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VOL. 18.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

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[August 20th, 1860.

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Policies issued and renewed, by the undersigned, at his fire, one door above Scarle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa. noves f BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

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MEDICAL CARD.

To the Allopatic and flowesopathic Colleges of Med-let, of the Allopatic and flowesopathic Colleges of Med-lete, wend reinrohis sincere thanks to the people of Gr. Bend and vicinity at these very liberal patronage, with which they have a for him, and he hopes by a sairlet at-tention to businessyorederit at liberal share of the publi-confidence. Great Bend, January 22d, 1861. TAKE NOTICE!

Cash Faid for Binds of Furs. A good assortment of Leather and Bonts and Shoes constantly on hand. Office, Tunnery, & Shop on Shoes constantly the many Main Street.
Main Street.
Montrose, Feb. 6th.
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DAVIDC. ANEY, M. D. AVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa., I will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at Todd' Hotel. New Milford, July, 17, 1861

ABEL TURRELL If 19 for sale. Metallic Oil, for Sowing Machines. LaClock & Watch Oil, Bed Bag. Bat and Mouse Polson. Homeopathic Bemedies. Pond's Extract, and a great variety of Lumentie. Salves. Pilis, and Plasters, and an pollers variety of Patent Medicines.

The Battle at Ball's Bluff.

From a Special Correspondent.

The first battalion of the California regiment was under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wistar, and was composed of companies A, C, D, G, L, N, H, and P. The Battalion under Major Parrish comprise the other companies, viz.—B, E, F, I, K, M, O, had picket duty, near Little Monocaey, pro-trecting the front of the Brigade and much more ground. At two o'clock as in, or more ground. At two o'clock as in, or Monday, the 21st, orders came from Gen. Stone, commanding the division, that the First Battalion should be at Courad's Ferbreak, and commanding officers of companies were aroused to take action, regarding an early breakfast for their men and procuring their day's rations.
The Battalion marched at the proper time, and diminished by the guard left to

protect the camp and valuable stores, as well as large numbers of sick, numbered barely six hundred men. The other regiments of Colonel Baker's Brigade-Baxter's, Morchead's and Owen's regimentsdid not receive orders to march until after two p. m. of the same day, though they were held in readiness under arms from seven a. m. Portions of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts regiments had crossed the Potomac early in the morning, and from the reports of scouts it was supposed that the rebels had retired at least as far as Leesburg.

The Massachusetts regiments were not nolested in crossing or for hours afterwards. Four companies of the Tammany regiment, of New York, crossed during the morning by order of General Stone.

Col. Baker was placed in command of and gathered him up. the whole advance from that point. The orders given by Colonel Wistar were, that when heavy firing should be heard in front on the Virginia side, to cross over with his battalion at a point between forward! Edward's and Conrad's Ferries, and friends." about a mile below the latter, where the Massachusetts regiment had crossed before. Additional orders arrived to cross nimediately, about 11 a.m.

The passage of the river was commence

ed by the first battalion of the California regiment, at Harrison's Island, on which Island is about two-thirds of the distance flat-boat which had been left between the This is the only prisoner taken. Island and Virginia, and the scow here would only hold about sixty-five or seventy, and one man was kept constantly bailing out the water with a shovel, and still CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS,—Foot at one side it flowed in so rapidly as to make a small cascade. The life bout would only hold seventeen. The inexperienced boatmen pushed the floats up nearly quarter of a mile to get advantage if the current, and make a landing at a oint which they often failed to do, and were carried below, causing more delay. The last company of the California regiment did not get across until nearly four m. The Virginia bank of the Potomac

at the crossing point is very high and recinitous. The battalion, as the first companies came, made its way up by a winding path to the left, in single file, for one hundred yards. Two companies were thrown out in the flanks as skirmishers, and after-wards acted as pickets. They then hal-ted and stacked arms, and had remained but a few minutes. They were then ordered forward and marched to the right mout four hundred yards up a dry vine. On their right and left was a thick indergrowth of bushes and trees in front. There were some five or six acres of corn ield, the ground occupied by the battalon being open and sloping.

In the morning, about three o'clock, couts crossed the river and could find no ebels. They returned and then the Massachusetts Fifteenth commenced to About daylight, three hundred and fifty of them started out towards Leesburg to surprise and capture a rebel camp which was supposed to be about wo miles from the shore. None was found, and they then went on within a mile and a half of Leesburg, and where it could be plainly seen, Suddenly thirty rebels were reported to be quietly marching towards Leesburg, and a company started after them on double quick.

THE BATTLE COMMENCES. They had gone but a short distance. when suddenly the rebels rose up out of a ravine and fired a volley. Twenty-three of the Massachusetts boys fell, and after firing at them they carried the wounded back to the woods. They then were reinforced by the balance of the three hundred and fifty, and gradually firing and falling back towards the river, they were reinforced by the Massachusetts Twentieth and the balance of their regiment who

had crossed. They could not find out how many reb els were against them, as they were kept concealed by fences corn fields and woods Their cavalry only showed themselves in small squads, and kept at a distance.— They had fallen back quietly and orderly to within a few hundred yards of the river, when Gen. Baker came up and drew them all up in line of battle. If then said to Col. Devens, "how do you like the position Colonel?" "Its as well as you can arrange them General, but I fear we have not enough," replied Colonel Devens. "You will find me in the centre Col. if you want me," remarked the General.

and he immediately left for the centre. and gradually worked around to the right. Soon the fire backing general—All along our lines, from right to left they would fire from their cover, with rifles, and every few minutes they would rush out with two or three companies and of a consultation was given to the water's edge. Here and every few minutes they would rush out with two or three companies, and afouting, "Go in Confederate Rifes!" they would "Charge Mississippi Rifes!" they would come out, fire a volley, and our boys always returned it with anch a deadly ef

bore muskets.

THE ARTILLERYMEN AND THEIR PIECES. The two howitzers were fired four times with shell, and swept the bushes and men with terrible destruction. They panies, viz:—B, E, F, I, K, M, O, had been detached more than a week ago for picket duty, near Little Monocaev, procharge says he lost every man-only one horse escaped, and he broke loose, ran to the river, and swam over to the Maryry, about seven miles distance, at day land shore. The cannon was afterwards ran down into the bushes towards the the river, so they have all three pieces. A DESPERATE CONTEST.

The firing became general here about half-past two p. m., and until four p. m. there was the most desperate contest we have ever read of. We had now over started for the Island, and many rushed twelve hundred men, opposed to an imnense force of not less than eight or nine thousand, consisting of the Virginia Eighth, Confederate Rifles, and the Missssippi and Louisiana brigades. The rebels could not be induced to come out into the field except for sallies, and our men would come out into the field, fire, pick up the wounded and return.

A REBEL OFFICER KILLED. A rebel officer rode out in front, and an fficer who was standing by says Colonel Baker exclaimed, "my God, boys, there is General Johnson—fire on him!" The rebel fell, and his horse went down at the same time, but the rebels rushed out

REBEL AUDACITY. At another time an officer came suddealy up in front of the Massachusetts regiment, and said, "now is your time, forward! Do not fire there, it's your Col. Devens and several others cried out at once, "It's a ruse! He is a traitor!" and the men who had started to obey the order, fired a volley at him, and he rolled over.

AN EX-CLERK CAPTURED. ebels and one of them was taken alive .-are several farms and farm-houses. The He was found to be First Lieutenant Barter the sinking of the boat and the growrest, of the Virginia Eighth. He was a ling darkness. from the Maryland side, leaving two hun- clerk in one of the departments at Washdred yards of the Potomac flowing beington last winter, and said his regiment force which was reported to be below, tween it and the Virginia hank. The was at Drainsville last Sunday, and they having crossed at Edward's Ferry. current is strong and the river deep.— had just come up. He inquired for Gen.
Three miserable flat-boats were all the
Stone, and said he wanted to see him, as means of transportation between Mary-land and the Island, and one equally bad insolent and was sent over the since

COLONEL WISTAR WOUNDED. regiments were mixed up and most of the evening. officers were shot.

THE DEATH OF COL. BAKER. Colonel Baker tried to get them to toot, waving his hat and sword, a ball tain his hat. A ball passed through his head, and then occurred the only hand-inhand fight that took place; our men recovered it with a loss of three or four, and it was immediately taken to the rear: Colonel Baker did not utter a word after he was hit, and a physician says either ball he received was sufficient to have killed him, His body received a bayonet

INDIVIDUAL GALLANTRY. At one time the cannon was loaded and fired by Colonels Cogswell and Wistar, who, with Quartermaster Young, displayed great gallantry, coolness and daring heroism—cheering up the men whenever any disposition was shown to fall back.— Col. Wistar did not go back until he was shot the third time, which took effect in the knec.

THEY SEND FOR REINFORCEMENTS. the other side were two thousand men ing. The Twentieth and Tammany have also lost heavily. Among the rebels were cross, but had no means to do so, and the Tiger Zouaves, who were red shirts. were compelled to witness the result and hear the firing, within less than one thou-

sand vards. On the Maryland side, we had several miles, but they could not be used subsequently, for fear of injuring our own men. Quartermaster Long, who had been af-

ter help, returned, and reported General Gorman as coming up on the Virginia side with a large force. This encouraged the men, and they again fought with the most daring hero

On Colonel Baker's falling, several officers who chanced to be together, asked. "Who will lead us now-who is in command?" Colonel Coggshall exclaimed, "I will;" and at it all hands went. He was subsequently wounded, but kept in Poolesville. Two brothers, George and was torn off, and the false stern was cor-

the field.

THE ORDER TO RETREAT.

tention. They were mostly armed with tried with the street of the are none to read them.

Northward, along the land, it was loose, sledge and nine dogs, accompanied by the bore muskets.

We regret sincerely that our report and the prospect of working Westward Exquimaux Hans, intending to make and at the same time kept firing.

SINKING OF A SCOW. over, and it was loaded down with wounthe wounded first, and in the meantime the men kept up a fire at the rebels above.

THE ORDER TO CEASE FIRING. About cleven o'clock some one surrendered, and the order was given to quit firing. Down came the rebels attering river, but the men could not get it into the most horrible oaths, to give up or the river so that have all three pieces. have their brains blown out, and some can. Throw everything into the river." Then in went knapsacks, guns, clothes, quadly in, and sunk to rise no more.

> who started with their clothes on were out it was commanded to "surrender and come back." A Lieutenant cried out

vided their clothing with them. Many passed the night in the open air, and the next day were taken by canal hoats to Edward's Ferry, and from thence to Poolesville and the surrounding camps. It was undoubtedly unfortunate that various portions of regiments were not ac-quainted with the officers of the others, and, perhaps not knowing at first who were alive, had, after the death or disability of their recognized officers, no commander. But that could not have long Soon after a charge was made by the affected the result, as no reinforcements could come to them from the brigade af-

There was no hope except to have the

THE STRAGGLERS BETURNING. The men continued to come into camp, during Tuesday and Wednesday, but again stood Northward. Lieutenant-Colonel Wistar had been shot in the early part of the fight, in the mouth, a ball cutting away a portion of it, and at about half-part four he was shot in the arms. Our men were now each one in the arms. Our men were now each one and were again fired at and another killfighting on his own hook and by promised. They left the shore on Tuesday at cuous squads. All the companies and two p. m., and came into camp the same broke during the night and on the morn-

THE COOLNESS OF COL WISTAR. him. He fell upon mis back with out for the enemy. The rebels rushed out for the enemy. The rebels rushed out for the enemy. The rebels rushed out for over. A number also worked their way posed sail.

The gale lasted with very little abatement in the control of General's body." About twenty sprang our lines there before our troops had all ment in its volume during the 28 and 29th. or it and at the same time stopped to ob- crossed back into Maryland. About one On the morning of the 30, having carried

Island on Tuesday morning. A TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE. their ground to the last possible moment wound during the fight. The rebels were celled by any army that was ever led in-strongly reinforced and fired ten shots to to the field. The Massachusetts Regi-

any time, and not over twelve hundred in action. THE CALIFORNIA REG. LOSE THE MOST MEN. The loss is heaviest in the California Regiment, though the Massachusetts Fif-Messengers had been sent repeatedly teenth have lost two bundred and fitty to for help, but none came, when on three hundred killed, wounded and miss-the other side were two thousand men inc. The Twentieth and Tammany have shelter behind Cape Alexander.

A MIDNIGHT ALARM. Last night, about midnight, we were awakened by cannonading near the mouth of the Manucacy, four miles distant. By pieces of artillery, which were fired early listening to the time between the disin the morning, throwing shell for two charge of cannon, explosion of shells, &c., miles distant. Sixty-one (61) rounds made but little headway.

were fired. and they were compelled to hunt other hope of there finding the ice more open. quarters.

A MESSENGER FROM EDWARD'S FERRY. A messenger, just in from Edwards' Ferry, has nothing of interest to report.

Andrew Hooper, were there; both badly ried away. Soon afterward we encounter-It was now nearly dark. Our ranks drew, you are wounded worse than I am; could be shipped, the two lower pintels

account, but we have compiled it carefully Many jumped into the river, trying to and it will be found to be as near correct swim. Another scow had been brought as possible.

The First California has won a name ded, when some ten fell out. It was sunk that entitles them to rank first in the roll

by too many jumping on it. It never of honor, for bravery and unflinching rose, all being drowned but two or three. Courage. Every man is a hero and Phila-The other two were used to carry off delphia may well be proud of them.

Dr. Hayes' Exploring Expedition. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

HARBOR OF HALIFAX, Oct., 1. 1861, MY DEAR SIE :- I have the pleasure to send you the following account of the pro-ceedings of the expedition to the Arctic have their brains blown out, and some seas, under my command, subsequent to one cried out, "Everyman for himself that the 14th of August, 1860. My letter from Upernavik to the contributors to the expedition bearing the above date, will have instructed you of my movements up to that time.

We sailed from Upernavik on the 16th The night was very cold, the water of August 1860; but calms detained us running swiftly and deep, and but few on our way to Tessuissak, and we did not reach the latter place until the 21st. Havsaved. When the last boat was pulling ing there increased the number of our dogs by the addition of the interpreter's team, making a complement of iwenty-"go to —! we are the victors and you will be caught before morning." A number of shots were fired at the boat, and whenever a head could be seen in the again on the 22d, and stood Northward river, it was fired at. We will not at with a fair wind. On the morning of the The sails were unbent and the topmast weeks later, and from them I obtained, by tempt to describe the appearance of the few who reached Harrison's Island and the Maryland shore.

Every attention was shown them by the troops on the Maryland side, who distributed by the made a direct course to Cape York, which we reached at five o'clock P. M., of the

25th. Our passage through Melville Bay was remarkable. No field ice was seen until we reached within a few miles of Cape York, when we encountered a narrow stream, which under a full press of sail Port Foulke, in honor of Wm. Foulke, was bored without difficulty. We were only fifty-five hours in effecting the passe of the Advance was discovered. She had probable to visit Rensselaer Harbor, Dr. Kanes's winter quarters. No vestige of the Advance was discovered. She had probable discovered by drifted out to sea with the ice. Du-

many, and soon had the gratification to Kane's winter quarters, and distant from the them received discovery a group of them received discovery a group of them received discovery a group of them received discovery and the thermometer sank to 661 degrees, and discover a group of them moving down it by the coast ninety miles. towards the beach. The schooner being I need hardly say that I d towards the beach. The schooner being I rneed hardly say that I deeply regret hove to, I went ashore, and was met by that we could not attain a higher lattitude Sontag and mysel, and having expressed a wish to go with us, I took him, together with his wife and children, his hunting equipment and two dogs, on board, and

none have come in since, up to the time I and fourteen dogs for six weeks, togethnow write in the camp, Friday noon. Ser we were brought up by a heavy ice pack,
wa'er of the harbor was not frozen over and fourteen dogs for six weeks, togethwa'er of the harbor was not frozen over and fourteen dogs for six weeks, togethgeant Francis Cooper and eleven others, twenty miles south of Smith's Straits.

ing of the 27th we rounded the ice, in shore, and, under a light N. E. wind stood After Col. Wistar had been brought out towards the centre of the strait, which fles before pickets would let them come and we ran gent risk of losing every ex-

hundred crossed in a yawl, furnished by a away the foresail, we were glad to negro, about a mile and a half above the reach a small cove twelve miles south of Cape Alexander, and there dropped anchor in four fathoms water. Here I obion, who, in the face of certain destruct of twelve hundred feet. The pack appared. ion, fighting against hope, and holding peared to be impenetrab'e, and very little

I had scarcely returned from my jourments also done nobly, and a small part ney to the mountain when the gale again of the Tammany, from New York. The Rebel pickets, which were sta- violence which I've scarcely seen equaled. tioned all along the river, could see every On the morning of the 31st we were drivhad over as well as we did. We had not to save our anchors, we were forced upon over sixteen to seventeen hundred over at a group of icebergs which had drifted in with the current, and carried away our jib-boom. The wind moderated soon afterward, and we once more entered the strait, but the gale setting in again, the fore gaff was broken in wearing, and be- sea. ing now obliged to heave to, we were a

again entered the strait on the evening of supplied with fresh food.

September 1st. Discovering no lead

The winter brought, however, some sethrough the ice to the westward, we have force, and being under reduced canvas, we

Littleton Island was reached September The undertaking was necessarily attended with considerable risk to the vessel, on account of the heavy fields of ice lying off Yesterday, we were in the hospitals at quarter inch iron plate on the outwater wounded. George said, "Good bye, Anded a severe "nip," and before the radder

sagtars sand made skiller

NO. 44.

must now differ so largely from the first from Cape Patherton was encouraging. the journey and return during the moon-account, but we have compiled it carefully On the 6th the wind fell to a calm. The light period then setting in: It is my sad boats were got out and we pulled up to duty to inform you that he died while Littleton Island; but two days had com- absent.

> wear a wintery aspect. The temperature set off next day directly for Northumberhad fallen to eighteen degrees below land Island. freezing. Thick snow had been falling at intervals since August 25th. The decks snow, appeared to be sufficiently strong, were covered with ice the sails and rig. Mr. Sonntag walked in advance of the gings were so stiff with it that they could sledge, and when about five miles from barely be worked, the schooner's sides the land he came upon thin ice and broke

> 7th and 8th, and the temperature contin-uing to fall I deemed it imprudent again uing to fall I deemed it imprudent again to enter the ice, and accordingly we went many; but by over driving and injudicious into winterquarters on the 9th in a bright management, five of the dogs were killed at the head of Hartstein bay. The schoon and the remaining four were permanenters were moored by four hawsers, forty ly injured. I had now only six animals, yards from shore, in seven fathoms water. The Esquimaux came to the vessel some housed; and after giving the crew a hold purchase, a sufficient number to make two iday, our winter preparations were commenced. The stores were deposited in a house built for the purpose on shore. The ice formed around Cape Ohisen, and the hold was converted into a comfortable land being too mountainous for sledge room for the men, and the upper deck traveling, I was not until that time, able was housed over with boards. Owing to to set Northward. At that period I bad weather, three weeks elapsed before made a preliminary journey to Fog Harthese arrangements were completed.

Hans, Dr. Kane's runaway boy, and other with the vessel, particularly do I regret the Esquimaux. natives. Hans quickly recognized Mr. that we could not reach the West coast. That coast was wholly unapproachable with a sailing vessel.

throughout the autumn, and, indeed, du- consisted of a metalic life boat, twenty ring the greater part of the winter. In feet in length, mounted on runners, promade an attempt to reach Rensselaer Har. the whole available ship's company and The wind soon fell to calm; the clouds bor in November, and although the dark. fourteen dogs. Mr. Radeliff, with two ness of the winter had then set in he was baffled by the open waters.

uen, was left in charge of the vessel. a
Upon reaching Fog Harbor we made

over to the Island, the Doctor went we entered at 9 o'clock. P. M. Here we harbor and adjacent coasts was made by a ponthe land ice. We soon encountered charge bayonets on the rebels and clear to dress his wounds. "No," he met a heavy pack, through which no practitle joint labors of Messrs. Sonntag, Mcthe woods, but just as he advanced on said, "Doctor, there are others worse off ticable lead could be distinguished. Our Cormick, Dodge and Radcliff. In Septhan me, attend to them first." Two examination of its margin, with the view tember, Mr. Sonntag put up in the obserstruck him, passing through his head.— men came in on Wednesday, who had back wards, as a whole volley was fired at him. He fell upon his back with his face its. They had to throw away their right. The related expression and we range extrinsion of its margin, with the view of finding an opening, was cut, short by a heavy gale which broke suddenly upon the Mesers, Mr. Sonntag put up in the obser- watery the fine pendulum apparatus content from the slow- and a heavy gale which broke suddenly upon us from the N. E. The bergs being very thick about us we could not heave to; and we range extrisk of losing every experiments were were and we range extrisk of losing every experiments were onted to them. tained. The magnetic instruments were subsequently placed in the same building, and observations were there made from time to time. A meteorologic observatowere there recorded three times daily, sledges. with several instruments. A bi-hourly The bravery of the men of the battal tained an excelent view from an elevation all of the instruments have been well com- of only forty miles. From this fact you

water was to be seen along the we t shore. by Mr. Sonntag and myself in October, severity of the labor broke down the dogs against fearful odds, has never been ex- I determined, however, to attempt the This glacier, which was discovered and and I was compelled to feed to them a named by Dr. Kane, approaches the sea double portion, thus consuming rapidly I had searcely returned from my journey through a deep valley, and its face two the provisions, and proportionally shortenney to the mountain when the gale again set in from the same quarter, and with a violence which I've scarcely seen consider. peated by myselflast June, and they show ed along the land through Kennedy Chana consider ble movement of the glacier. nel until the 18th of May, when our provboat load cross, and knew how many we en from our moorings, and in the effort The survey of this glacier was further isions being exhausted, we were compellcontinued by me late in October, with a ed to turn our faces Southward. party of five persons; I ascended to the mer de glace, and travelled Eastward fifty 31 deg 25 min., a degree of Northing miles. Our greatest elevation was 4500 which I believe not to have been exceedfeet, the temperature at which elveation ed or equalled by any explorer except Sir was 15 deg. lower than at the level of the Edward Parry. The land was taken pos-

The winter was passed in health and ing upward of 200 reindeers, which kept | Northern known land upon the globe. Damages having been repaired we both ourselves and the dogs constantly

rious misfortunes. A disease, which had up for Littleton Island, with the hope of been prevailing in North Greenland dufinding near the more solid ice higher up ring the last few years, broke out among ered. I entertain no doubt that the ice the strait a precticable opening. The the dogs, and of the fine pack which I had gale still continuing to blow with great taken from the Danish settlements only eleven animals remained alive on the 20th of December. You are well aware that my plan of explorations was wholly based | six weeks later, in the Summer of 1854. This morning, we learned that a body 2d. Being unable to penetrate the ice to upon dogs as a means of transport across Before reaching the vessel I lost all but of rebel Cavalry were putting up in a the Westward, I determined to work up the ice, and situated as I was—on the seven of the remaining dogs, and the ice farm house, which was fired by our shells, the coast to Cape Hatherton, with the East side of the Strait, and ninety miles having broken up around Cape Ohlsen. further South than I had anticipated, I be further exploration to the Northward came seriously apprehensive for the success of the approaching effort.

My party being necessarily small, I The six weeks subsequent to my return. Littleton Island. The schooner frequent- could not send into the field more than a to Port Foulke were occupied in preparv come in collision with ice fields from boat's crew of able budied men, and these ing the vessels for sea, in completing A VISIT TO THE HOSPITALS AT POOLESVILLE. fifteen to twenty feet in thickness. The I had always considered as merely auxil- some unfinished surveys, in making magliary to the dogs, and without the dogs, netic and other observations, in collecting altogether unavailable for the services to speciments of natural history, in photo-

> Sonntag, the astronomer to the expedition been much damaged by the ice encounters and my able second in command. He of the previous summer, and it was found were broken off.
>
> In this crippled condition it was imearly volunteered to go South, to endeavimpossible to restore her original strength possible to make further headway, and, for to open communication with the Es- Being without a carpenter, a large share after extricating ourselves from the ice, quimaux of Northumberland Island, with of the labor of repairs fell-upon Mr. Mowe run down into Hartstein bay and anch- the hope of obtaining dogs. His former Cormick, the sailing master of the expedit-

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fect that they could not keep their ranks after volley down upon them—the lead deal of sorrow expressed at Col. Baker's of some four hundred feet. The ice was with his active and enterprising spirit—for a bayonet charge, which was their in-falling thick as hail. They tell back and loss. Many tents are vacant, and a large very heavy to the West and Southwest—His offer was excepted, and he left the number of letters have come in, but there a thick impenetrable pack—but to the vessel on the 22d of December, with a

It appears that from Hans' report, that pletely changed the position of the ice.—
Between Littleton Island and Cape Hatherton there was no open water, nor was death was cold. Hans upon his return there any visible from the top of that stated that they had traveled the first day Island to the north-west, west, or south to Sutherland Island, where they camped west. Unable to advance, and fearful of in a snow hut, and were there detained being frozen in we again extricated two days. Their next camp was at Sorthe vessel from the ice and ran back to falik, a deserted esquimanx station on the Hartstein bay.

Everything about us now began to where they built another snow hut. They set off next day directly for Northumber-

were lined with a thick crust, and large through. Hans assisted him out of the masses of ice had accumulated on the cutwater and forward rigging. The navigable season was clearly drawing to a clear of the control of the water, and they immediately put back for Sorfelik. But before that place was reached a clear of the control of the water, and they immediately put back for cutwater and forward rigging. died soon afterward. His remains were Northeast gales detained us during the subsequently brought to the vessel, and were interred near the observatory.

teams of seven each. It was not until late in March that the these arrangements were completed.

Our Winter harbor, which I named
Port Foulke, in honor of Wm. Foulke, to vist Rensselaer Harbor, Dr. Kanes's age of the bay.

Standing close in under Cape York, I kept a careful watch from aloft for Equivery and soon had the greatfection.

I made by Mr. Sonntag, at the observatory, lat itude 78 17 41 N., longitude 72 30 57 ring this journey the coldest temperatures with the provided out to sea with the ice. During this journey the coldest temperatures with the provided out to sea with the ice. During this journey the coldest temperatures of the cruise were recorded. On one day ring this journey the coldest temperatures on another to 68 degrees below zero. We camped at night on this, as well as on all subsequent journeys, in the snow hut of g

> Active preparations had been making since January, for the Spring campaign, and we were ready for the final start on The weather continued boisterous the 4th of April. The chief equipment

baffled by the open waters.

While the daylight lasted we were nearly a due North course, intending to profitably employed. A survey of the reach the West coast and travel thence hummocked ice of extraordinary thicknes, through which it was often necessary to break a passage with an axes and shovels. ported to it all. Being well assured that nothing could be accomplished with the boat expedition, I sent the main party back on the 28th of April, and continued ry was erected on shore, and observations northward with three companions and two

The ice grew worse as we advanced, record was kept near the vessel, with a and we were fourteen days in reaching single instrument. I may mention that the West coast, a distance in a direct line can form some estimate of the character A survey of John's glacier was made of the ice over which we travelled. The

The latitude attained upon that day was session of in name of the U. S., with the usual forms, and the flag which was used upon the occasion has covered the most

Although thus early in the season, the ice in Kennedy channel was everywhere much decayed, and unsafe, and in some places was entirely gone. In one extensive pool a flock of water fowl was discovof Kennedy channel was broken up and dissolved at a very early period" Summer. It was in this channel that Mr. Kane discovered an open sea at a period

be performed. graphing the scenery, and objects of inter-My anxiety was fully shared by Mr. est in the vicinity. The schooner had