, and all the best Generals left with them were there, and with all of their best troops. Except occasional artiflery contests, the armies fixed each other in quiet during the

rest on Monday.
On Tuesday there was no movement of our side till towards night. The Robels had kept batteries in position, but their in-

tifly miles in width.

STATEMENT OF SECOND OFFICER GARDINER.

Mr. A. J. Gardiner, second officer of the George Henry, makes the following state ments:

The most can we get inner way, but storms the ice and started for home, arriving at St. John's, New Foundland, August 21. We had no communication with the civilized world from October 1.

There were constant making caring the position well to the lett and less in advance, not long of August 21 the hostile pickets being close to each not kept in, General Richardson, not long other all along the line. Early in the even was everally wounded in the lett and less in advance, not long of August 21. We had no communication with the civilized world from October 1.

There were constant making caring the position well to the lett and less in advance, not long of August 21. We had no communication with the civilized world from October 1.

There were constant making caring the position well to the lett and less in advance, not long other all along the line. Early in the even was everally wounded in the left and less in advance, not long of August 21. We had no communication with the left and less in advance, not long of August 21. We had no communication with the tight and less in advance, not long the fine.

There were constant making caring the position well to the left and less in advance, not long to the continuous and the provents of the long the fine. Early in the even was everally and the pickets being close to each other all along the line. Early in the even was everally and the pickets being close to each other all along the line.

STATEMENT OF STATEMENT OF

mistake.

At daybreak the fight was renewed suddenly and vehemently, both sides opening fire together. The number and position of the Rebel batteries the evening before had disclosed that they were in great force on the right, and word had been sent to Metals.

But not saverely. General Summer found kinself obliged by this reverse to withdraw his lines to their first position, where he ded them firmly. He had been exposed during all the action to the lottest of the fire. Colonel Revere of his staff, was wounded in the arm; Captain Audenried in the leg.

were to push forward with infantry supports again took the point, this time not to be having safely accomplished his voyage. The narrative of his explorations in the Arctic seas is interesting.

Mr. Hall arrived in the Arctic regions late

Was engaged in writing his journal and completing charts, &c. On the 1st day of April, 1862, Mr. Hall started on a sleage journey, accompanied by Henry Smith, some of the Gorge Henry's crew, and two natives.

Mr. Hall arrived in the Arctic regions late

Was engaged in writing his journal and from day to day, and that he must set the physician for himself, to a great degree, and be watchful against any predisposition to disease, he proceeds to give some special disease, he proceeds to give some special directions as follows:

On this having safely accomplished his voyage. The completing charts, &c. On the 1st day of April, 1862, Mr. Hall started on a sleage physician for himself, to a great degree, and be watchful against any predisposition to disease, he proceeds to give some special directions as follows:

Was engaged in writing his journal and from day to day, and that he must set the physician for himself, to a great degree, and be watchful against any predisposition to disease, he proceeds to give some special directions as follows:

Was engaged in writing his journal and control to be made to carry the heights on the left. Burnside was to cross the physician for himself, to a great degree, and the left. Burnside was to cross the creek by the bridge, and attack the Rebel journey, accompanied by Henry Smith, some of the Gorge Henry's crew, and two natives.

Was engaged in writing his journal and the must set the must be act the physician for himself, to a great degree, and the left. Burnside was to cross the creek by the bridge, and attack the Rebel journal and an effort to be made to carry the heights on the left.

Mr. Hall arrived in the Arctic regions late of the creek by the bridge, and attack the Rebel journal and an effort to be made to carry the heights on the left.

Mr. Hall arrived in the Arctic regions in the physician for himself, to a great degr or surrender of the Rebel army. The ground | been long delayed in his effort to carry the

prosecuted his journey with good success.

He returned in the latter part of May, and went in a boat and surveyed Cape Edzabeth.

"Let him have with him two pairs of well-knir sucks, two firm woodlen shirts, a large shaped ridge, which in front slopes down into an uncludating valley irregularly broken into an uncludating valley irregularly broken. was occupied in learning the Innuit or Esquis. The ice was so heavy that not much was used as often as possible in bathing the en- by connecting ranges of hills. Behind the

Meade advancing, finally met a heavy body of fresh troops thrown suddenly and vigor. I send a list of killed and wounded officers ously against him, and was driven back over and men all that could be obtained to night, part of the ground he had just won. Rick- The whole number cannot be less than ett's line was at the same time hard pressed and became deranged. Mansfield, who had come over the creek the night before was ordered into woods to Ricketts' support, and Hartsuff's Brigade, part of Doublday's command, was sent to sustain Meade. Mansfield took the greatest part of his troops to Ricketts' help, but they were unable to extend against Generals Porter Franklin and Grillin their line, and in the effort to push forward for not obeying orders in the late engagehis men, General Mansfield was mertally ments and causing our defeat, wounded. General Hartstuff advanced to A court-martial had orders to assemble wounded. General Hartstuff advanced to Massachusetts and another regiment. The Rebeis were pressing, and held it in splendid and General Porter who is to be tried first, style for more than half an hour against a they adjourned till Monday morning at 11 greatly superior attack. His men behaved o'clock. General Mansfield will arrive from most gulfantly, standing on the exposed ground firing steadily and never wavering Porter's command has been given to Gen.

General Haristuff was very severely wound. His troops retained their position, and Pope's Staff, indicates the charge against only, by the precision and rapidity of their re, compelling the enemy to retreat instantby, advanced in pursuit. While they had been engaged flooker ordered up Crawford's and Gordon's brigades to their support.—

McDowell and Sigel, and resulted, after a Hartstuff retained the advance, and Craw-ford and Gordon followed in support. A Rebel battery on the right, which had been of the field with the enemy's killed and

The Rebels were driven through the corn field again into the woods beyond where they could not easily be dislodged with our artiflery. Gen. Hooker, who all the after a feeble demonstration on the enemy they could not easily be dislocked with-out artillery. Gen. Hooker, who all the morning had kept himself under fire and generally in the hottest of it, rode forward to examine the ground in front in order to slant a battery. As he rode up the hill be came a conspicuous mark for the Rebel arpshooters; their fire increased very such only and Gen. Hooker was wounded in the left foot, a bullet passing entirely through it. The wound was excessively severe and painfrount of our batteries, and troops have ful, and he was compelled to leave the field. steadily advanced and occupy to-night a range of hills considerably beyond those the same moment he was compensed to teach the act.

Three men were shot down by his side at the same moment he was wounded. the same moment he was wounded.

Up to this time the attack has been a success. The hardest fought ground was in the undisputed possession of Hooker's troops and his last order, as he was berne from the field, was that Crawford's and Gordon's Brigades should immediately advance and carry the woods to the right. The whole ne had gone forward with the wildest heering and everything looked like a complete and speedy success. At this fortunate moment General Sumner arrived on the field at the head of his veteran corps. Puraning the forward movement, he led his men in mediately against the Rebel line and to the support of Crawford. Sedgwick's Division, the flower of the Pouinsula army, advanced on the right, Richardson and French, at a considerable interval, on the left. The first volley from Sedgwick's troops was tremendous, but it was answered by a heavier one.

Crawford had found the Rebels in great force in the woods, and was already in need of assistance. Sedgwick's tlank also became exposed on the left in consequence of the distance between him and the other divi-

The Rebels perceived their advantages; and at the same time pressing Crawford and attacking on Sedgwick's broke Crawford's line, which fell back in confusion on Sedgwick. The 34th New York on the left was ending on the 1st instant. For the year 30 miles west, and the crew went with them. The captain and myself remained by the ship. When the natives went first they did ship. When the natives went first they did ship, were retreating to reinforcing. articles and thus the bullets came in this ship. When the natives went first they did still uncortain whether they were retreating the woods were yielded to the enemy, place. Of this matter Mr. Hall will make not have good luck, and for about a month or reinforcing.

TERMS OF ADVERTER

One square of 12 lines, 3 times,
Every subsequent invertion,
One square, 5 menths,
Six months,
Six politics, per stanta,
Six months,
Six months,
Six politics, per stanta,
Six politics, per stanta,
Six politics, per stanta,
Six for six period of mercing different advertions wells,
Distincts notices incerted in the Lower Course,
before Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS Plais
LIVE for each insertion.

TEP Larger Advertisements as per agreement. JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our retablishment a wear toted JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to uto, in the neutost style, every variety of

About four o'clock in the aftern or of in the shoulder, leg and wrist, but refuse-

nine in the morning.

McClellan's plan of battle was briefly as Smith's was advanced over the same ground that had just been lest. His callent Maine

their rear, and thus cut off their re-Porter and Sykes were held in re-The plan if successful must result Slocum were well toward the centre. It was time to hear from Burnside, who had

At four o'clock, McClellan sent orders to Burnside to cross at once, at all hazards, and capture or silence the battery in front. The bridge was captured in gallant style, but with less of Colonel Kingsbury and 500 killed and wounded. Burnside, when once was occupied in learning the Innuit or Esquismant language from the natives, whom he was enabled soon to understand, proceedings of the language from the natives, whom he was enabled soon to understand.

During the winter mouths Mr. Hall was not idle, for with his location contains. Strait was only a deep indentation or lary. On the 21st of August. 1861, he stood on the high land at the northing erashore, and saw the whole sweep of land.

The ice was so heavy that hot much was accomplished, and they returned in a few days.

If he ice was so heavy that hot much was accomplished, and they returned in a few days.

If he ice was so heavy that hot much was accomplished, and they returned in a few days.

If wintered at Kig-ga-te-gask, a large locket handlerediefs, which may be used to smoking cap; two large old feshioned silk as moking cap; two larges old feshioned silk as the great positions, sheltered by ridges and lills, and especially strong on the flacks, attenut to deep to before the half of the harbor where the ship lay, I arrived that Frobisher's Strait was only a deep in dentation or lay. On the 21st of August.

Sol, he stood on the high land at the northing the flact that was affected by ridges and lills, and especially strong on the flacks, attenut to deep to be for the large from the neck, as a protection against any the back; a woollen cap, sometimes called the crest the Rebel army lay in uneven and site the large from the cap, sometimes called the crest the Rebel army lay in uneven and the crest the Rebel army lay in uneven and the trest the Rebel army lay in uneven and the crest the Rebel army lay in uneven and the rest, the large from the especially strong on the flacks, at tream to deep to be for the hill, A position of great importance are satisfaction of the short may be constituted in smoking cap; the back, at tream to deep to be for the large from the one of the short may be constituted in the crest the Rebel army lay in uneven and the rest the Rebels army lay in uneven and the rest the Rebels ar

gans, held front against a heavy cannonade. very large. Ten Generals on our side are

Quarrels of the Generals.

On Priday General Pope asked to be relieved of his command and his request was granted. He at once preferred charges against Generals Porter Franklin and Gridla

the relief of Mende with the 12th and 13th this morning and met at the War Depart-Massachusetts and another regiment. The ment. Judge Holt, Judge Advocate; Major Pennsylvania troops were refleing in haste General Cadwalader, General Casey and and some confusion. Hartstuff seized a General Mansfeld the Board. On account bridge in front of the field over which the

The following, from a member of General

General Porter : General Heintzelman's Corps, supported by McDowell and Sigst, and resulted, after a most annoying by an inflading fire was about the same time silenced by Boubleshay's guns, and Hooker ordered his whole line to fall upon the right flank of the enemy. and to commence the attack the moment Heintzelman engaged the centre, but for Porter retired to Manassas, leaving the forces of Heintzelman, McDowell and Sigel to sustain the powerful attack of the Confederate armies of Virginia, commanded by Lee and Johnson, who had arrived and effected a junction with Jackson's, Longstreet's, Hill's and Ewell's Divisions, making a combined army of two hundred thousand men that engaged in the battle of the ensuing

day, baturday.

It does not seem to admit of a peradyenture that had Porter obeyed the orders of General Pope, and attacked the enemy's right flank while Pope was successfully driving their centre and forcing them back on Friday, the whole of Jackson's army would have been utterly routed and the

greater portion of it captured. The conduct of General Porter gave great dissatisfaction to General Pope and the army generally. General Porter sent at night a note to General Pope, assigning as a reason for his falling back to Manassas, that he supposed General Pope to be in retreat. He was answered by an order to report imme-diately in person to headquarters in the field, and bring his force to the front before dayight in the morning. These orders were complied with, and Porter's Corps were brought upon the field and placed in position early on Saturday.

...... John C. Breckinridge is said to have ecome a miserable sot since he turned traitor. He must have been unusually drunk when he sent the despatch announcing a "Glorious Confederate Victory" at Baton Rouge.