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JOB-PRINTING—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills, Pampliets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

Boeticul.

From the Weld Tork Deening run

THE VOLUNTEER'S MOTHER.

He is my boy, my only boy;

His father died long years gone by;
And little have I known of joy
But gazing on his dark blue eye.

Tie lighted now with higher glow;— His country calls him ; let him go!

He never grieved me; tender, kind,
Strong, leving, full of hope and grace;
My life was in his own entwined,
My heart but mirrored back his face.
With stern resolve he seeks the f.o;
His country calls him; let him go! How often have I sat beside .

The otten move I sat nestate

Him she ping; clustering round his head

Those rich brown locks, my praise, my pride,
And now the carth must be his bed.

Tis wrong to grieve for this, I know,

His country calls him; let him go! Ah, in how many hearts this strife

Is waged in prayer, by prayer is won; There is the wood, the fire, the knife, And for the sacrifice—our son! 'Twould kill me if he fell; but, no! His country calls him; let him go!

For God, who gave our land so blest, Would have us guard it—beart and home. Give up their best at such behost; The gulf was closed in heathen Rome With one young warrior—weal or w His country calls him; let him go!

DOING GOOD.

'Tis never too late to do good; We all have our time to improve;
Tis doing no more than we should,
Progressively onward to move.
Tis folly to forlornfully grieve;
Be hopeful and you will be wise,
The lower the station we leave,

We all might be better-in fact, More looking-mone friendly-more With a little more feeling-miore tact—
To manage the heart and the mind.
Tis noble to extractly strive
By labor at learning to size.

The gem-seeker deeply must dive, Or never look out for a prize.

Migrelloneous.

A STORY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS. The Big Black Bug.

of this particular little girl.

Mere was the name; and anybedy would imagine that that person who was called by it should naturally be a very brave and courageous person. On the contrary, this Hero book, was the greatest little coward in the world; she was afraid of her own shadow, as people at last. "I'll go and see it the bug hasn't say, and if she saw a cow in the meadow, or a crawled away." strange little dog in the yard, or even a poor old pussy-cat summing herself on the garden-fence, she would rush into the house and cling to her mother, or any one she happened to minute. The ugly, woolly thing was there meet first, trembling and shuddering as if she still. had seen some awful wild beast. All this mortified her mother dreadfully .-

She had a great contempt for people who gave way to such silly fears; and she tried in a great many ways to cure her little, daughter of them. But her efforts were quite useless In spite of coaxing and reasoning, reproof and punishment, Hero still continued to shiver at the sight of a little red antor a miserable cockcrossed her nath, and to scream till the whole house was aroused if she happened to wake up at night and find herself alone in the dark. You may be sure her mother was ashamed of having her called Hero. It sounded so ri-diculous to be saying all the time: "Hero is such a coward!" "There's Hero running away from a mouse!" "Hero's screaming be-cause there's a caterpillar on her frock!" "Hero's afraid of her own shadow!" The people laughed outright when they heard the comi cal name, and her brother Leonard, who was as bold as a lyon, never called her anything but "She-ro," in his contempt for her cowra-

One rainy day, when the little girl was about eight years old, she was obliged to stay away from school. The wind blew till all the windows in the house rattled again, and the trees on the lawn were bent almost double: the rain beat down like bullets on the gravel-walks and on the tin roof of the piaza, and out in the street there seemed to pe a muddy river rushing along. It was entirely too stormy to think of going to school, and Hero was not at all sorry, for a holiday now and then was as pleasant to her as it is to any other little girl. She stood by the nursery-window, and watched the trees; the willows with their long hair streaming wildly about as the wind swept down upon them, the horse-chestnuts and the elms with their great branches creaking and tossing to and fro. 'She saw the tall dahlias beaten down by the rain, and the china-asters trailing in the mud, and the yellow stream of water that went rushing down the carriageroad to meet that in the street beyond. It denly, and Leonard came out. was all pleasant to look at for a while, for there was no thunder or lightning, and Hero was up there? Come down and got a roasted apnot afraid of wind or rain when she stood inplo," he called out in his boisterous way, as side of a warm nursery with her mother close he caught sight of her little forlorn face peer by her. She grow tired of it, however, by and by, and then her mother said to her:—

"I can't," said Hero very dismally.

and by, and then her mother said to her:—
"Why don't you go down stairs, Hero, and stay with Leonard in the dining room? He is pasting pictures in his scrap-book, and you can ask him to let you help him."

can ask him to let you help him."
"Oh! I will then," Hero answered, and she started off eagerly; for she liked to play with Leonard, and in spite of hor being such a cow- wanted nothing else so much. But she knew ard, he was very kind to her. He lent her he would laugh at her so, that she did not lis dominoes and his solitaire board wheney dare to tell the truth; and consequently she or she wanted them, and when he pasted in had the martification of hearing him say, as

Which was all right, you know; but a great many brothers would have said, "Don't both-er," or, "Get out of my way," and sent the little sister off when they were busy about their own affairs.

Mero knew Leonard would not, and sue ran out into the hall thinking how nice it would be to cut out pictures, and maybe he allowed to paste some in the big book. Her hand was on the balustrade, and one was on the stairs, on the balustrade, and one was on the stairs, when all at once something black caught her eye at the foot of the stair-case. The oil-cloth in the hall was very light, almost, white indeed, for it was imitation of marble; so any and when Hero looked down into the hall thing dark showed upon it very plainly. The again, after she had cried till she was tired, thing that Hero saw looked extremely black it lay there still. by contrast, but what it was she could not very Never was there such a long morning. The well see, standing as she did at the top of a nursery felt like a prison, and Hero thought

thing to be afraid of. But one glance was enough for Hero; it was a black thing; it looked like a bug, and it lay just in the way "But mother, that bug's there still," said looked like a bug, and it lay just in the way of where she would have to pais. She star-Hero miscrably ted back in terror, and nothing would have lay there. At the same time she wanted very now, Hero. I insist upon your coming down much to go down, not only because of Leonarc and the scrap-book, but because she knew her She took the child and the scrap-book, but because she knew her mother would inquire why she staid up stairs, and she would be ashamed to tell the reason, head of the stairs Hero paused, after one least ten minutes, peeping over the banisters she could not go a step further. every now and then to see if the bug had moved out of sight. But no: there it lay her mother. still, on the white oil-cloth, looking back, and "There," wooly and ugly enough, but never stirring from its place. And poor Hero at last so cold between her nervous terror and the damp chily hall, that she was forced to creep hack into | der what it was, but ran lightly down the he nursery notwithstanding her dread of her steps, stooped the floor, and the next moment

saw in the little girl's face that there was one trouble. But of course Hero did not want to tell, and

he answered: "Oh! nothing. I don't want o go down stairs now.' Why not!" asked her mother. "Because I don't," said Hero.

"There is some season for that," her mother said; "and I want to know what the reason is. Tell me at once, Hero." Then Hero began to whine. "I can't go down stairs," she said, rubbing her eyes with the back of her hand, and looking very mis-

"And why not?" asked her mother. "Because—there's a great hig black bug lying on the oil-cloth, just where I have to whined Hero.

"Ah!" said her mother. "I thought it would be something like that. A great big black bug! and I suppose it is at least as large as an elephant, with a mouth like a lion; is it not, Hero?"

"No, it isn't," said Hero, ready to cry but it is a big black bug, and you needn't taugh at me, either. Anybody would be afraid of such an ugly thing?"

And she went pouting back to the window to watch the rain again, wishing augrily that all the bugs in the world might be drowned in it. Her mother said no more, but she ighed as she looked at the sulten face of the child, made so unhappy by her own folly; and her wish was that she might only soon find some way to cure her of these silly and cowardly fears.

There was once a little girl who had a funny name; not so queer by itself, because it was an old classical name, and beloaged to a her mother sat quite silent, stitching away person that was celebrated in history; but with all her might, and Hero was ashumed to very old indeed, when considered as the title speak to her. The rain that had looked pleasant at first only seemed dismal now, and there was nothing to do, for she was tired of all the nursery books and toys, and only wanted to be down stairs with Leonard and the scrap-"I can't stand this any longer," she thought

> So she shaped out of the room, went to the nead of the stairs, and looked cautiously down only to start back with a shiver the

"Oh! dear! is it going to stay forever?" thought Hero. "Shall I never get down stairs again ?" and she went back to the nursery nore disconsolate than ever. Her mother glanced up as she came in. but she did mi speak to her; and another long time crept by in dreary silence. A pleasant, fruity odor reached Hero's nose by and by-the smell of juicy apples roasting before the fire. She knew very weal that Leonard was doing it; nobody roasted apples so nicely as he, for he had a knack of tying a string to their stems so that it never pulled out, and fastening it up to the mantel-shelf so that they never tumbled down, and giving it such a peculiar twist that they always twirled round and round until all sides of the apple were most beauti fully browned, and it was tender all the way through. She had very little doubt that he was roasting one for her as well as for himself, he was always kind to her, and she longed to go down and get it. But how could she? That wretched bug! She was sure it was in the way still. However—as the smell it would do no harm to go and look again,

of the apples grew more sweet and strong-Accordingly Here went, and found the black bug exactly in the same spot where she had first seen it. Evidently it was in comfortable quarters, and had no intention of moving out of them. She leaned over the banister in great distress and perplexity.— "I think somebody might come and take the thing away," she said to herself with a frotful sigh; and she had hulf a mind to call Loonard and ask him to do it. But she remembered quickly how he always laughed at and scolded her for such things, and she knew it would be useless to ask his help. The kitchen was too far off for the servants to hear her, and besides, her mother would not allow them to assist her, even if they should hear. She could think of nothing in the world to do, and she was just on the point of bursting into tears, when the dining-room door opened sud-

"Hullo, Hero, Shero! what are you doing

"Why not? Have you been punished?"
"No," drawled Hero. "Why don't you come down then?" asked

Leonard, impatiently.
"I don't want to," said Hero, which was t his scrap-book, he often gave her pictures and he walked hack to the dining-room, dollars s showed her how to put them in properly.— "Oh! very well! If you don't want to, it's money.

can eat the apples myself."

Leonard was proud, you see, like most boys and when he offered a favor, didn't like to have it refused. And as for poor little Hero, Hero knew Leonard would not, and she ran why, it served her right, of course, for being to, she sat down on the stair-step, and hid her

"How abstrait exclaimed her mother:induced her to go down stairs while the object "It's time to have done with this nonsense

So she stood at the top of the stairs for at shuddering glance downward, and declared "Where is the bug? I see nothing," asked

"There," cried Hero, tremblingly, "down there!"

And looking again, her mother really saw the terrible object. She did not stop to won nother's questions. Her mother looked up Hero grew cold with horror, for she saw her rom her work as she came in, and said with mother actually take the thing up, and lay it "I thought you were going down stairs. Hero. What has happened to you?" for she saw in the little girl's face that At.

what a wise child you are.' But Hero screamed at the mere idea. "I can't, I dare not!" she cried, wild with terror, and started back as if to escape to the ursery.
"Come down when I bid you," her mother

say, Hero,"
"Oh, no, no, no! I can't, I can't!" scream ed Hero again.

"If you do not come down stairs instantly you shall be severely punished," her mother all supplies and purchases appertaining insisted. "You deserve to be punished as it that Department. The committee in is, and it hall be done unless you obey a

came down stairs step by step, shivering in every limb, and her face as white as the wall. Her mother held out the bug as she drew near. "Now look at it, and see what you have been afraid of," she said. And Hero. though she screamed at the first glance, was ready to die with shahe at the next, when she did suffer herself to get a fair look at the thing. For after all, the fearful creature that had kept her up stairs all day, and caused her so many torments, was-what do you think?

A snarl of black wood! That was the big black bug! Here swallowed her dinner in shame and silence that day. She looked so miserably mortified that even Leonard: after his first

great guffaw of laughing, refrained from teas-ing her. As for her mother, she said a fow earnest words to her that, for the first time really made an impression.

Here determined, for the first time in her life, that she would heartily try to conquer her foolish fears. Moreover, she said her prayers over it, and asked to be helped in her efforts to do right. You all know that when

one asks in that way, it is never in vain; and so you will believe me when I tell you that in course of time, Hero really ceased to be afraid of bugs and spiders; and, from being the greatest coward in the world, became truly brave and heroic little girl, so that her nother was no longer ashamed of having iven her the name of Hero.

Prentice ana.

The Southern organs do not hesitate to deounce their whole Post Office establishmen as serving no other purpose than that of swindling the people. They say that it con-veys very little information to the citizens except the information that they are shamefully robbed. The Charleston Courier says that the deep

shadow resting upon the soil of Kentucky must be removed. Undoubtedly the ugly shadows cast upon her by the invading ar mics from the South must be removed right speedily. The man who, when his State is invaded

bes not feel his soul rise in arms against the invaders, is a recreant and a traitor. And, if a man's soul does rise in arms against the nvaders, his body had better keep it com-

A Government is entitled to commissers tion, when, in time of war, those, who should devote substance and life to its support, are trying to see how much money they can make out of it on account of its troubles.

The people of all the Atlantic cities in the South refuse to pay their Northern debts.— Well, they may probably find, when the big fleet gets down there, that, if they won't 'shell out," they will be shelled out. The authorities of Ohio are arresting, every

day, some of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and holding them for trial. The obligaions taken by the Knights in Ohio make Fellow Kentuckians! the glorious old flag

of our country floated over our cradles. Shall any other float over our graves? It seems to us that martial law in Missouri s a dead letter, and might as well be sent to the dead-letter office.

A lady wears a veil because she thinks it indelicate to let the gentlemen look at her naked eye. The tree of a good man's life has birds and plossoms and music and perfume among its

The discharge of duty at this time involve the discharge of cannon, rifles, and muskets. When two fellows call for pistols and coffee, they are quite as apt to settle as their

The young Kentuckian, who will not now fight for his State and his country, is not fit

MENT. Report of the Congressional Investigating Com-mittee—Silver Plate Horse Contracts, Bri-

bery, Enormous Rents, &c. The Cincinnati Educate has procured an abstract of the developments made before the Congressional Investigating Committee recently in session at St. Douis reviewing the contracts, &c., of Fremont's Department Now that Gen. Fremont's removal is a fixed fact, this paper possesses very great interest. The Committee is composed of the following members:—Hon. Charles Van Wyck of New York, Hon. Eliha B. Washburne of Illinois, Hon. Wm. S. Holman of Indiana, Hon. Ru-ben E. Fenton of New York, Hon. Henry L.

tenographer, as a chief clerk. A part of the committee-Messrs. Washburne

Holman, Dawes and Steels, with the Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk—repaired to St. Louis to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Department of the West. They were in session in that city from the 16th of October fourteen days—working twelve hours each day, and examining one hundred and twentythree witnesses. The manuscript of evidence, on legal cap, numbers 2,480 pages:
The Enquirer, in publishing the testimony,

gives only the part bearing on the different heads of fraud, as summed up in the Committee's report. The entire testimony has been sent to Washington to be laid before ongress at its next session. The synopsis a faithful abstract of the evidence he Committee, although many of the minor letails have been omitted:

The first act of fraud was the presentation o Mrs. Brigadier-General McKinstry, on the 20th September, of a complete set of silver service, of the Jenny Lind pattern, which "Come down. Hero, and take a look at service cost \$3,000 and upward, and being your big black bug." I only want you to see the finest made in the West, took the premium at the State Agricultural Fair held in St. Louis. This service was presented by parties exclusively interested in government contracts, among, whom were Major Selover Leonidas Haskell, John M. Crum, E. L Beard, of California, and others. Genera ommanded, sternly. "Come this moment, I McKinstry was Quartermaster-General of the Western Department, by appointment of Major-General John C. Frem ont, and as such Quartermaster General, Controlled the horse and mule contracts, building of barracks, and all supplies and purchases appertaining to

report say, "The frauds in contracts in the Quartermaster's Department are numerous and have been clearly proven, and extend through all branches of his coutrol and, su-In relation to the purchase of horses—the

to the Guvernment, through the Quartermaster. The contractor's agent, who is approved by the Quartermaster, has charge of the field where the contractor's horses are to be passed upon. A countryman, having horses to sell built in the immediate vicinity, as quarters to the Government, pays \$10 entrance fee to he field, where his burges are commodation of the Respect to the field, where his burges are contracted by the field of the Respect to the field. the field, where his horses are examined, and upon the payment of another fee of \$10, they will accommodate 2,500 men. The cost of are recommended to the contractor, who pur-chases the same at the very lowest figure, which throughout the evidence, never exceeded \$85 or \$90 per head. The contractor takes his purchase to the inspector, who is also reimbursed by a fee, which amount is computing the committee have discovered much fraud.

ed according to the quality of the animal. The contractor, on obtaining a certificate from the Inspector, demands the money of the Quartermaster, who pays the same, when The evidence discloses several such schemes and many other ways in which horses and shows that the horses, in a majority of instances, are of the most inferior kind, and have breken down or fell dead on the road. Around the depots where horses were kept hus purchased, numerous dead carcases have been found. Omnibus and stage horses have been trotted out, "full of bran and peppered," by contractors, who received \$115 a.\$130 for each horse they furnished. One of the recent reports of the Boards of Survey will suffice n giving the character of horses Governmen furnished to regiments upon the requisition of their commanding officer. Other similar reports the Committee have on file:

CAMP SULLIVAN, Warsaw, Oct. 21, 1861. To Col. WM. Bisnor :- The undersigned having been summoned, as a bord of survey, to examine and inspect the condition of the having been summoned, as a bord of survey. \$2 for this same work.

Another fraud was in the contracting with borses forwarded to this regiment from St. E. W. Fox for the manufacture of picket pins Louis, and report the result to your headquarexamined said horses, and find seventy-six (76) fit for service, five (5) dead, and three hundred and thirty (330) under seized, under and over aged, stiffed, ring honed, blind, spavined, and incurably unfit for any public service, said horses being part of the Misson. ervice, said horses being part of the Missouri Very respectfully, DAVID McKEE, Major, GEO. ROCKWELL, Captain. ontract.

JOHN SCHEE, Lieutenant.

The Committee also have in evidence that U. S. District Attorney Jones was associated with Messrs. Thompson and Bowen in the purchase of horses and mules, their contract being at \$119,50 each horse. Bowen sold out to Thompson and Jones for \$5,000, payable in bankbable funds. Thompson went to McKinstry for payment on horses Messr. Thompson and Jones had furnished, and was told that "another party was interested in this horse business, and unless the \$5,000 in gold was deducted by Messrs. Thompson and Jones, none of the money could be paid." The \$5,000 was kept by McKinstry, and the remainder paid over to Thompson and purchase of horses and mules, their contract and the remainder paid over to Thompson and

Jones.
Under this head of fraud the Committee have testimony of over half a million of dollars sunk in hay contracts. The Quartermast-er paid \$17,50 per ton for hay in bales, which, on an examination, is found to be prairie grass, and hay of a very poor quality.
The cost of transportation between St. Louis and Sedalia is about \$8 per ton, \$25 per ton, delivered at Sedalia. The Committee have accumulative evidence that fresh hay from the stacks, and in abundance along the entire line to Warsaw, can be obtained at \$6 and \$8 per ton.
In Government wagons the evidence shows

that large numbers are here without any owner until after they have been pressed into the fight for his State and his country, is not fit to wear the clothes of a man, nor yet those of a woman. Let him dress in bloomers.

If the U.S. armies now involve, as they are said to do an expenditure of a million dollars a day, we hope they are carning the money.

until after they have been pressed into the service, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of the wagons are unfit for service. The axles, reach, belstors, spokes, hubs, &c., are found to have been cracked, hubs, &c., are found to have been pressed into the service, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of the wagons are unfit for service, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of the wagons are unfit for service, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of the wagons are unfit for service, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of the wagons are unfit for service, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of the wagons are unfit for service. The axles, reach, belstors, spokes, hubs, &c., are found to have been cracked, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of the wagons are unfit for service. The axles, reach, belstors, spokes, hubs, &c., are found to have been cracked, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of the wagons are unfit for service. The axles, reach, belstors, spokes, hubs, &c., are found to have been pressed into the service, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of the wagons are unfit for service, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of the wagons are found to have been cracked, belstors, spokes, for a majority of the wagons are found to have been cracked, hubs, &c., are found to Several of the wagons were condemned. The prunes.

agons thus received by the Quartermaste and his agents have broken down before the army had proceeded far, and that all the wagons will be useless after a few weeks' ser

ice.
The third act of frauds is in the building of fortifications at St. Louis. On the 15th o August Colonel Hassendeubel, by order of Gen. Fremont, engineered and surveyed the fortification not to exceed \$10,000.

McKinstry, per order of Gen Frement, made a contract with E. L. Beard of Calfornia, to wild six additional forts for the Government similar in all reports to the five constructed by Col. Hassendeubel; agreeing to pay 45 cents per cubic yard for all excavations, 55 ed upon the bank of the fort and forming the They had gone forth in the flush and conted upon the bank of the fort and forming the embankment; for all puddled earth 90 cents per cubic yard; paving walks with brick or tone, floors of blockhouses, &c., \$1 per cubic yard; for cistrens, 25 cents per cubic gallon of 231 inches, arched with brick, crown and cement: lumber for magazines, blockhouse and quarters for officers and troops, sewers, &c., &., the lumber and timber to be measured in the building, \$100 per 1,000 feet; for fasines and breastworks required on the work, \$1 per cubic foot, and for roofing all the buildings with three ply roofs, \$4,50 per square of 100 superficial feet. The total cost of the six fortifications figures upward of \$300,000, upon which Mr. Beard has received \$17,000. An additional payment of an order

dence of master mechanics, put the figures, tle-fields of Europe have been the arena of viz: 10c per cubic yard for evacuations and empanaments; puddled earth 30c; paving. &c., 40c; cisterns, &c., 3c; lumber and timber \$40 a 50 per 1,000 feet; facings and breastworks 35 a 40; roofing \$2 a 2,50 and total cost of six fortifications not over \$60 000 The contract for fortifications was drawn per order of Gen. Fremont. The contracts is reber of Congress shall be interested in said contract" The contract is in part irregular, for the reason that according to the regula-tions of the department, the Quartermaster only can make contracts of this kind.

second act of fraud—the testimony is extensive as to the various species of imposition bractised, the various species of imposition bractised, the valid the very ricks. Brant, cousin of Mrs. Jessio Frement, rented as they are called, being rid this case of the lesser magnitude. A party contracts for a jor General, his private secretary and chief of staff, at the rate of \$6,000 per annum. The Covernment through the Ounterment of Other relating mansions in the neighborhood The fourth act of fraud is the house rent, Other palatial mansions in the neighborhood are rented at similar rates, and occupied for offices of members of the staff.

> these barracks and Benton barracks, capaci ward of 5,000 squares of 100 superficial feet, the committee have discovered much fraud The contract provides that the roof shall be three-ply, and put on with felt and soaked in hot tar, in a substaintial and durable manner. The committee have evidence that the super-intendent and architect, A. B. Ogden, received a draft of \$700 on General McKinstry from Clapp & Co., provided he (Ogden) would obtain the contract for them at their bid,

ld the contract for an advance of \$3,000, and that the party doing the work only put one-ply roof, and that with felt dipped in cold tar. In a few places there were only two plys. The facts were obtained by cutting in-to the roof at various points. It is also in

at 45 cents each, when Thomas Hood, a ters, would respectfully report that we have blacksmith, with good security, bid for the examined said horses, and find seventy-six same at 26 cents per pin—the number to be the Quartermasters were purchased by Fox at low figures, and sold to McKinstry at increased rates. The building of sundry tug boats and char-

tering of several steamers at double their cost and value, particularly the chartering of sun-dry boats, belonging to the Keokuk Packet company, have been gone into at length, and much imposition found to exist. The tug boats are being built at a cost of \$8,500 each, when they ought to be built at \$4,500 each.
Other frauds in the purchase of oats, clothing, blankets, tents, &c.; the issuing of transportation tickets and paying of employees in uncurrent funds—such as the Union Bank of St. Louis, 35 cents discount—instead of Gov-ernment funds, &c., &c., are fully in evidence before the Committee, but all are on a par with those given above. No friends were found in the Commissary Department, but the report of the Committee will exhibit the transactions of the other departments in an exceedingly unfavorable light. As the California contractors are alleged by the Committee with being largely interested in many of these contracts, we give their names: Joseph Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co.; Leonidus Haskell; E. L. Beard; Major Salavar of the firm of Salavar & Singar real

Co.; Leonidas Hasken; E. D. Deard; hingor Solover, of the firm of Solover & Sinrern, real estate auctioneors. I C. Woods, manager of Adams' Express Company. Three of these Gentlemen are lying in St. Louis in fine style and two are on Gen. Freont's staff. The Committee could have continued-their nvestigations further, but they believe they

have gone to Cario to examine a few witness es there. They will then visit Louisville and Cincinnati, and take evidence of any frauds existing in the departments of those cities.

Written for the Montreal Witness by an ex-

in the southern States in the same vocation. The battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, as it Richmond. In proportion, there were many tion. Fremont, engineered and surveyed the points within the limits of St. Louis for the erection of eleven (11) forts. Under Col H.'s and the loss of the Southern army was very superintendence five (5) were built directly much greater than was supposed at the North. I have heard Beauregard declare his belief contractor. The wages of the laborers were that three or four Southerners fell to every Northern soldier. Be this as it may, Richmord present on the most hopeful must admit that can only be arrived at through years of trouble. The country has been thrown back at least half a century. More or less civilized nations must suffer through this mad folly of the nineteenth century, which neither civilization nor Christianity has been able to overcome, mond, after the battle, was veiled in mourn-On the 25th of September, when Gen. Fremont knew that the forts, completed, would cost \$10,000 each, Quartermaster General ing. It seemed as if there was scarcely a family that had not lost a friend or relative; many had lost their head and every male member of their once loving domestic circle. Manassas was a hardly gained victory, though its moral effects were great; but it was a vic-tory that spread mourning and desolation over the land, for hundreds of the most be-loved and cherished amongst the youth of the

fidence of youthful hope and mistaken patriotism, and can we wonder that no sounds of rejoicing were heard, such as are usual after a victory, however unexpectedly or hardly won, even though the wail of the widow, the mother or the orphan child mingles with the hoarse bray of the trumpet and the shouts of the victors. No song of triumph was sung in Richmond, or in the surrounding villages peared to realize the horrors of the war they had entered upon, without seeming to have calculated its cost. Those who had cherished hopes, raised by the reports that those they oved were not dead, but only wounded, were, \$17,000. An additional payment of an order class, doomed to suffer a more bitter anguish for \$60,000 from Gen. Fremont was stopped by the Secretary of War when in St. Louis. over the bierg of the slain. No pen can additional payment of an order class doomed to suffer a more bitter anguish that of their fellow-citizens who wept by the Secretary of War when in St. Louis. by the Secretary of War when in St. Louis.

The evidences sets forth, that notwithstanding Beard has received already three times the original cost of the works, the laborers are clamorous at the Government offices for their pay. The items of the cost of forts, as proven by other forts built, and the evidence of the secretary of War when in St. Louis, over the biers of the slain. No pen can adequately describe the horror of the scenes witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the wounded were brought in and carried to the houses of their friends or to the St. Charles Hotel, which had been fitted up as a hospital dense of their follow-citizens who wept the biers of the slain. No pen can adequately describe the horror of the scenes witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the sum of their fellow-citizens who wept the biers of the slain. No pen can adequately describe the horror of the scenes witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the sum of their fellow-citizens who wept the biers of the slain. No pen can adequately describe the horror of the scenes witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the sum of their fellow-citizens who wept the property of the scenes witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the sum of the scenes witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the sum of their fellow-citizens who wept the property of the slain. No pen can adequately describe the horror of the scenes witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the sum of the scenes witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the scene witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the scene witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the scene witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the scene witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the scene witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the scene witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the scene witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the scene witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the scene witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the scene witnessed by anxious crowds, as days and the scene witnessed by anxio

cow and Bull Run in the same breath; but I do not refer to the relative magnitude of the garded by the Committee as irregular and in-formal, except that it provides that "no mem-the duration of the struggle, nor the loss of the duration of the struggle, nor the loss of life. My comparison refers only to the peculiar sufferings of the wounded, as day after day they were brought into the city in every conceivable and inconceivable condition of mutilation, and writhing in agony where mortification had not already supervened, or where the stupor which generally preceded death by violence, had not seized upon the hapless vio helds of modern times skilling surgeons and attentive nurses have been in prompt attendance, and the wounded have received every possible attention compatible with their unfortunate position; but with the wounded of the Southern army, at least, this was not the

could not be provided, and I know that many who were present were poorly supplied with surgical instruments, or with medicines of a these barracks and Benton barracks, capaci-ous enough to accommodate 40,000 men, will be about \$150,000, double the amount neces-sary to erect precisely similar buildings. In the roofing of these buildings, which is up-the roofing of these buildings, which is upwhere they had fallen, unaided, and without where they had fallen, unaided, and without even a drop of water to slake their burning thirst. I saw men brought in delirious with fever, raving like madmen, and failing to recognize their nearest and dearest friends.—

Mr. Rives.—Washington Star. cognize their nearest and dearest frie Some were borne past, upon whose livid features death had already set his seal—the pitiful appealing glance of the fast glazing eye being the only sign that life still lingered.— The features of many were so distorted by obtain the contract for them at their bid, which was \$3,50 per square of 100 superficial feet. A Mr. King, under oath, testifies that he gave Ogden a draft on McKinstry for \$1,500 for his services in getting him the contract for \$3,25 per square. To each of these Ogden promised the contract. The work was awarded to Almen Thompson at \$3,50, but whether any bonus was given does not appear. The Committee find that Thompson sold the contract of a superficiently comrade who had bound his hand-kerchief over the limb to stop the effusion of a superficiently comrade who had bound his hand-kerchief over the limb to stop the effusion of a superficiently comrade who had bound his hand-kerchief over the limb to stop the effusion of a superficient by pain that they scarcely appeared to be human; and, most horrible of all, I witnessed at least a dozen poor creatures brought in who had either lost a limb by a cannon ball or had suffered the amputation of a leg or an arm. It is hard to decide which of these two classes of victims had suffered the greater agony—those who had lain uncared for, save by some friendly comrade who had bound his hand-kerchief over the limb to stop the effusion of kerchief over the limb to stop the effusion of blood, and thus preserve the vital spark—or those who had endured the pain of tion, either too hurriedly, or else unskillfully performed. In several of the latter cases the ligatures

to the roof at various points. It is also in testimony that there were responsible bids at Another fraud was in the contracting with the bones and flesh were black and festering and swarming with maggots. People shud-dered and sickened as they turned away from the horrid spectacle; women fainted in the streets-and yet there were some brave women—mothers, wives, and sisters—who dared to dress these frightful wounds, when men, used to witness blood and suffering, shrunk appalled from the ghastly scene. Striving to conceal their own acute mental suffering, these angels of mercy lingered to the last over the dying husband or brother-and in more than one case to my knowledge, over the bed of those who were strangers and friendless-striving to impart that comfort to the depart ing souls, which, Heaven help them, they sorely needed themselves. It was a happy thing for those poor victim

that in most instances they had ceased to fee pain, while consciousness generally returned an hour or two before death; but it is almost needless to add that recovery, amongst thos who had suffered in the manner we have described, was rare indeed. We know of but one instance of the recovery of a man who had suffered the amputation of a limb on the battle-field. Horrida bella!—who a year or two ago would have dared to prophecy that such scenes would be witnessed in the heart of the model republic, in the centre of the State which Washington believed to be destined to hold the brightest rank in the Union, which he lived to see progressing favorably, and in which, in little more than fourscore years, the last of his descendants, who bore his name and inherited his estates, was shot from his horse and killed—a Rebel spy!
We have heard it said that reports have prevailed at the North to the effect that Northern prisoners of war were badly treated, This, so far as I have seen or heard, I can resolutely deny. That they suffer under many privations is true; but so do the Southerners

hemselves. In no place is there a greater prejudice against the "Yankees" than in Richmond; yet in very few instances have I heard them insulted, and in those instances only by urchins, who stigmatized them as "Yankee peddlers," and were always reproved by their elders, while the sick and

nothing to me. Stay there by all means. I THE FRAUDS IN FREMONT'S DEPART- Committee will report that a number of the Horrors of Bull Run-Feeling at Richmond, Va. in the excitement of battle, or in the flush of uch instances occur everywhere and amongst men into demons.

Dark, dark, and saddening is the prospect.

is somewhat pointedly styled by the North- We can see no gleam of light through the erners, was a sad victory to the people of sombre vista. The light is there. Even good may come from out of this great evil; but even the most hopeful must admit that can so great is the strength of man's evil passions when, as an individual or a nation, they obtain the mastery over him.

> THE POST OFFICE WINDOW .- The Philadelphia North American is responsible for the

following:
A Milesian female approaches. She is short and angular, with a hatchet-shaped face, and a hatchet-edged voice.

where a me letther? Is her abrupt ques-

"What letter?" asks the clerk.

"Niver mind now; I want me three cints."
"What three cents?" "The three cints I gev ye to sind a letther o New Yorrick."
"What do you want the three cents for

thèn ?" Because the letther niver wint." "And how do you know it never went?"

"Because whin me sister answered it, she aid she niver got it."
"How could she answer it if she never got "Arrah, hould yer head. Will ye gev me

me three cints, or won't ye?"
"No, ma'am; you must be craxy to ask "Is it me crazy?" "Certainly, cray as a bedbug,"
"Bad luck to ye, and is it the likes of ye that dare call me a bedbug? Is there any

other way of gettin' at ye except through this little windy?" asked the now furious woman. "No ma'am, no other way."
"Faith, it's lucky for you then. Av there was, I'd come and welt ye like an ould shoe. Niver mind," continued the lady as she went away. "I'll till me husband to-night, and

he'll dot the two eyes of ye, so he will.' "Jim, I suppose you are a very good scholar?" "quite so good as I ought to be, Sam—why?" "Because I just wanted to ask you a question." "What is it, Sam?"—
"Have you ever studied arithmetic?" "Of
course." "Well, now, suppose that a man
should buy a pair of chickens at twelve and should buy a pair of chickens as the she she had a half cents a pound, and the chickens weighed seven pounds and a quarter, what do you think they'd come to?" "Was it in the morning?" "What has that to do with it?" "A great deal; because if it was in the morning, and my wife bought 'em, 'I know just what they'd come to." "What would they come to?" "A chicken pot pie and a mighty sudden disappearance." "Bah, I have no time for trifling.

PRINCELY GENEROSITY .- Our highly eseemed fellow-citizen, John C. Bives, Esq. has given substantial evidence of his ism and devotion to the Union in his munificent contribution to the First District Regiment, Col. James A. Tait. The wife of every soldier receives \$10 per month, and \$1 additional per month for each child. The amount so far contributed exceeds \$1,000, and up to May, 1862, it will exceed \$10,000 in the ag-

Rurton which we have never seen in print. While travelling on a steamboat down the Hudson, he seated himself at the table and called for some beefstake The waiter furnished him with a small strip of the article, such as travellers are usually put off with.— Taking it upon his fork, and turning it over, and examining it with one of his peculiar se rious looks, the comedian coolly remarked, "Yes, that's it; bring me some."

Illow bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties, look all men square in the face. if he only bears in his breast a clear onscience, void of offence toward God or man. There is no spring, no spur, no inspiration like this. To feel that we have omitted on

A happy comment on the annihilation of time and space by locomotive agency is as follows:—A little child who rode fifty miles in a railroad train, then took a coach to her uncle's house, some five miles further, was asked on her arrival, if she came by the cars. We came a little way in the cars, and then all the rest of the way in a carriage."

A BRUTE. A western editor perpetrates or steals the following on "Father Adam:" He laid him down and slept, and from his side, A woman in her magic beauty rose; Dazzled and charmed he called that woman bride, And his first sleep became his last repose.

A Young lady fond of the pomps and vani-ties of the world, had beautiful set of jewelry. She became 'convicted.' In relating her experience she said, 'When I had found the Lord, I was convinced that if I continued to wear the jewelry I should go hell; and so I took it off and gave it to my sistea.

Quilp hearing a lady reading lately, in a newspaper, that in certain parts of Wales it is the custom to plant thorus and thistles n the graves of old bachelors, remarked,-"That is another instance of the great law of compensation. If one escapes thorns and thistles in life, he must expect them after

If you want to have a man for your friend, never get the ill-will of his wife.— Public opinion is made up of the average preudices of woman-kind.

Good temper is like a sunny day, it sheds a brightness over everything; it is the sweetner of toil, rnd the soother of disquietude.

The Signal, a violently treasonable paper in Alabama, lived just one week. It was a Signal failure .- Prentice.

Directly a man joins the army, his

A Pauning Hook.—A man has been arwounded Northerners received the like treatment as the sufferers among themselves.—
in Pauning Hook.—A man has been arwounded Northerners received the like treatment as the sufferers among themselves.—
in prunes.

Doubtless instances of cruelty have coourred the heel of his books.