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SUNBURY AMERICAN.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

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

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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.

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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

THE LATEST STYLE OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

GARMENTS,

ARE CONSTANTLY MADE AT THE

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment OF

JACOB O. BECK,

Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

THE subscriber has just received and opened a large assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as

CLOTHS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

of the latest styles. In addition to his stock he is constantly receiving new supplies from the city, keeping a full assortment 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 wear, such as

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

of the very latest style, and in the most substantial manner, at short notice.

Any Goods not on hand, will be furnished from Philadelphia, by giving two days' notice.

☞ Call and examine my stock. No charges made for showing. JACOB O. BECK.

Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE FREEZER!

As Improved for 1859 and 1860.

By F. RETCHAM & CO., 289 Pearl st., New York

THE only Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The one hastens the freezing of the cream—the other removes it as fast as frozen.

The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity of ice.

The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure.

For sale in all the principal cities and towns in the Union.

Each Freezer accompanied with a book of recipes and full directions.

PRICES.

2 quart,	$3 00
4 quart,	4 00
6 quart,	5 00
8 quart,	6 00
10 quart,	8 00
20 quart,	12 00

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

March 29, 1862.

ROCKEFELLER & SOYER,

Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa.

A. JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON H. SOYER, 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 complete 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.

☞ Being 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 16, 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, $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch distant from the top; prevent 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 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 Railroad Depot, BALTIMORE.

☞ TERMS, $1 PER DAY.

G. LEISENRING, Proprietor.

July 16, 1859.—1f

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 entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in a modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan. Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

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

HENRY NEH

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

M. C. GEARHART

HAS RETURNED WITH A NEW STOCK OF

Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys.

IT seems as if a new age, a new life was opening upon us, animating every heart to nobler deeds and higher aims! Art, Literature and Science will glow anew, and seek to develope sublimer beauties and grander conception.

The business world, too, must feel the new influence and every part be quickened and strengthened by an increased vitality, which shall urge us on with electric speed to the consummation of greater things than was ever dreamed of in the Philosophy of the past.

Animated by the enthusiasm which pervades all classes, and desirous of doing his share towards "The great events of the Age," the subscriber would respectfully inform the good people of SUNBURY and the public generally, that he has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with the largest and choicest stock of Confectionaries, Fruit and Toys, that has ever been brought to this section of country. He is also manufacturing all kinds of Confectionaries, &c., to fill up orders, wholesale or retail, at short notice.

Among his stock of CONFECTIONARIES may be found:

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

FRUIT.

Bananas,	Prunes,
Dates,	Figs,
Currants, dried,	Raisens, 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

SUNBURY STEAM FLOURING MILL.

THE subscribers having taken possession of this first class *FLOURING MILL*, are prepared to receive grain of all kinds, and to do custom 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 kept on hand, and flour by the quantity can always be obtained. The greatest care will be taken to turn out a superior quality of flour, for which the mill is admirably adapted. Strict attention will be paid to the wants of customers, and the patronage of the public generally is respectfully requested.

Sunbury, June 23, 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 4th inst., entirely destroyed all my stock and materials, I had one of your Salamander Fire Proof Safes. After enduring an intense red heat for seven hours, the Safe was opened, and the Books and Papers were preserved in an unblemished 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.

CHAMBERSBURG, Franklin county, Pa., August 31st, 1861.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia—Gentlemen—On the morning of the 23d of August, 1861, our Storehouse at Greencastle 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, cash, &c., which were preserved in a perfect condition, after being exposed to a most intense heat 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 Alphabetical Bank Locks and Bank Vault Doors, equal to any made in the country, and sold on as good terms. E & W. would respectfully refer to the following Banks and other parties, having their Safes and Locks now in use, to their entire satisfaction, and many others given at their Store.

UNITED STATES MINT, Philadelphia.	Branch Bank, Shelbyville, Tennessee.
UNITED STATES ARSENAL, California.	City Bank of Philadelphia.
Pottstown Bank, Pa.	Consolidation B'k of Phila.
Coatesville Bank, Pa.	Com'th Bank of Phila.
Stroudsburg Bank, Pa.	Chatanooga Bank, Tenn.
Jersey Shore Bank, Pa.	Pre'm Loan Ass'n, 4th st
Lock Haven Bank, Pa.	Bank of Northumberland
Union Bank, Baltimore.	Bank of North'n Liberties, Philadelphia.
Southwestern Bank of Va.	Paul and Swift, Bankers.
Fulton Bank, Atlanta, Ga.	Alabama.
Newark Bank, Del.	W. G. Sterling, Wilkes'b'e.
Bank of N. C., Raleigh,	Lewisburg Bank, Pa.

Other references given upon calling at our Store, No. 15 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

March 29, 1862.—1y

NOTICE!

The Adam's Express Company,

GIVE NOTICE that they have concluded arrangements with the Northern Central Railroad Company to run trains from Baltimore for 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 Cattawissa, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroads. At Williamsport, by Howard & Co.'s Express to Jersey Shore and Lock Haven. Also, by Howard & Co., and their connections, for Canton, Troy, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, and to all accessible points in Western New York and Canada, by which they will forward Merchandise, Specie, Bank Notes, Jewelry, and Valuable Packages of every description.

Also, Notes, Drafts and Bills for Collection.

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

JOHN BINGHAM,

Superintendent Penn'a Division, Philadelphia.

R. A. FISCHER, Agent for Sunbury.

April 5, 1862.

War! War! War!

COME FROM THE NORTH,

COME FROM THE SOUTH,

COME FROM THE EAST,

COME FROM THE WEST—

Save the country and build yourselves homes, for now is the time to get your Lumber cheap. Yes,

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

can be purchased at low rates at the STEAM SAW-MILL of

IRA T. CLEMENT, SUNBURY, PA.,

Such as Panel Lumber, Frame Lumber, Boards, Siding, Shingles from $3 to $8 per thousand, Plastering Lath, Paling, Roofing Lath, &c., &c.

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

IRA T. 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 per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil?

Made only by

PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 15, 1862.—1y

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER!!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER

All Kitchen Grease can be made into good Soap, using Saponifier!

Directions Accompanying Each Box!

SOAP is as easily made with it, as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees,

PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 15, 1862.—1y

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

WAR NEWS.

THE RECENT BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

Report of Major-General Pope.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, September 3, 1862.

General:—I have the honor to submit the following brief sketch of the operations of this army since the 9th of August:

I moved from Sperryville, Little Washington and Warrenton, with the corps of Banks and Sigel and one division of McDowell's corps, numbering in all thirty-two thousand men, to meet the enemy, who had crossed the Rapidan, and was advancing on Culpepper. The movement toward Gordonsville had completely succeeded in drawing off a large force from Richmond, and in relieving the army of the Potomac from much of the danger which threatened its withdrawal from the Peninsula.

The action of August 9, at Cedar Mountain, with the forces under Jackson, which compelled his retreat across the Rapidan, made necessary still further reinforcements of the enemy from Richmond; and by this time, it being apparent from the army of the Potomac was evacuating the Peninsula, the whole force of the enemy concentrated around Richmond was pushed forward with great rapidity to crush the army of Virginia before the forces evacuating the Peninsula could be united with it. I remained at Cedar Mountain and still threatened to cross the Rapidan, until the 17th of August by which time General Robert Lee had assembled in my front, and within eight miles nearly the whole rebel army. As soon as I ascertained this fact and knew that the army of the Potomac was no longer in danger, I drew back my whole force across the Rappahannock, on the day of the 17th and day of the 18th, without loss of any kind, and one day in advance of Lee's supposed movement against me. The enemy immediately appeared in my front at Rappahannock Station, and attempted to pass the river at that bridge, and the numerous fords above and below, but without success.

The line of the upper Rappahannock, which I had been ordered to hold, that the enemy might be delayed long enough in his advance upon Washington to enable the forces from the Peninsula to land and effect a junction with me, was very weak, as it could be crossed almost any point above the railroad bridge by good fords.

By constant vigilance and activity, and much severe fighting for three days, the the enemy was gradually forced around from the railroad crossing to Waterloo Bridge, west of Warrenton. Meantime my force had been much diminished by actual loss in battle, and by fatigue and exposure so that, although I had been joined by a detachment under General Reno and the other division of McDowell's corps, my force barely numbered 40,000 men.

On the —— a heavy rain fell, which rendered the fords impassable for twenty-four hours. As soon as I discovered this, I concentrated my forces and marched rapidly upon Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge to drive back the forces of the enemy, which had succeeded in crossing at these points This was successfully done, and the bridges destroyed.

I passed one day—or rather part of one—at Warrenton and beyond. The enemy still continued to move slowly around along the river, masking every ford with artillery and heavy forces of infantry, so that if it was impossible for me to attack him, even with the greatly inferior forces under my command, without passing the river over fords strongly guarded, in the face of superior numbers.

The movements of Jackson toward White Plains and in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, while the main body of the enemy confronted me at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge was well known to me, but I relied confidently upon the forces which I had been assured would be sent from Alexandria, and one stray division of which I had ordered to take post on the work at Manassas Junction, I was entirely under the belief that these would be there, and it was not until I found my communication intercepted that I was undeceived.

I knew that this movement was no raid, and that it was made by not less than twenty-five thousand men, under Jackson. By this time the army corps of Heintzelman, about 10,000 strong had reached Warrenton Junction; one division of it, I think, on the very day of the raid; but they came without artillery, with only forty rounds of ammunition to the man, without wagons, and even the field and general officers without horses.

Fitz John Porter also arrived at Bristow Station, near Rappahannock, with one of his divisions, 4,500 strong, whilst his other division was still at Barnett's and Kirby's Ford. I directed that corps, 8,500 strong, to concentrate immediately at Warrenton Junction, where Heintzelman already was. This was accomplished on the evening of the —th.

As soon as it became known to me that Jackson was on the railroad, it became apparent that the upper Rappahannock was no longer tenable. I could not detach a sufficient force to meet Jackson, and at the same time attempt to confront the main body of the enemy. I accordingly at once evacuated Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, directing Mcdowell, with his own corps and Sigel's, and the divisions of Reynolds, to march rapidly to the turnpike upon Gainesville, so as to intercept any reinforcements coming to Jackson through Thoroughfare Gap, and instructing Reno with his command, and Kearney with one division of Heintzelman's, to march on Greenwich, so as to support McDowell in case of necessity.

I moved back along the railroad upon Manassas Junction. Near Kettle Run, Hooker came upon the advance of Ewell's Division on the afternoon of the 27th. A severe action took place, which terminated at dark. Ewell being driven from the field with the loss of his camp and three hundred killed and wounded. The unfortunate oversight of not bringing more than forty rounds of ammunition became at once alarming. At nightfall Hooker had but about five rounds to the man.

As soon as I learned this I sent back orders to Fitz John Porter to march with his corps at one o'clock that night so as to be with Hooker at daylight in the morning. The distance was only nine miles, and he received the despatch at 9.50 o'clock, but did not reach the ground until after ten o'clock next morning. He can probably explain better than I can the reason of this delay.

Fortunately Hooker had handled the army so severely the evening before, and the movement of McDowell had begun to be so apparent that the enemy fearing of being surrounded, had retreated precipitately from Manassas Junction, directing his retreat through Centreville, as McDowell, Reno and Kearney had made the road through Gainesville impracticable.

I immediately pushed forward to Manassas, and thence to Centreville, which was occupied by Kearney that night only a few hours after the enemy had left it. Reno had reached Manassas Junction, and Fitz John Porter was immediately ordered up from Broad Run, where he had stopped.

McDowell's movement, conducted with vigor and speed, had been completely successful, the enemy being intercepted at Gainesville, and part of his forces driven back through Thoroughfare Gap. Late in the evening of the — McDowell's advance (Gibbon's Brigade) met the force of Jackson retiring from Centreville, and about six miles from that place. A very smart skirmish took place, ended by the darkness, in which the brigade of Gibbon behaved very handsomely, and suffered heavy loss.

Sigel was close at hand with his corps, but did not join the action. I instructed Kearney to move forward at early dawn towards Gainesville, closely followed by Hooker and Reno, and engage the enemy thus placed between McDowell and Sigel on the west and Fitz John Porter on the south. I also instructed Fitz John Porter with his own corps, and King's Division of McDowell's corps, which had from some reason fallen back from the Warrenton turnpike toward Manassas Junction, to move at daylight in the morning upon Gainesville, along the Manassas Gap railroad, until they communicated closely with the forces under Heintzelman and Sigel, cautioning them not to go further than was necessary to effect this junction, as we might be obliged to retire behind Bull Run that night for subsistence, if nothing else.

Heintzelman marched early from Centreville towards Gainesville, closely followed by Reno. Meantime, shortly after daylight, Sigel's and Reynold's divisions of M'Dowell's corps had become engaged with the enemy, who was brought to a stand, and he was soon joined by Heintzelman and Reno, when the whole line became actively engaged.

Porter marched as directed, followed by King's Division, which was by this time joined by Rickett's Division, which had been forced back from Thoroughfare Gap by the heavy forces of the enemy advancing to support Jackson.

As soon as I found that the enemy had been brought to a halt, and was being vigorously attacked along the Warrenton Turnpike, I sent orders to McDowell to advance rapidly on the left and attack the enemy in his flank, extending his right to meet Reynold's left, and to Fitz John Porter to keep his right well closed on McDowell's left, and to attack the enemy in flank and rear, while he was pushed in front. This would have made the line of McDowell and Porter at right angles to that of the other forces engaged.

The action raged furiously all day, McDowell, although previously in the rear of * * * * * * * * * in the afternoon, and taking a conspicuous part in that days operations. To my surprise and disappointment, I received late in the afternoon from Porter a note saying that his advance had met the enemy on the flank in some force and that he was retiring upon Manassas Junction without engaging or coming to the assistance of our other forces, although they were engaged in a furious action only two miles distant, and in full hearing of him. A portion of his force fell back towards Manassas, and he remained, as he afterwards told me, where he was looking at the enemy during the whole of the afternoon of Friday and part of Friday night, passing over in plain view to reinforce the troops under Jackson without an effort to prevent it or assist us.

One at least of his brigades, under Gen. Griffin, got round to Centreville and remained there during the whole of the next day's battle, without coming on the field, though in full view of the battle which was raging. whilst Gen. Griffin himself spent the day in making ill-natured strictures upon the General commanding the action, in the presence of a promiscuous assemblage.

Darkness closed the action on Friday, the enemy being driven back from his positions by Heintzelman's corps and Reno, concluded by a furious attack along the turnpike by King's division of McDowell's corps, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

I do not hesitate to say that if the corps of Porter had attacked the enemy in flank on the afternoon of Friday, as he had my written order to do, we should utterly have crushed Jackson before the forces under Lee could have reached him. Why he did not do so I cannot understand.

Our men, much worn down by hard service and continuous fighting for many previous days, and very short of provisions, rested on their guns. Our horses had had no forage for two days. I had telegraphed and written urgently for rations and forage to be sent us, but on Saturday morning, before the action was resumed, I received a letter from General Franklin, written the day before at Alexandria, stating to me that he had been directed by General McClellan, to inform me that rations and forage for my command would be loaded into the cars and available wagons soon as I would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them up. All hope of being able to maintain my position, whether serious or not, vanished with this letter. My cavalry was utterly broken down by long and constant service in the face of the enemy, and, bad as they were, could not be spared from the front, even if there had been time to go back 30 miles to Alexandria and await the loading of trains. At the time this letter was written Alexandria was teeming with troops and my whole army interposed between myself and the enemy. It was once understood that we must, if possible, finish what we had to do that day, as we must see us behind Bull Run if we need to save men and animals from starvation.

On Friday night I sent a peremptory order to Gen. Porter to bring his command on the field, and report to me in person within three hours after received the order. A portion he brought, but, as I before stated one of his brigades remained the whole day at Centreville, and was not in the engagement. The ends heavy reinforcements having reached on Friday afternoon and night, he in to mass on his right for the purpose of pushing our left and occupying the road to Centreville in our rear. His heaviest attack was made about five o'clock in the afternoon, when, after overwhelming Fitz John Porter and driving his forces back on our centre and left, mass after mass of his forces were pushed against our left.

A terrific fight, with great slaughter, was carried on for several hours, our men behaving with coolness and gallantry under the immediate command of Gen. McDowell. When night closed our left had been forced back about half a mile, but still remained firm and unshaken, while our right held its ground.

General Franklin with his corps arrived after dark at Centreville, six miles in our rear, while Sumner was four miles behind Franklin. I could have brought up these corps in the morning in time to have renewed the action, but starvation stared both men and horses in the face, and broken and exhausted as they were, they were in no condition to bear hunger also. Accordingly retired to Centreville that night in perfect order.

Neither on Sunday nor on Monday did the enemy make any advance upon us. On Monday I sent to the army corps commanders for their effective strength, which all told, including Sumner and Franklin, fell short of sixty thousand men. Instead of bringing up thirty thousand men, Franklin and Sumner united, fell short of twenty thousand, and these added to the force I had already wearied out, and much cut up, did not give me the means to do anything else than stand on the defence.

The enemy during Monday again began to work slowly around to our right for the purpose of possessing Fairfax Court House, and thus turning our rear.

Couch's division and one brigade of Sumner's had been left there, and I sent down Hooker on Monday afternoon to take command and put himself at or in front of Germantown, at the same time directed McDowell to take position along the turnpike from Centreville to Fairfax Court House, about two miles west of the latter place.

Heintzelman was directed to post himself in rear and support of Reno, who was pushed north of the road, at a point about two and a half miles east of Centreville, and to cover that road, it being my purpose, in the course of the night, to mass my command on the right, in the direction of Germantown where I felt convinced the attack of the enemy would be made.

Late in the afternoon of Monday, the enemy made his demonstration upon Germantown, but was met by Hooker at that place, and by Reno, reinforced by Kearney, further west. The battle was very severe, though short, the enemy being driven back a mile with heavy loss, leaving his dead and wounded. In this short action we lost two of our most valuable and distinguished officers, Generals Kearney and Stevens.

By moving the whole of the command was massed behind a difficult creek, between Flint Hill and the Warrenton Junction, with the advance, under Hooker, in front of Germantown.

With the exception of Sumner, the commanders of the army corps of the Army of the Potomac had continued to inform me that their commands were and had been demoralized ever since they left Harrison's Landing; that they had no spirit or disposition to fight. This latter statement their conduct in the various actions fully contradicted, but the struggling in these corps was distressing.

Some full facts having been reported, * * on Tuesday afternoon, to retire to the entrenchments near Washington, which was accordingly done on that day and the next, in good order and without the slightest loss.

Banks, who had been left with the railroad trains, cut off at Bristol by the burning of the bridge, was ordered to join me on Monday at Centreville, which he did on the afternoon of that day.

This brief summary will explain sufficiently in detail the whole of the operations of the forces under my command, during sixteen days of continuous fighting by day and marching by night.

To confront a powerful enemy with greatly inferior forces, and fight him day by day without losing your army; to delay and embarrass his movements, and to force him, by persistent resistance, to adopt long and circuitous routes to his destination are the duties which have been imposed upon me. They are, of all military operations, the most difficult and the most harrassing, both to the commanders and to his troops.

How far we have been successful I leave to the judgment of my countrymen. The armies of Virginia and of the Potomac have been united in the presence and against the efforts of a wary and vigorous enemy in greatly superior force to either, with no loss for which they did not exact full retribution.

Among the officers whom I feel bound to mention with especial gratitude, for their most hearty, cordial and untiring zeal and energy, are Generals McDowell, Banks, Reno, Heintzelman, Hooker and Kearney, and many others of inferior rank, whom I shall take great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the Government.

The troops exhibited wonderful patience and courage, and I cannot say to much for them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUGGESTIONS FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

LETTERS TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE LOYAL STATES.

The following letter from Parson Brownlow to the Governors of the loyal states, appears in the Philadelphia papers of Monday last:—

"*To the Governors of the Loyal States:*

"Gentlemen: I do not wish to figure as 'a busybody in other men's matters,' but feeling and knowing that the crisis of our national affairs is now upon us, and believing that the next sixty days will determine the question whether we are to maintain the supremacy of the government, or whether the rebellion is to prevail, (I have a personal acquaintance with many of you—Governors Curtin, Morton, Tod, Morgan, Buckingham, Andrew and others—and I bear testimony that you have done much, and done it well, wisely and in due time, to promote the best interests of our country in this the day of her trial; much remains to be done, and you, gentlemen, representing more than twenty states, have it in your power to do more than any other class of men,) let me impress upon your minds the alarming fact that the rebels have now more men in the field, and in camps of instruction, than we have; having brought all their white men into requisition, and having made slavery an element of strength by retaining them upon their plantations to raise supplies for their armies. Let me further impress upon your minds the startling fact that the rebel advances are simultaneous all over the country, and exhibit system, and concert of action, with a zeal and talents displayed in the execution of their plans worthy of a better cause than that in which they are engaged. New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, are all threatened by an enemy that shows prodigious activity, talents and strength. Indeed, they have us now where they had us *thirteen months ago*, with this addition, that they have invaded Maryland and Ohio. If they march upon us, and their daring plans are not properly met and most signally defeated, it will be our fault.

"Now, I propose that you, as Governors of the loyal states, meet at some convenient point, without delay, and as representatives of your people, address yourselves, in unmistakable terms, to the civil and military authorities of the United States. I will not say what you will tell them, but I will, with all due deference to your superior abilities, suggest a few points that you might make, and forcibly impress upon the minds of our authorities:

"First. Urge the government to draft, without delay, a half a million of men, in addition to the force already in the field and in camps of instruction. And, upon the score of economy, apprise the government of the fact that it will require less money to furnish, equip and sustain a million of men for one year than it will a half a million for two years.

"Second. Enter your protest against every other Brigadier and Major-General in our army being a candidate for the Presidency during the existence of this war, and, as a consequence, shaping his course in that direction.

"Third. Enter your most solemn protest against one-half of the members of the Cabinet looking to the Presidency, and shaping their conduct of the war accordingly.

"Fourth. Call upon the President, whose honesty and patriotism I do not question, to reorganize his Cabinet and the army, and to place men at the heads of both who will not study how to kill off leading rebels without hurting them!

"Fifth. Advise the civil and military authorities of the country, and the politicians, to cease this war upon the everlasting 'nigger' until we conquer their white masters, and arrest the onward march of their desperate and arrogant owners. Meanwhile, let the negroes be seized upon, and urged in every possible way to crush out this infernal rebellion.

"Sixth. Advise your senators and representatives in Congress, and the members of your state legislatures, as well as the people, to cease to make efforts to revive and reorganize old political parties, and to organize our new party, to be known as the Unconditional Union Party of America!

"Seventh. Let the government and the army know, what they seem never to have learned—that is to say, that the rebels are a unit, fighting with a desperation and skill never surpassed by any people on earth; whilst we, who have a noble army of brave men, with money, credit, all else necessary, and truth on our side, are divided and distracted—whilst we are tolerating traitors and tories in our midst!

"Eighth. Inform our government and people that our ship of state is now in a heavy sea; and that, at no period since the secession broke out, has so deep a depression fallen upon the hearts of loyal citizens as at present!

"I would, gentlemen, start a new paper at once, at some eligible point, and urge all these considerations, and more, upon the minds of the loyal-hearted men of the country, but for two good and sufficient reasons. First, I should be arrested by the United States authorities for stating facts, opposing follies and declaring the honest convictions of my mind. And next, such is the rapid advance of the rebel forces that I should expect them to crush out my paper, as they did in Tennessee on the 25th of October last. I may be imprisoned for writing this article. I am not concerned about that. I suffered imprisonment and the confiscation of all I had, on the other side of the line, for adhering to the truth, and I am ready to go to prison here for the same offence. If this rebellion is not put down I have nothing to live for, and would as soon die in prison as elsewhere.

"I improved the last Sabbath by preaching in the open air, to the Philadelphia Corn Exchange Regiment—a noble set of men, equipped by a noble band of patriots. I improve this Sabbath, September 7th, by writing this address to the Governors of the loyal states. "W. G. BROWNLOW."

Biblical Criticism—The Canite Theory.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

One of our New York papers has an article entitled "Paternity and Destiny of the Negro Race," which, it seemed to me, demanded some notice. "Cain (says the writer) was the first black man, and the negro race are descended from him. God put a black mark on him and made him an outcast. His posterity went to Africa, where they have remained to this day, the same savages and slaves that were in the beginning. "The theory as to Cain's being the first black man is a Hebrew tradition, and there is nothing to show that it is not a correct one." "The theory that Cain's descendants went to Africa is also a Jewish tradition. It is borne out by geological investigations, which show that only Asia Minor was covered by the flood, and that it did not extend to Africa." In these few lines there are no less than five points on which the writer has either made assertions without proof or contemptuously set at naught the Mosaic and profane histories.

1. There is no evidence that Cain was black. "The Lord set a mark upon Cain." In the Septuagint, or Greek translation of Genesis (iv., 15), the rendering is, "God set a sign or word to Cain," that is, as the commentators suppose, "he wrought a miracle to satisfy him that whoever met him should not kill him." I once heard a stumping politician in Texas declare that Ham signified *black*, from which he inferred that all negroes were Ham's descendants. Now, it so happens that the word Ham signifies *brown*. If then the whole family of the Browns came out of the loins of Ham, upon whose fourth son, Cainaan, the curse of slavery was pronounced, the Blacks are better off than some good people imagine. The logic of the southern slaveholder is as sound as the exegesis of this writer.

2. There is no evidence that Cain's posterity went to Airica. "*He* dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden," which was certainly not in Africa. The oriental geographers thought that it was the low country of Susiana or Chusistan.

3. As to Jewish traditions, the followers of Christ need no stronger antidote than this: "Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition." (St. Mark, vii., 9.) It is doubtful, however, whether any respectable Rabbi has ever propagated the theories ascribed by this writer to the Jews. *Credat Judæus, non ego.* (By-the-by, it is said, that Abraham Ben-David, who lived at the beginning of the twelfth century of the Christian era, furnished the world with a succession of Rabbins from Adam down to his own time; but that Maimonides, who died at the beginning of the thirteenth century, was the first of the doctors "who left off trifling.")

4. Christians and Jews, who profess to believe in the truth of the Mosaic history, are in perfect agreement to the universality of the Deluge. Whenever they see the magnificent rainbow spanning the heavens, they are reminded of the gracious promise that "the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh." (Gen. ix. 15.) They would as soon reject the narrative which records the curse upon Cain, as acknowledge the plausibility of the hypothesis that the "mountains of Ararat," on which the ark rested, were situated somewhere in the territory of Asia Minor!

5. If blackness of complexion be indicative of an accursed inheritance, and this inheritance slavery, then a great many people are born to be slaves whose ancestors never dreamed that Cain was their father. "There is a colony of Jews who have been settled at Cochin on the Malabar coast from a very remote period, which they have lost the memory. Though originally a fair people from Palestine, and from their customs preserving themselves unmixed, they are now become as black as the other Malabrians, who are scarcely a shade lighter than the negroes of Guinea, Benin, or Angola. At Ceylon, also, the Portuguese who settled there only a few centories ago are become blacker than the natives; and the Portuguese who settled near the Mundingoes, about three hundred years since, differ so little from them as to be called negroes."—(*Hornes Introduction*, I, 181.)

I must not fail to add, that the theory which vouchsafes a Canite "paternity" to the face of African negroes, gives an importance to that race altogether inconsistent with the dogmas of the theorist. Without the aid of overseers the descendants of Cain drove a good business in agriculture—theirs was evidently free labor. They were first rate musicians, playing on such sweet and grand instruments as the harp and organ. One of them was an instructor, aye—an instructor of ever artificer in brass and iron." Were it not for their inventive genius and their mastery of the mechanice arts, coupled with a liberal commercial spirit, what would have been the condition of the world outside of Africa? What indeed, but that of a desert—pe