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SUNBURY AMERICAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 38. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1862. OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 12.

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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.

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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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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. DODGE CRITTENDEN, Attorney at Law.

February 8, 1862.—1y

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THIS only Freezer constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The can hastens the freezing of the cream—the scraper 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.

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3 quarts,	$3 00
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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

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

☞ Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel.

Sunbury, February 1, 1860.

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

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

including the best brands of Brandies, Gin, Old Rock and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Champagne and other Wines, of all grades, all which will be sold Wholesale, at the lowest city rates. Tavern-keepers, by buying of us, can save money by purchasing liquors for

FAMILY USE,

entirely upon being furnished with a pure and unadulterated article.

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

JEREMIAH S. BALL.

Danville, June 16, 1860.

Save your fruit.

Sealing Mason's Patent Street Metal Screw Top Preserve Jar.

MASON'S PATENT SHEET METAL SCREW TOP!

there is necessary being to screw the Cap down on the Rubber Gasket, which is placed outside the shoulder of the Jar. This effectually prevents the possibility of the flavor of the fruit being injured by coming in contact with the air.

Extra Gaskets, these Jars can be supplied by addressing the undersigned.

H. B. MASSER, Agent.

Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

Washington House,

WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA,

(Near the Bridge.)

THIS well known and long tried favorite has been recently kept by Mrs. C. S. Brown, respectfully informs the public that he is refitting and refurnishing the premises, and will be prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner, his numerous friends throughout the county, and all who may visit his establishment.

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REFITTED AND REFURNISHED. Cor. Howard and Franklin Streets, a few Squares West of the Baltimore and Railroad Depot, BALTIMORE.

Terms $1 per Day.

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"The St. Louis,

at Sixth, between Third and Fourth,

PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of inviting 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 repainted and refitted in a superior manner; its apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, near to all the depot and steamboat landings, in immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Mint and 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 day, according to location.

Meals 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and others from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE.

Dec. 12, 1862.—1y

War! War! War!

FROM THE NORTH,
COME FROM THE SOUTH,
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Your country and build yourselves homes, for the time to get your Lumber cheap. Yes,

WAR! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

Purchased at low rates at the STEAM SAW-MILL OF

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Pine and Lumber, Frame Lumber, Boards, Siding, Shingles from $2 to $8 per thousand, Plastering Lath, Roofing Lath, &c., &c.

Orders ordered, for any kind of Lumber, will be at the shortest notice.

IRA T. CLEMENT.

Sunbury, March 9, 1861.

STRONA COAL OIL!

Warranted Non-Explosive,

Equal to any KEROSENE.

Non-explosive Oil, when a few cents more per Gallon, furnishes you with a perfect Oil?

Made only by

WALF MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dec. 15, 1862.—1y

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER!!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER

Grease can be made into good Soap, using Directions Accompanying Each Box!

Easily made with it, as making a cup of coffee. Patented only by the Patentees.

WALF MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dec. 13, 1862.—1y

1862. Arrangements 1862.
of 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
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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 12½, 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

SECOND 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 all 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

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

BEGINNING OF A NEW VOLUME.

The number for January, 1863, begins the Eleventh Volume of the Atlantic Monthly.

FROM the commencement, in 1857, the Atlantic has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve for the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained!

The Staff of Writers, regularly contributing to the Atlantic Monthly, embraces all the best known authors in American literature, and warrants the Publishers in promising to its readers,

THE BEST ESSAYS,
THE BEST STORIES,
THE BEST POEMS,

Which American talent can furnish.

LIST OF REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

In Prose and Poetry the "Atlantic" Staff of Writers is unequalled. The following authors are still among the regular contributors:—

James Russell Lowell,	Oliver W. Holmes,
Henry W. Longfellow,	John G. Whittier,
Louis Agassiz,	E. P. Whipple,
Ralph Waldo Emerson,	Bayard Taylor,
Nathaniel Hawthorne,	Charles E. Norton,
C. C. Hazewell,	George S. Hillard,
T. W. Higginson,	Henry Giles,
Author "Margret Howth,"	Walter Mitchell,
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Mrs. A. D T Whitney,	John Weiss,
Mrs. H. B. Stowe,	Harriet Martineau,
Charles Reade,	"The Country Parson,"
Rose Terry,	Harriet E. Prescott,
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Edward Everett,	Professor A D White.

The foregoing list of Contributors includes

☞ The Leading Writers of America. ☜

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Specimen numbers sent gratis on application to the Publishers.

Inducements for subscribing. Lists of premiums, &c., furnished on application to the Publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
135 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 29, 1862.—

BOOTS AND SHOES can be purchased at the Mammoth Store of Friling & Grant, very cheap, as we are determined not to be undersold by anybody. Call and learn the list of prices for yourselves.

Sunbury, Jan. 12, 1862. FRILING & GRANT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War, in his report to the President, after detailing the military operations of the past year, points to the fact that the Department of the Pacific has been free from any of the calamities occasioned by the rebellion, but an earnest and deep sympathy has been manifested by the loyal citizens of the Pacific States in support of the Union cause.

From a survey of the whole field of operations, it is apparent that whatever disasters our arms may have suffered at particular points, a great advance has nevertheless been made since the commencement of the war, which fact the Secretary proceeds to show. The Union forces are now in the field under able commanders, stronger than ever, resolute and eager to be led against the enemy and to crush the rebellion by a vigorous winter campaign. The Armies of the Potomac and the West stand ready to vie with each other in the quickest and heaviest blows against the enemy.

Taught by experience the ruin of inaction, and hazard of delay, a spirit of earnest activity seems to pervade the forces of the United States beyond what has hitherto been exhibited in the numerous battles and engagements that have occurred; our armies in general have displayed the courage and determination that should inspire the officers and soldiers fighting in defence of their government. Under the calls of July and August there are already in the field over 420,000 new troops, of which 399,000 are volunteers, and 382,000 of which have volunteered for three years, or during the war. It will be remembered that the call was made at one of those periods of despondency which occur in every national struggle.

A chief hope of those who set the rebellion on foot was for aid and comfort from disloyal sympathizers in the northern States, whose efforts were relied upon to divide and distract the people of the north, and prevent them putting forth their whole strength to preserve the national existence. The call for volunteers, and a draft of the militia, afforded an occasion for disloyal persons to accomplish their evil purposes by discouraging enlistments, and encourage opposition to the war, and the draft of soldiers to carry it on.

Anxiety was felt in some States at the probable success of these disloyal practices, and the government was urged to adopt measures of protection, by the temporary restraint of those engaged in these hostile acts. To that end Provost Marshalls were appointed in some of the States upon the nomination of their Governors to act under the direction of the State Executive, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by your order. By order of the Department, arrests were forbidden unless authorized by the State Executive or by the Judge Advocate. Some instances of unauthorized arrests have occurred and when brought to the notice of the Department the parties have been immediately discharged.

By a recent order all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments and disloyal practices, in the States where the quotas of volunteers and militia are filled up, have been released. Other persons arrested by military commanders and sent from the departments where their presence was deemed dangerous to the public safety, have been discharged upon parole to be of good behaviour and do no act of hostility against the government of the United States.

While military arrests of disloyal persons form the subject of complaint in some states the discharge of such persons is complained of in other states. It has been the aim of the Department to avoid any encroachments upon individual rights as far as might be consistent with public safety, and the preservation of the Government. But reflecting minds will perceive that no greater encouragement can be given to the enemy—no more dangerous act of hostility can be perpetrated in this war—than the efforts to prevent recruiting and enlistments for the armies upon whose strength the national existence depends.

The expectations of the rebel leaders and their sympathizers in the loyal states, that the call for volunteers would not be answered and that the draft would not be enforced have failed, and nothing is left but to clamor at the means by which their hopes were frustrated, and to try to disarm the government in future if, in the chances of war, another occasion for increasing the military force should arise.

Besides aiding the State authorities respecting the draft and enlistments, another important duty is assigned to the provost marshalls. The army returns and the report of the General-in-Chief shows that a large number of the officers and enlisted soldiers who are drawing pay and rations are improperly absent from their posts. The pursuit of such persons and their compulsory return to duty is a necessary function of a provost marshal, and such number only as may be required for that purpose will be retained in the service.

The pay and bounty allowed by act of Congress to recruits has offered strong temptations to practice fraud upon the Government by false returns upon the muster rolls and false charges for subsistence. Dilligent efforts are being made for the detection of all such practices, and to bring the guilty parties—some of whom have held respectable stations in society—before a proper civil or military tribunal, as soon as the preliminary investigations by the Judge Advocate can be completed. The same course is being pursued in respect to fraudulent contractors and disbursing officers.

The expenditures for enlistments, recruiting, drilling and subsistence of volunteers, regulars and militia, amounts to the sum of $20,692,282 91.

The general acquiescence of all the loyal States in the measures deemed necessary to strengthen the armies and prosecute the war at every hazard to a final success proves the fidelity of the people to the government, and their determination to maintain its unity and uphold its authority over the whole territory of the United States.

The Secretary says:—Experience has shown that serious defects exist in the militia law, which should be promptly remedied The laws relative to volunteers also need amendment. The views of the Department on these subjects will be communicated to the appropriate committees of Congress.

It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department—upon which, under the law of the 17th of July, providing for the employment of colored persons, the charge of such persons is chiefly imposed—has not found itself burdened with their care; but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their labor, and a considerable portion of its field operations has thus far suffered from a scant, rather than from too great a quantity of such labor.

In Louisiana, where at one time there were apprehensions of embarrassment from the number of refugees, the reserve of a tract of rich land along the railroad to Berwick's bay opens up a territory in which many thousands can be profitable employed, if placed under proper regulation and control.

At Port Royal such persons have been extensively employed in the Quartermaster's Department, and in cultivating some thousands of acres of the Sea Islands of the coast, the products of which are used in the support of themselves and families. In the operations of the army on the James river and on the Potomac, in the fortifications of Washington, and as laborers, teamsters, hostlers, in the landing and shipping of stores, they have been of great service, and the demand for their labor has exceeded the supply available.

The successful movement of the various expeditions by sea, the transportation of such large bodies of troops, and their regular supply at distant points of the coast, afford striking proofs of the greatness of the military resources of the nation.

These movements have been upon a scale of great magnitude. The collection of the vast armies which have been raised, and their transport to the field of operations in so brief a period, would not have been possible but for the extent of our system of steam transport by railroads, rivers and sea.

It has been found necessary to exercise within the loyal States the power conferred upon the President by law to take actual military possession of the railroads of the country. The various companies met in convention in this city, and united in proposing a uniform tariff for Government transportation, which appears to be just and equitable and they have performed all the services required of them by the Department with a promptness, efficiency and cheerfulness which do honor to the patriotism of their managers.

Every means the country affords has been put forth to complete the armament of our forts and fortifications for the defence of the harbors and coasts, as is shown by the report of this bureau. These details are for obvious reasons, not now stated, and the legislation required by this branch of the service will, by your directions, be communicated to the appropriate committee.

The subject of arming the fortifications particularly of those defending the harbors of our principal Atlantic ports, has received special attention, and all the means at the disposal of the Department have been applied to that end, so far as was possible and consistent with meeting other imperative requirements.

In consequence of the introduction into naval warfare of iron-clad vessels, comparatively safe from the effects of such batteries as had hitherto been sufficient to guard effectually against the passage of hostile vessels, it became necessary to provide heavie and more powerful ordnance. The whole system of such armament was carefully revised and amended by a board of the most experienced and competent officers, and measures have been taken to carry their recommendations into effect.

The Secretary calls special attention to the necessity of providing additional arms for the storage and preservation of ordnance supplies, as recommended in the report of the Chief of Ordnance.

The attention of the Department has been earnestly directed to the forts and fortifications for coast and harbor defence. A personal inspection of the importan works has been made by General Totten, the distinguished Chief of Engineers. The grants made by Congress for fortifications at the last session amounted to $5,500,000 for permanent works, and $750,000 for temporary works. The Chief of Engineers reports that these sums admitted of ever material progress being made in most of the important forts now in course of construction.

This has been realized in number of instances, and in all decided advancement has been effected. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining supplies of materials from the quarries, sand, &c., owing to the demands made by the war upon the classes usually employed in this kind of work. Similar trouble has been encountered in procuring transportation of materials.

Much has been done in advancing the four fortifications in the principal commercial harbors for service in preparing additional guns, and in providing for the reception of additional armament of very large calibre in the existing batteries, and in placing all in effective condition for defence. Like measures have been observed with reference to our navy stations and outfronts generally.

The Secretary say:

No aphorism is more universally received than that the sole object of a just war is to make the enemy pay the evils of his injustice, and by his sufferings amend his ways. He must therefore be attacked in his most accessible quarter. The power of the rebels rests upon their peculiar system of labor, which keeps laborers on the plantations to support the owners who are devoting their time and strength to destroy our armies and destroy our government.

General Halleck's Report.

The Commander-in-chief, in his report to the Secretary of War, states that he started on the 24th of July to visit the Army of the Potomac, to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and if not, to form some plan of uniting the armies of General Pope and McClellan, who was of the opinion that it would require 50,000 additional men to go on.

Gen Halleck replied that there could not be possibly sent, and that not more than 20,000 could be provided. Gen. McClellan was asked to consider the matter till morning, when he agreed to go with that number.

On Gen. Halleck's arrival here he received a dispatch, saying that at least 35,000 men would be required. The report says that all reinforcements could not be sent without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenceless, and an order to withdraw the Army of the Potomac was issued in August third, a previous order having been given for the removal of the sick, and transports in vast numbers having been supplied. But a protest was received from Gen McClellan on the fifth and the order was put in force for eleven days, viz: on the 14.

On the 1st, orders were given to General Burnside to embark at Newport News for Aquia Creek. He arrived their promptly on the night of the 3d.

A review of the movements before Washington is made. Gen. Halleck says that a part of the Army of the Potomac was ordered to the front from Alexandria, and that Gen. Cox was ordered to come by rail via Washington from Western Virginia, with the main portion of his force.

General Pope on the 27th, ordered Gen. Porter to be at Bristow Station on the next morning, but for some unexplained reason Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th, in which General Pope gained considerable ground, though the battles were not decisive.

Of the reinforcements from Alexandria, embracing at length the whole Peninsular Army, it is said "Some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable The soldiers actually engaged in these battles fought with great bravery, but many thousands straggled away—that a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy so as to be paroled as prisoners of war."

It is added, "Had the Army of the Potomac arrived few days earlier, the rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps destroyed."

The losses at South Mountain and Antietam are put at 1,742 killed, 8,066 wounded and 913 missing—a total of 10,721.

The report states that the army rested on the north bank of the Potomac, near Sharpsburg, from the 17th of September until the 26th of October, and says that the long inactivity of so large an army, in the face of a defeated foe and during the most favorable season for rapid marches and a vigorous campaign, is a matter of great disappointment and regret.

Gen. Halleck states that he telegraphed to Gen. McClean on October 6th to cross the rivers Ger McClellan disapproved of the plan of crossing south of the blue ridge, but proposed to cross at Harper's Ferry and move on Winchester; but he did not cross until Oct. 26th, and then at Berlin, the passage occupying till Nov. 3d.

During this period Gen. McClellan stopped communicating with the Commander in-chief, addressing the President. On the 5th his removal was ordered.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We cannot better analyze this most important and elaborate document for our readers than by taking up its conclusions first, and beginning at the end of it. The Secretary expresses his decided opinion that, notwithstanding the great difficulties created by the vast, sudden, and protracted expenditures of the war, he can still maintain the public credit and provide for the public wants. The means by which he proposes to accomplish these great ends are simple, and the general plan is condensed in a short paragraph:

"It recommends that whatever amounts may be needed beyond the sums supplied by revenue and through other indicated modes, be obtained by loans, without increasing the issue of United States notes beyond the amount fixed by law, unless a clear public exigency shall demand it. He recommends, also, the organization of banking associations for the improvement of the public credit and for the supply to the people of a safe and uniform currency.—And he recommends no change in the law providing for the negotiation of bonds except the necessary increase of amount and the repeal of the absolute restriction to market value, and of the clauses authorizing convertability at will."

The estimate made by the Secretary's expenditures of the current fiscal year for all purposes other than of the war and Navy Departments, and of the public debt, are the same as was the actual expenditures last year,

	$24,511,476
Interest on public debt,	25,041,562
War and Navy Departments,	739,005,739
Total,	$788,558,777

Of this aggregate of course the greater part is due to the continuance of the war, and while there is little prospect of a reduction of the expenditure before July 1 next, there is, we trust, reason to hope that it will not continue through the succeeding fiscal year. The Secretary estimates a still higher sum for these two departments, for the year 1863-4, should the war continue.

To meet this expenditure the estimate of receipts from revenues proper is as follows:

From customs,	$68,011,736
From internal revenue,	85,456,303
All other sources,	13,953,759
Total,	$167,451,798

Add to this a balance unexpended from the former fiscal year of $13,043,546, and an amount to be realized from loans already made or authorized of $331,150,914, and the excess of expenditures for the current year is $276,912,517. This sum must be provided through new legislation.

This balance is less than the public have generally believed it would be. With the public credit at the high point it was shown to have been, at the placing of the last loan, there should be no great difficulty in providing means to get through the year, and the Secretary expresses confidence in being able to do so. He advocates at great length a system of bank note circulation based on United States bonds, which would, when established, absorb bonds and provide revenue by their sale. He advocates the removal of the limit now assigned to the acceptance of temporary deposits, and expects to get $25,000,000 from that source for the current year, if the limit is removed. Not much of immediate revenue is expected from the proposed banking system, if adopted, and the great resource, therefore, is additional loans. The laws of last session authorizing the issue of $500,000,000 of "five-twenties" in bonds, and $250,000,000 in United States notes, convertible into such bonds, were attended by conditions which have made the negotiation of large amounts impossible, and it is recommended that these restrictions be repealed. If repealed, it is believed that the requisite amount can be realized from them alone. These bonds are not now negotiable below par, and therefore they are taken only by individual investors, and as no taker can make a profit on either bonds or notes, they go off slowly.

Bonds for a longer time, or at a higher rate of interest, would offer one alternative to the repeal of these restrictions.

Next to these propositions the Secretary would prefer the 7.30 three year bonds, convertible into "five-twenties" (6 per cent.) at maturity, and of smaller notes bearing 3.65 per cent. interest, as formerly recommended by him. Through one of the other of these measures, all easy of execution, he is confident of raising the $276,912,517 required for the current fiscal year, and also the greater sum of $627,388,183 required for the fiscal year following, 1863-4, in case the war shall continue.

The dark side of the picture is the public debt, though the increasing wealth and strength of the country render it far less discouraging, as the Secretary thinks, than it would be to any other Power of the earth. The estimated expenditures for 1863-4 if a year of war, are $845,413,183. The actual debt, July 1, 1862, was $514,211,371. On July 1, 1863, it is estimated that it will reach $1,122,297,403, and on July 1, 1864, $1,744,685,586. Of course this is calculating the war to continue on the present gigantic scale—a calculation which is obviously greatly in error. Either the rebels will be beaten, or we shall be, long before July 1, 1864. If the war ends, the Secretary estimates the expenditures of 1863-4 as follows:

War and Navy,	$55,815,834
Other Departments,	24,511,476
Interest,	50,000,000
Pensions and bounties,	10,000,000
Total.	$140,357,310

Or not to exceed $150,000,000 under any contingencies. The British annual budget is more than twice this sum, $264,136,682 for the year ending March 31, 1862, and that of France nearly three times as much, or for 1862 $421,823,900.

Another Letter from Lieut. Gen. Scott.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

An official report of mine made to President Lincoln, March 30, 1861, on our southern forts, was published on the 21st of October last. To this ex-President Buchanan replied at great length in the same month A short rejoinder from me followed early in November, and here is another paper from Mr. Buchanan, dated the 17th of the same month, and on the same subject. A brief notice of this paper shall terminate my part in this controversy.

Mr. Buchanan has intimated that I have actuated by a feeling of personal ill-will towards him. This is unjust. I had no private resentiments to gratify. On the contrary, I have well remembered the many official courtesies received from him as well as from Mr. Floyd, both as Governor of Virginia and Secretary of War; but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obligation.

I had said that, with a view to the meditated rebellion, Secretary Floyd had ordered 115,000 extra* stands of muskets and rifles from northern depositories to southern arsenals. To this Mr. B. now replies in substance —1. That the transfers were made under an order dated nearly a year before Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency. True; but if Mr. B. has persuaded himself that the revolt had not long before been planned, (dependent on the election of any northern man,) it is not likely that he will make a second convert to that opinion. 2. He only gives 105,000 as the number of arms transferred, omitting the 10,000 rifles. 3. He says that the muskets (105,000) were condemned, and that purchasers could not be found for many of them at $2 50 each. Now, here is an official statement, made to me eighteen months ago, (just received from my papers at Washington,) showing that 65,000 of these arms were "percussion muskets," probably entirely new, and 40,00 others, termed "muskets altered to percussion," with 10,000 "percussion rifles"—not one of the 115,000 was ever "condemned," but all precisely like most of the small arms issued to our troops (regular and volunteer) in 1861. 4. Mr. Buchanan further intimates that those arms were transferred to equalize, in some degree, deposits among the different States, as if there had any State pride in allowing storage to the property of the United States within their particular limits if so, why not establish storage places in the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, within which the United States has had no deposit of arms and no arsenal? 5. Mr. B. supposes me to brand the transferred arms with the epithet "stolen." In my rejoinder to him I now here use the term, because I knew the transaction though very quietly conducted, was officially recorded, and the freight paid for by the United States, whose property the arms continued to be in their new depositories.

Mr. Buchanan mixes up—perhaps I ought rather to say *seems to confound*—quite a different class of arms with the foregoing, viz the quotas of arms distributed among the several States under the annual appropriation towards arming the whole body of militia of the Union. Thus he says: "The southern States received in 1860 less instead of more than the quotas of arms to which they were entitled by law." This is most strange, contrasted with information given to me last year, and a telegram just received from Washington and a high officer—not of the Ordnance Bureau—in these words and figures:

"Rhode Island, Delaware, and Texas had not drawn at the end of eighteen sixty (1860 their annual quotas of arms for that year, and Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Kentucky only in part; Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kansas were, by order of the Secretary of War, supplied with their quotas for eighteen sixty-one (1861) in advance, and Pennsylvania and Maryland in part."

This *advance* of arms to eight southern States is a sufficient commentary by itself on the transfer, about the same time, of the 115,000 muskets and rifles.

In respect to the heavy cannon ordered from Pittsburg to the Gulf of Mexico, Mr. Buchanan has shown me that I was in error in saying that their shipment was countermanded in March instead of January, 1861. This was the only immaterial part of my statement; for I was correct in his declarations that I gave information to Secretary Holt that the shipment had commenced, and that he ordered the guns to be relanded, and stopped the robbery.

WINDFIELD SCOTT,

New York, Dec. 2, 1862.

*Over and above the usual deposits in the southern arsenals.

THOSE who are most ready to make a fuss about other people's want of modesty, are often they who are themselves most obnoxious to rebuke. Thus, it was a shrewd girl, and not devoid of true modesty either, who remarked, when other girls were making fun of her short skirts and white hose, and affecting to be much shocked at the exhibition thereof at a party: "If you'd only pull your dresses about your necks, where they ought to be, they'd be as short as mine!" She was not troubled any more.

Flour was selling in Richmond at $27 a barrel; white wheat at $4 a bushel; red at $3.00; unbolted corn meal at $2 a bushel, and bran at 60 cents. with such prices ruling in the best market of the Confederates, and that immediately after harvest, the prospect for the winter and spring months is not the most cheerful they could contemplate.

The clebrated David Crockett, on visiting a menagerie, was comparing the countennce of a monkey to that of one of his fellow members of Congress. Turning, he saw the gentleman overheard his remarks. So to make matters pleasant, he said, "I do not know which to apologize to—to you or to the monkey."

Voices of Animals.

There is a chapter in the natural history of animals that has hardly been touched upon as yet, and that will be especially interesting with reference to families. The voices of animals have a family character not to mistaken. All the canidæ bark and howl. The fox the wolf, the dog have the same kind of utterance, though on a somewhat different pitch. All the bears growl, from the white bear of the Arctic snows to the small black bear of the Andes. All the cats *miaw*, from our quiet fireside companions to the lions and tigers, and panthers of the forest and jungle. This last may seem a strange assertion; but to any one who has listened critically to their sounds and analyzed their voices, the roar of the lion is but a gigantic *miaw*, bearing throughout the same proportion to that of a cat as its stately and majestic form does to the smaller, softer, and more peaceful aspect of the cat. Yet, notwithstanding the difference in their size, who can look at the lion, whether in his more sleepy mood, as he lies curled up in the corner of his cage, or in his fiercer moments of hunger or of rage, without being reminded of a cat? And this is not merely the resemblance of our carnivorous animal to another; for no one was ever reminded of a dog or a wolf by a lion. Again, all the horses and donkeys neigh; for the bray of the donkey is only a harsher neigh; pitched on a different key, it is true, but a sound of the same character, as the donkey himself is but a clumsy and dwarfish horse. All the cows low, from the buffalo roaming the prairie, the musk-ox of the Arctic icefields, or the jack of Asia, to the cattle feeding in our pastures. Among the birds this similarity of voice in families is still more maked. We need only recall the harsh and noisy parrots so similar in their peculiar utterance. Or take, as an example, the web-footed family. Do not all the geese and the innumerable hosts of ducks quack? Does not every member of the crow family caw, whether it be the jackdaw, the jay, the maggie, the rook, in some green rookery of the old world, or the crow of our woods, with its long mel