TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

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

TO CLUBS:

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

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

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

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

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

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 34. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1862. OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 8.

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,	15 00

Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN at ten cents per line. Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

☞ Larger Advertisements in proportion.

JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute, in the neatest style, every variety of Printing.

Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College,

N. E. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the 18th year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time a diploma, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, Attorney at Law.

February 8, 1862.—1y

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE FREEZER!

As Improved for 1859 and 1860.

By E. KETCHAM & 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.

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

Apply to H. B. MASSER, Sunbury, Pa.

March 29, 1862.

ROCKEFELLER & BOYER,

Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa

A. JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON B. BOYER, respectfully announce that they have entered into copartnership in the practice of their profession, and will continue to attend to all business entrusted to their charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Montour, promptly, faithfully and carefully. Special attention will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the GERMAN language.

Office—Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel.

Sunbury, February 4, 1860.

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.

THE subscriber, having opened in Thompson's Brick Building, Mill street, Danville, a large and choice stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

comprising the best brands of Brandies, Gin, Old Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Champagne and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesale, at the lowest city prices. Tavern-keepers, by buying of us, can save at least the freight.

Persons desirous of purchasing liquors for

FAMILY USE,

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

☞ Having determined to establish a reputation for selling cheap, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to.

JEREMIAH S. HALL.

Danville, June 14, 1860.

Save your Fruit.

BY using Mason's Patent Sheet Metal Screw Top Preserve Jar.

MASON'S PATENT SHEET METAL SCREW TOP!

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

Persons desiring these Jars can be supplied by leaving their orders with H. B. MASSER, Agent.

Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

Washington House,

NORTHUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA,

(Near the Bridge.)

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

April 12, 1862. JOSEPH VANKIRK

Franklin House,

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

TERMS, $1 PER DAY.

G. LEISENRING, Proprietor.

July 13, 1861—tf.

The St. Louis,

Chestnut Street, Between Third and Fourth,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned, having leased for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house, since the first of March last, has been thoroughly 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 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 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE.

April 12, 1862—1y

War! War! War!

COME FROM THE NORTH,
COME FROM THE SOUTH,
COME FROM THE EAST,
COME FROM THE WEST—

are the cry, 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 $1 to $5 per thousand, Plastering Lath, Paling, Roofing Lath, &c., &c.

All kinds ordered for any kind of Lumber, will be finished at the shortest notice.

IRA T. CLEMENT.

Sunbury, March 9, 1861

NATRONA COAL OIL!

Warranted Non-Explosive,

Equal to any KEROSENE

Warranted not to explode in a free room more than will burn one gallon in a perfect lamp!

Made only by

PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 107 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 15, 1862—tf

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER!!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER

A Rocket-full can be made into good Soap, using product!

Directions Accompanying Each Box!

It is already made with it, as nothing a can of soft Soap, Manufactured by the Patentees.

PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 107 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

January 18, 1862—1y

1862. Arrangements 1862.

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, First 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 Mauch 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 Mauch Chunk, at 3-35 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, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12, 1, 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 E. 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 leading 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 the end.

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. But since 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 Tuesday 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	$3 00
Three Copies, in advance,	2 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 twenty 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	$5 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 29, 1862.

SOLOMON MALICK,

Attorney at Law, Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

(Formerly Freeburg, Snyder county.)

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

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

April 13, 1861.

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 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, cent.
Burned Almonds,	Love Drops,
Cream White,	Mint Drops, red and white,
" Lemon,	Jolly Cakes,
" Rose,	Fruit Drops,
" Vanilla,	Stick Candies, of all cents,
Common Secrets,	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 E. Y. Bright & Son's store.

Sunbury, April 14, 1861—1y

SUMMER STEAM FLOURING MILLS.

THE subscribers having taken possession of the first class *FLOURING MILLS*, are prepared to receive grain of all kinds, and to do custom work at the shortest notice. Customers will have their grain ground impartially upon their being left at the Mill. As it is the intention of the firm to work the Mill, a large supply of grain will be constantly kept on hand, and flour by the quantity can always be obtained. The great care and skill which has won our a superior quality of flour for which the mill is admirably adapted, will continue to be paid to the wants of customers, and the patronage of the public generally is respectfully requested.

Sunbury, June 29, 1860. MORGAN & CO.

A Large Assortment of

EVANS & WATSON'S

SALAMANDER SAFES.

GREAT FIRE AT READING, PA.

February 12, 1862.

GENTLEMEN—It gives me much satisfaction to inform you that in the severe fire which, on the morning of the 6th inst., nearly destroyed all my stock and materials, I had one of your Salamander Fire Proof Safes. After enduring an intense red heat for several hours, I succeeded in getting out the Books and Papers safe, perfectly unscathed and in good condition. I shall need another Safe as soon as I get in order. Yours, most respectfully,

W. P. DICKINSON, Reading, Pa.

FIRE AT GREEN CASTLE

COLUMBIANA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, August 6th, 1861.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia—Gentlemen: On the morning of the 22d of August, 1861, our Storehouse at Green Castle was destroyed by fire. The Salamander Safe we purchased from you some few years since was in the above mentioned storehouse, and contained all our books, papers, &c., which were preserved in a perfect condition, after being exposed to a fire which for several hours, Please inform us upon what terms you will sell us another larger Safe.

Yours truly, OAKS & AUSTIN.

Salamander Safes, for Banks, Stores, Private Families, &c., &c. Also, Evans & Watson's Patent Alpha-letical Bank Locks and Bank Vault Doors, equal to any made in the country, and sold at as good terms. E. & W. would respectfully refer to the following Banks using their Safes and Bank locks in use, to their entire satisfaction, and many others given at their Store.

UNITED STATES MINT, Philadelphia.	Branch Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.	
UNITED STATES ARSENAL,	City Bank of Philadelphia.	
California.	Consolidation Bank, Phila.	
Pottstown Bank, Pa.	Commercial Bank of Phila.	
Conneville Bank, Pa.	Chestnut St. Bank, Phila.	
Stroudsburg Bank, Pa.	Bank of Lower Merion, Ill.	
Lewis Town Bank, Pa.	Bank of Northumberland,	
Lock Haven Bank, Pa.	Bank of North Liberties,	
Union Bank, Baltimore.	Philadelphia.	
Southwark Bank of Pa.	Paul and Smith, Bankers,	
Fulton Bank, Atlanta, Ga.	Alabama.	
Newark Bank, Del.	W. G. Sterling, Wilkes'b.	
Bank of S. C., Raleigh,	Lessenberg Bank, Pa.	

Other references given upon enlarge in our Store, No. 19½ Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

March 29, 1862—1y

NOTICE!

The Adam's Express Company,

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

Also with Howard & Co.'s Express, at Milton or Danville, Bloomsburg, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and intermediate stations on the 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 receive 24 Mail and Express Freight Lines, Jewelry and Valuable Packages of every description.

Also, Notes, Drafts and Bills for Collection.

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

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

April 5, 1862

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 CARDE DE VISITE PORTRAITS

Sixteen for One Dollar,

Sent by mail Postage paid.

These cards are best published and are permanent. They embrace all the celebrated Generals of the Army, President, Cabinet, &c. Also some of the greatest civilians including JEFF and BEAUREGARD.

Catalogues sent on application.

Sample copies sent on receipt of Ten Cents.

JOHN DAINTY,
725 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

September 6, 1862.

Manufacturers of Stone Ware.

COWDEN & WILSON,

HARRISBURG, PA.

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

Harrisburg, May 3, 1862—

"THE UNION,"

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL, in central, convenient to 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 Bridgeat from New York, at the Musical Store of Fetting & Grant.—We have also for sale G. S. Parsons & Co.'s celebrated Patent Porcelain Curtain Fixtures.

Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Few men in the present day stand out more prominently before the world, in our own country and abroad, than General McClellan; and since the battles upon the Peninsula, few have been more severely criticised. His apparent tardiness in extricating his army from "the swamps of the Chickahominy," has been severely commented upon; and it is with a desire to set the conduct of this *good man*, and really great general, in a fair point of view, that the writer would now attempt to review his plans, and the conduct of that campaign.

Personally I am unacquainted with Gen. McClellan; I never saw him to know him. As an old soldier, I had my prejudices against him as a young one, "overshaughing" many an old comrade and friend; but "truth is truth," and it is as one who attempts to get at the truth, and who has a fair judgment, that I now express my opinion of him. It is impossible to write history while historical events are in progress. It is especially so as regards battles. The crowd suppose, because a man has been in a fight, and has the scar of bayonet or bullet, of shell or round shot, therefore he must know all about it, and they gather around him, listen with eyes and ears on the stretch, and report to their neighbors as gospel the words of one who knows less than they do themselves, if they read the newspapers, understand the technicals, and can put two and two together in the way of drawing inferences. Again, the public treat the army as a man or a horse, to whom it is only necessary to say "go," and motion follows. They fancy that a fight can be witnessed from a hill-top as a boxing-match can be viewed from a third story window. They forget that this army, say of 60,000 men only, must eat at least 100,000 meals a day; and if the army is to be kept in prime order, must sleep at least six hours out of the twenty-four. Where there are turnpike roads, artillery can get along very well; where there are no turnpikes, and the weather is wet, the last carriage of a single company of artillery, the thirteenth often miles where the first carriage, a gun technically, has found no difficulty. What, then, must it be when two or three hundred pieces of artillery, each one accompanied by a caisson, or ammunition wagon, and every six with a forge, making six hundred and fifty carriages that go into a battle, have to be carried in wet weather through a swampy country, like that, for example, on the Chickahominy! This is more fighting material, to which a hundred or three thousand wagons for feeding purposes, and you begin to have an idea of what has to be moved when an army moves, to say nothing of the battle by thousands that have to be driven along, and a horde of camp-followers of all kinds. I am not speaking now of a corps of ten or twenty thousand men who start on a foray with nothing but their shirts, pantaloons and boots to carry beside their arms; out of an army which, when a victory is gained, is prepared to retain what is won in an enemy's country. Just such an army as McClellan had in the Peninsula.

Another popular delusion grows out of the belief that when a battle is won, a general has nothing to do but to push ahead. But a great battle, such as Antietam, leaves regiments without officers, and officers without regiments, and reorganization becomes imperative. If there are reserves which have not been used, attacks may be repulsed, notwithstanding great losses, but where, as at Antietam, after McClellan had helped Hooker with Mansfield in vain, with Sumner in vain, and when, after he had sent away Franklin, who carried the wood and held it, he had to say to Burnside that he had no help to give him but Miller's battery, six cannon, six caissons and a forge; some one hundred and fifty men and eighty horses, and that too against an enemy whose centre was still firm, a pause becomes a necessity.

But if the public do not know all this, General McClellan does; and ignorance should so far be fair towards knowledge as to give a general in McClellan's place to whom victory is as his life's blood, to whom fame is life in life—and life in history—credit for good reasons for what he does; if he is found on great occasions, such as in the seven days' fight, to be equal to the greatest; and especially when taking a defeated and demoralized army in hand, on the 2d of September, he makes it in a week competent to meet the army that had routed it but a week before; organizes its details with unexampled rapidity, crosses the eastern bounds of the Monocacy with it, sweeps across the valley like a wrathful wind, climbs the opposite mountains, fights, defeats, drives before him and follows veteran troops whom he dislodged from their rocks and defiles, and rolling down the western slope, engages in a conflict like that which rescued Maryland and saved Pennsylvania at Antietam, Talk of McClellan's want of activity! Talk of the public importance, the public ignorance and conceit, but find no fault with the man who, in such brief space has accomplished such results. And then who fought at Antietam? Who but Sumner and others whom he had saved from destruction before Richmond, when the retention of McDowell at Fredericksburg had left him to a fate which unequaled skill alone saved him from. The public have tried McDowell twice, alas! They have tried Pope with his headquarters in the saddle. They have had Fremont. Which of them do they want back again? Let them have common charity for McClellan, and let them have it all the more, because he is silently doing his duty, whether as General-in-Chief of the Republic, or as a mere quartermaster, at Alexandria, with his veterans in the hands of those who are incompetent to wield them.

It is said, why did he linger so long on the Chickahominy? Because he could advance no faster by reason of the weight he had to take with him, and the roads over which it was to be borne. An impatient capitalist from the Potomac will tell you that he delayed. The captain was ready to move, why should not the general be ready too? Pass to the argument. The general knew, the captain knew not when it was time to start. So with a colonel. So with some old fighting general, who claims that he is not the leader of the host. But the man who is the leader is brave, he possesses all the facts; his reputation is in the result; so are the lives of tens of thousands; he has the skill of educated knowledge—the skill of precious battles. Why not trust him? It is the height of folly not to do so. Witness Manassas! "Did McClellan delay on the Chickahominy?" was the question lately put to an impartial man, with no leaning to McClellan, one of the cleverest of the subsistent generals of the army, and of a fighting division too. "*Not an hour*," was the reply. "How the man lived through the work he did was the wonder." "Did McClellan delay?" was asked of a colonel of cavalry, as impatient a spirit as was on the Peninsula, and a brave, cool man. "*Not one day*," was in like manner the answer. "You should have seen the roads," he added, "to remove all doubt." So much for general views; now for the actual campaign.

If interested, take a map of the seat of war; Lloyd's is good. Put your finger on Yorktown, next find Urbanna on the Rappahannock; now Fredericksburg; you see the three places; McClellan's plan was to have an army advance from Old Point, an army from Fredericksburg, an army from Urbanna, all upon Richmond. Look again at the map, and you will see that the Confederate army, if it remained to fight at Yorktown, would be taken in the rear by the army advancing from Urbanna. This the Confederates would not have allowed, and yet there was but one way to prevent it, which was to retreat without fighting, from Yorktown, far enough to place the Yorktown and Urbanna armies both in front. Look at the map and be sure of this. But no army was to be sent from Urbanna, and so McClellan had to get to Richmond as best he could; and as he wanted men and had none to spare, instead of storming the entrenchments of the Confederates, he planted batteries and made it essential for them to retreat. Had they fought behind entrenchments at Yorktown as they fought in the open field at Williamsburg, the Potomac army would have been crippled at the beginning. McClellan forced them away without a fight, and Congress wisely thanked him for the saving of human life.

Finally, he got to the Chickahominy. Instantly he began to make its swamps passable to a great army in the face of a brave enemy; and when his bridges and roads were ready, he stretched out his right hand as it were, to McDowell, at Fredericksburg; and fighting the battle of Hanover Court House, was to break up the railroads by which troops would have been sent, otherwise from Richmond to prevent it; waited for McDowell to advance, when, the two marching upon it from the east and from the north, would unquestionably have taken the Capital of the Confederates. McDowell had 40,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, but he did not budge; orders from Washington retained him until the Confederates nicknamed him, (see the newspapers of the day,) the standing joke. Disappointed in aid from Urbanna, disappointed in McDowell, what was McClellan to do? No reinforcements to help him in the work alone; prevented from advancing as was his purpose, after Fair Oaks, by the tempest which flooded the Chickahominy, what was he to do? As he told Burnside at Antietam, so he was told, we presume, from Washington, "We have no infantry." The President has said as much in one of his speeches. What was in then to do in face of an army, increased day by day by conscription, while *his* was day by day diminishing? He had to save it, and to save the immense supplies accumulated at White House and in the field. If he could not take Richmond alone, he could accomplish what at the time was more important, he could preserve what would save and did save, Washington. In whose hands now would be the National Capital, if Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes, Kearney, Porter and McCall, with their respective troops, had been prisoners of war? McClellan's stores were, as we have said at White House, and in the field of the Chickahominy. Look at a map of the country around Richmond, and you will see Mechanicsville marked on it; in the beginning of the week McClellan commenced the removal of the stores from White House; two days he worked in quiet; the third his right wing was attacked at Mechanicsville, if he could hold that point a day longer the business at White House would be accomplished, and so much of the work would be done. So McCall understood, and at the end of the day he had repulsed the enemy and won battle No. 1. The Pennsylvanians sent word they could hold their ground; but they had fought as long there as was necessary, and they were ordered to fall back to the line of battle selected by McClellan extending from Gaines' Hill on the Chickahominy to Cold Arbor, a long line. The battle No. 2 was to be fought and won, that the stores in the field might be saved, for the field of battle commanded the six bridges in the rear, across which these stores were to be carried, and over which the right and centre of the army was to follow. Had this battle not been won the right and centre of McClellan's army would have been destroyed in crossing the stream, and the left wing powerless against overwhelming forces must have surrendered. It was fought and won; some of the left wing having to cross the stream, and lend their aid. While it was going on, baggage, artillery, pontoons, cattle, wounded and stragglers, passed in safety, and when night came McClellan crossed himself, and the bridges, which had been built to enable him to *retreat* on Richmond, were made the means of saving his army when *retreating* from it. Lee never anticipated this. He sent troops to follow McClellan on the road by which he had advanced and by which naturally enough, he expected, he would retreat, but McClellan out-generaled him. When the stream was crossed the left wing became the rear guard; and after fighting at Peach Orchard, at Fair Oaks, at Savage's Station, at White Oak creek, the army came to Malvern Hills. By this time the whole Confederate force was massed in its rear, and here McClellan had to stand at bay and fight another pitched battle; this battle too had to be won, and won it was, though to accomplish this the centre and right wing had to join once more in the fight. When it was over, the Confederates, incapable of further pursuit, left the wearied army to find on the banks of the James river the repose it so much needed.

When history describes these battles, it will place them among the greatest that it has had occasion to record; and though it was a retreat on the whole which McClellan accomplished, it was a retreat to which victories were essential. If anything were wanting to establish forever the character of the man, it is the fact that at the end of this retreat, McClellan was still the idol of his soldiers.

Talk of the judgment of the newspapers, of the whole rank and file of the outsiders; give me the judgment of the army, of the rank and file, and the officers, who go to battle with confidence that under McClellan, after he has been tried so often, all will be done that courage and skill can do to secure success, and who prove their confidence with their lives.

Of the recent battles it is unnecessary to say much; McClellan's share in them has been most brilliant. The battle of Antietam was planned and fought with great judgment, skill, coolness and success. The centre of the Confederates was too strong to be attacked across the Antietam; the plan therefore was to attack the flanks in succession; first on the right, and then on the left of the Federals. Could Hooker have succeeded even with the help of Sumner, so that Franklin on his march from Pleasant Valley might have been stopped in the rear of Burnside, so as to cross Antietam after him and get into Lee's rear, as was intended, the battle would have ended in a rout, and thousands would have been captured, if not all the army taken. But with inadequate numbers, McClellan had to use Franklin on the right, and he had nothing but Miller's battery to give to Burnside; still, as it was, a great victory was gained.

Let us understand what is meant by gaining a victory. It is not the killing of a certain number of men; and he who kills the most does not win a battle on that account; but it is the accomplishment of an object of your own, or the defeat of an object of your enemy, by a struggle of arms. Thus Taylor won Buena Vista, because he prevented Santa Anna from penetrating to Saltillo; as Scott won the battle of Cerro Gordo because he drove the Mexicans from the pass which they had determined to maintain. So, here, McClellan's victory at Antietam was in a double sense; he defeated Lee's object of coming into Maryland, and he forced him to retire into Virginia. Could he have taken the whole Confederate army prisoners, could he have slaughtered twice as many as he did, the victory would have been more effectual in crippling the enemy; but it was a victory, and a great one, notwithstanding. What McClellan will do next, no one knows but himself; but that there is no man in America who can do better, the past fully justifies us in believing.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Death of Major-General Richardson.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 4, 1862.—Major-General Richardson died at Sharpsburg, Md., last night, from wounds received in the battle of Antietam.

SKETCH OF GENERAL RICHARDSON.

Major-General J. B. Richardson, whose death we announce to-day, died from wounds received in the battle of Antietam, while commanding a division in the corps of Gen. Sumner. He commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, and the skirmishes which preceded it, and distinguished himself by the plain, short and business-like report of its operations, as much as by his bravery in the field. General Richardson was a native of Vermont, and is said to be a descendant of the Revolutionary hero, General Putnam. He was a man of massive frame, with the true iron-like expression of the men of the Green Mountains, of unusually quiet manners and unpretentious address. He was educated at West Point, and served nearly twenty years in the United States Army, which he left with the rank of Major a short time ago. His experience as a fighter has been very great. During the Mexican War he distinguished himself in nearly every important battle, and perhaps received more brevets than any other officer of his rank.—He was known in the army by the sobriquet of "Fighting Dick," and it was said of him by an officer—himself greatly distinguished for bravery—under whom he served, that "Richardson never appeared well out of battle, but that in one he was magnificent.

He probably never knew fear in his life, and went under fire with as much *sangfroid* as ordinary people go to breakfast. None of the commanders sent to Washington by the States were greeted with a heartier welcome by the Commander-in-Chief than he was.—"I am glad," said the old General, upon meeting him, "to have my Fighting Dick with me again, and will have plenty of work for him to do," and in a few days afterwards he placed him at the head of the brigade with which he covered the retreat of the army of Bull Run. Every description which has been given of the engagement reveals that he was still first in the fight, at the right time, and that whatever he had to do was well done.

General Richardson was about six feet in height, broad chested, compact, powerful in form. He was bronzed by the constant exposure of many years of military life, had a loud, sonorous voice, which it would take many cannons to drown, and a piercing, fiery eye, which few men could meet in anger. His intonation and pronunciation were those of a New Englander. No one who could hear him speak could doubt where he came from. He was no holiday soldier, and had no doubt that war is earnest business, in which men must shoot and be shot, and not a mere opportunity to wear fine clothes, and disport in the bravery of evening parades.

General Richardson was the person who preferred the charges against Colonel Miles, for bad conduct on the field at the first battle of Bull Run. The latter died from wounds received at Harper's Fer