# American

in their power.

pened the day before.

dreaded position himself.

you see it. So says the tradition.

# Bolinter.

VGL. 51.

# "OUR COUNTRY-MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT-BUT RIGHT OR WRONG OUR COUNTRY."

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864:

# NO. 2

## VOLUNTEER. MERICAN FURLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

# TERMS:

genson prion.—Two Dollars if paid within the ur; and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid hin he year. These torms will be rigidly ad-red to in overy instance. No subscription distil all arrearages are paid unless at he option of the Editor. option of the Buller.

ding one square, will be inserted three ges for \$1.50, and twenty-five cents for each nsertion. Those of a greater length in OP-PRINTING-Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills

mphiets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., excouted euracy and at the shortest notice.

Poetical.

JUNE.

BY S. D. ANDERSON. The birds are singing all around, Time from overy hill and troed, From overy hill and troe, Till all this bright and sunny world Seems full of molody, And barts and wilces vibrates with The summer tones of gloo.

The stream let dankes in the sun, With sparkles on its tide, A bright as beams from beauty's cyb When flashing in its pride, Order drops glistoning in the grass, The forest lake beside.

The willow with its drooping form Is hanging o'er the stream; Each pensile bough upon the wave Is seen with imaged beam. As memory paints each joy ard grief I'pon the shephord's dream.

The children on the springing turf Are sporting 'mid the flowers, With songs that fall upon the heart \* Like spring time's carly showers, Or wasie fard far o'er the sea On evening's moonlit hours.

The nights, so full of poetry, The nights, so, full of poerry, Are soft and dreamy now, And thousand bright and gem like stars Fall on the watcher's brow, Or light the lovers as they breathe The oft repeated vow.

The mountain top is dimly seen In morning's purple light, As one by one the shadows flit Like spectres of the night, And day, unbound by misty robes, Is beautiful and bright.

The valleys with their cottage homes Sleep like a dream of love, And many a happy heart is there, Pure as the trusting dove ; or woman's smile is tinting all, Like sunlight from aboy c.

be wild-vine clings around the oak With must spaceful fold, With must a graceful fold, And fleecy blossoms scont the air With woalth of sweets untold, While subcauss dicker through 4ke leares Like flakes of failing gold.

Tis June, bright June ; and every heart Beats with a wilder thrill, as from each scone of locoliness Our spirits drink their fill, And days and hours go singing the Like to a summer rill.

no one would, finally, venture forth from his hiding place to provide for the necessaries of life, and consequently, until famine bade fair to meet it half way in the total destruc-REPORTED OUTRAGEOUS FEATURES OF REPORTED OUTRAGEOUS FEATURES OF THE CAMPAIGN. tion of the human race. "At length a mighty chief by the name of Wahoo, bethought himself of fasting and The Burning of Alexandria. prayer. For two whole moons he fed on bit-

ter roots, and prayed to the Great Spirit to deliver them from his wrath ; and at last the White Unionists Refused Transporta Great Spirit heard his petition, and visited him in a dream ; telling him to rise on the tion and Contrabands Given Room. morrow and select from among his people two of his most skillful bowmen. Having INDIGNATION AGAINST GENERAL BANKS. blaced them concealed in a designated clump

of bushes, he was to place a man near them [Correspondence Missouri Republican.] CAIRO, Illinois, June 8.

in an open space, to attack the Pirasan. It would descend for its intended proy, when the From a federal officer who was up Red rivbowmen were to discharge their arrows, which arrows the finger of the Great Spirit would guide to the heart of the monster, and r at the time of the evacuation of Alexan-ria by our forces, I gather some interesting facts. From the time of the retreat of the thus a hopeless enemy would be placed with army from Pleasant Hill, the feelings against deneral Banks had been continually increas-"Wahoo arose in the morning and spread ng. Every day added new and more agrathe good news among his people. The wild-est joy prevailed, in the midst of which all rating causes for distrust and dissatisfaction reference to the management of affairs .-the preparations were made as directed-the While waiting at Alexandria to get the gunarchers were in the clump of bushes, and the man was standing out. Soon a faint speck was seen in the sky, passing round and round in a circle. Presently it stood still for a mo-ment, and then with the velocity of a twinkboats over the falls, there were the most serious apprehensions in reference to the sufficiency of supplies, both for the men and ani-mals. To make the matter worse General Banks issued an order giving to General Mcling star" down it came towards the earth. An awful rushing through the air, as o Clernand's command, which was camped An awful rushing through the air, as of mighty wings, the sullen twang of two bow strings, the cries of a doomed victim as he was borne off towards the Pirasan Bluffs, and all was over. The bowmen had missed their mark.

" That day a sadder gloom than ever hung vate the matter still more just as McClernand got his forage out to his camps the rebels made a dush on him, compelling him to make a precipitate retreat across the bayou and to over the tribe of Wahoo. Added to the evident fact that it must shortly pass away, their much esteemed chief had deceived them and enused a groundles hope to blaze for a moment destroy or leave in the hands of the enemy, all the forage, camp equipage, etc. A part was destroyed, but is is said Dick Taylor got the larger portion. The indignation and dis-satisfaction of the soldiers were now beyond in each heart only to go out and make the darkness mere visible. Many were the im-presentions against him, but still Wahoo de-He continued to pray to the all bounds. Complete demoralization seemed almost inevitable. Other orders of General Great Spirit, fully convinced that the vision<sup>4</sup> had been real, and that the fault was owing Banks were frequently treated with contempt by subordinates, and men openly declared to some misunderstanding of his own. So it seemed, for in the next night the Great Spirtheir intention to pay no attention to any or-ders emanating from the commanding generit again appeared, reiterated his former commands, making no mention of what had hap-

When the gunboats were all over the falls "When morning was come Wahoo arose and the order for evacuation was promulga to repeat his preparations ; but this time he ted, and the army nearly on the march, some of our soldiers; both white and black, as if found himself thwarted in the fact that his people had lost confidence. The bowmen wore ready to act their part, but no one could be found who was willing to risk expos-ing his person for the purpose of decoying the Pirasan. But Wahoo had faith, and so be by general understanding, set fire to the city in nearly every part, almost simultaneously. The fames spread rapidly, increased by a heavy wind. Most of the houses were of wooden structure, and were soon devoured at once settled the matter by taking the by the flames. Alexandria was a town of tween four and five thousand inhabitants "Suspense on this occasion was short. A little while and the Pirasan came down to-All that part of the city north of the railroad was swept from the face of the earth in a few

rise no more. The fatal arrows pierced its vitals, and it fell upon the kneeling chieftain. hours, not a building being left. About nine-teaths of the town was consumed, comprising With a rending yell the warriors leaped upall the business part and all the fine residen-ces, the "Ice House" hutel, the court house, all the churches except the Catholic, a numon it, but not in time to save their much-loved leader-in its dying throes the monster had erushed him to death. "Wahoo was buried amid lamentation and er of livery stables, and the entire front row tears, and as a monument to his memory the Great Spirit caused a healing shrub to spring up from his grave, and spread throughout the great Mississippi Valley bearing his nume and bringing blessings to all his rising people. The Pirasan was conveyed to the Pirasan

for a neer splendid business houses. The 'Ice House'' was a large brick hotel, which nust have cost one hundred thousand dollars, and was owned by Judge Ariail, a member of the late constitutional convention, who vo-ted for immediate and unconditional emanci-Bluffs and there painted upon the rocks-as

In conclusion we may add that it has been the usago of passing Indians to discharge their guns at the picture of the Pirasan time out of date--- that is, as far back as as the time when the location was first known to civilization -When we last visited the spot we noted space for several vards round the nicture which was literally battered with bullets The painting now is entirely gone, the rock having been removed to Alton and St. Louisto be used for building nurposes.

THE PATRIE CASE. tect all who would come forward and take the oath of allegiance; while those who would not were threatened with hanishment and Marshal Murray.

forward and took the oath. An election was held, and delegates were sent to the constitutional convention then in session at New Orleans. A recruiting office was opened, and over a thousand white men were muster-ed into the United States service. Quite a

number of permanent citizens of Alexandria took the oath, and were promised protection

took the oath, and were promised protection. Their houses and other property have now all been reduced to ashes, and they turned out into the world with nothing, absolutely nothing, save the annesty oath! They could not now go to the confederates and apply for charity. They too applied to General Banks to be allowed to go aboard the transports and go to New Orleans. They were refused in every instance! Among those who applied was a Mr. Pärker, ā lawyēr, of feeble heidth, who had been quite prominent making who had been quito prominent making speeches, since the Union occupation, in favor of emancipation, unconditional Union and the suppression of the rebellion. Permission to go on a transport was refused him. He could not stay, and hence, feeble as he was, he went off with the army.---Among the prominent citizens who took the oath was Judge John K. Elgee, of Alexan-dria. Before the return of the army from Grand Encore, Judge Elgee wont to New Orleans, leaving his family behind, expect-ing to return. He was not able to do so before the evacuation of Alexandrm. Judge is one of the most accomplished and able men of the South. A lawyer by profession he occupied a prominent position, both politically and socially, and had immense in fluence. So great stress was placed upon his aking the oath, that one of our bands serenaded him at his residence, and General Frover and General Banks honored him in every way possible. During my stay in Al-evandria I had occasion to call upon the judge at his residence, and at his office (which were both in the same building.) on His law and literary library ocbusinéss. cupied three large rooms—being as fine a collection of books as I ever saw. Ilis resi-dence was richly and tastefully furnished.—

single painting cost twelve hundred dolars. In his absence; the government he had sworn to support, and which had promised him protection, allowed its soldiers to apply the torch to his dwelling and turn his fami-ly into the streets. His fine residence, with all its costly furniture, his books, papers, and his fine paintings, were burned up. It may be that many of the last-named articles will yet find their way to the North, having been rescued from the dames by pilferers and thieves, for where arson is resorted to, it is enerally to cover theft. J. Madison Wells, the Lieutenant Govern-

or of Louisiana, elected with Hahn by Gen-eral Banks' orders, was not spared. Ile had been a Unionist from the beginning. He had a splendid residence in Alexandria, well and richly furnished, at which his own and his son's family resided. His son was absent in New Orleans, attending the Constitution-al conventiou, of which he was a member, and in which he voted for abolition and all the ultra measures. But that did not secure sont delegates to the Baltimore convention. All was burned. Thousands of people, men, While Judge A. was thus serving the admin-istration, the federal torch was applied to his hours driven from comfortable homes into houses, his law office, his private and law the streets. Their shelter, their provis-library, and all his household goods and efextremity, which out own culpability had

brought about, the Commanding General turned his back upon them. The general perhaps did not laugh at their calamity, nor

ock when their fear came, but doubtless

regarded it as the dawn of a political mille-

nium. The march of the army from Alex-andria to Fort de Russey was lighted up with

Full Report of the Recent Suit Against

EVIDENCE ON THE TRIAL. Verdict Against the Marshal

of \$9,000. JUDICIAL CONDEMNATION OF ABBITRARY ABRESTS.

W. Patrie, a respectable farmer of Greene county, in August, 1862 :-

Supreme Court-Albort W. Patrie vs. Rob-ert Murray and Wm. Buckley.—This was an action for false imprisonment. The plairtiff alleged that on the 27th of August, 1862, he Marshal Murray came in. He went to the was taken by force by the defendants from his residence in Cairo, in the county of Greene, and carried to the city of New York, and there kept imprisoned for one week, and waited quarter of an hour till Beebee came subjected to other injuries and expense, and in and he went to work and finished the bail' claimed to thousand dollars damages. The bond; Beebee then asked me to sign it, and defendants in their answer, first denied all I did so; Darby and Steenbergh signed it, the allegations of the complaint, and secondly and then we went up three pair of stairs to justified by alleging that the acts complained a justice, who took the acknowledgment and were done by the order of the President of charged me three dollars, which I paid ; we the United States. The trial was twice post-poned on motion of Defendant, setting forth met on the stairs, twenty-five dollars, and the absence of necessary witnesses, among came off with the bondsmen; I got home on whom was Mr. Stanton, Scoretary of War; it was alleged in affidavit also that the defend-Lins, Dutcher came to New York in my beant Murray was too busily engaged in dispo-balf, also Esquire Lathrop and my father, at my solicitations, to fetch some papers to aid to attend; the case finally came on for trial me; my father lives in Conesville, Schoharie before Judge Ingalls, at the Supreme Court, county—the other men in Cairo, except Van on June 7; a jury was obtained after several challenges made on both sides; D. K. Olney Steenbergh, in Catskill. opened the jury. Albert W. Patrie being sworn, testified : I

am the plaintiff; I reside in Cairo, in this county, about two niles from the village; I am thirty-five, years old; have a wife and child, and am by occupation a farmer; on the 27th of August, 1862, I was ploughing ou in New York Sands had charge of me twonty-four hours, and then a boy called Bobby or Robert had charge twenty-four hours.— They alternated. They carried the keys of the cells; John Benjamin was a prisoner my farm in Cairo, about 9 o'clock, A. M., when a man came to me called Wm. Buckley; he was in company with my little boy, who came to show him where I was, and he said there when Beebee came. He lives in Suf-folk county, Long Island. Buckley took hold he was sent there by United States Marshal Murray to arrest me and take me to New York ; I told him I could not go, and he said of my arm at Cairo, at Walden's tavern, in "you have got to go;" at my request he con-sented to lot me go with him to my house to room at the tille. We were at Cairo one sented to lot me go with him to my house to get ready: we went there; my wife and child, four years old, were at the house when we went there; my wife and Mu Rubbley had some conversation; she asked him why I could not be tried here, and he said, "there I could not be tried here, and he said, "there is no United States Marshal here;" she asked what was to be done with me, and he said I must either go into the army or to Fort La-fayette; on our way to Catskill we stopped at Walden's hotel at Cairo; the street was full of people; a convention met there that day; I saw Mr. Olney there; went to bim for advice. Backley took hold of my the day and Saturday. If had a commu-nication with me about ettrying a letter.— Wnen I was discharged I saw Buckley in the justice's room; I was not permitted to write to my friends. I asked and was refused. I offered to let them read my letters. They said I could not send any word home at all, and so I did not with. him for advice; Buckley took hold of my arm and said, "Gome, let us go now," and took me with him; he took me in a wagon to took me with him; he took me in a wagon to

I got permission from Sands to go and see TESTIMONY FOR DEFENSE.

him; on Tuesday morning about noon a man came in and inquired for me; he was a smal-William Buckley sworn : I am one of the defendants. I reside in New York. Robert Murray, the other defendant, was marshal of lish man, with a large heavy beard, and he asked me if I wanted to get out, and I said I he United States for the southern district of did ; he said I suppose I can get you out, but I have to use the juffuence of a great many New York. He has been such since the spring of 1861, and now acts in that capacity. a number of times, and felegraph to Washington a number of times, and it will be pretty ex-pensive. I asked him if he was Judgo Bee-bee, and he said he was, and that Marshal I was one of his deputies in August, 1862, at-the time of the arrest-of Patrie. I am in Murray's office. I was directed by Murray to arrest the plaintiff. He delivered me a Murray had sent him there. I asked what he would charge me and he said he would get me out for \$100; I told him I could not give him that and he asked what I could give and I said \$25; he said he would do nothing paper and directed me to arrest the plaintiff. Q. Where do you keep such papers? A. Papers of that description are kept in a letter-book. I have searched for that paper and could not find it. for \$25. Soon after he came back and said

ey first asked me if my name was Patrie.-

The testimony here closed. Mr. Mattoon, in bohalf of the defondants, proposed to sub-mit the case to the jury without argument.— Mr. Parker, in behalf of the plaintiff, de-clined the propulsion of the plaintiff, declined the proposition, and said he should address the jury, and proceeded to do so. The judge then charged the jury. No ex-

eption was taken on either side to the charge. The jury, after about two hours' deliberation, agreed on a verdict of nine thousand dollars for the plaintiff, on which judgment was entered.

# LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

# The Age of Statesman is Gone !

[From the New York World.]

The age of statesman is gone; the age of rail-splitters and tailors, of buffoons, boors and fanatics, has succeeded. God forbid that we should reproach Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Johnson, with the narrowness of their early circumstances, which precluded opportuni-ties of culture. But when men are proposed for the, highest and most responsible offices in the Republic, there neccessarily arises the guestion of fitness—a complex question relating in part to training and antecedents, but turning, in the main, on the possession of present qualifications. The problems pre-sented for solution within the next four years are more con plex than difficult, they require a larger grasp and deeper penetration, than any which have ever been offered to the concounty-the other men in Cairo, except Van sideration of statesmen. But Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson are both nren of mediocre Being cross-examined, he testified : Bucktalents, neglected education, narrow views, deficient information, and coarse vulgar He said he was sent by United States Marmanners. A statesman is presumed to be a man of some depth of thought and extent of knowledge; profoundly versed, if not in his-tory, at least in the policy, resources, and aims of all the leading contemporary govern-ments of the world; in the character qualifications and idiosynerasies of their public men; and in the hearings of their most important measures and projects on the develprement of commerce, the growth of civilization, and the progress of retardation, of free principles of government. It is need-less to say that neither in this sense, nor in any high sense, are the Republican nominces statesmen. Except a superficial knowledge of our domostic politics, such as may be picked up in the hewspapers and in their in-tensources with the vulger herd of office-seek-ers, Mr. Lincolu and Mr. Johnson have no ttainments to distinguish them from the mass of ordinary citizens.

mass of ordinary citizens. That a country whose jurisprudence has been adorned by Marshall, Kent, Story; whose diplomacy boasts of such names as Franklin, Jefferson, the Adamses, King, Webster; whose finances have been managed by Hamilton, Gallatin, Taney; whose con-gressional debates have borrowed lustre from the eloquence of Ames, Clay, Calhoun; whose chief micietrace, has been filled by Washing? chief magistracy has been filled by Washing-ton and an unbroken succession of illustrious Catskill ; we took the boat at Catskill at 6 tend to have the order of any officer or any statesmen down to Van Buren, and by many able men since ; - that this country proud a record, should now be reduced to uch intellectual poverty as to have present ed to it two such names as Abraham Lin oln and Audrew Johnson for its highest stations, in the most trying crisis of its history, s a cruel mockery, a bitter humiliation. The only merit we can discover in this Baltimore ticket is the merit of consistency ; it is all of a piece; the tail does not shame the head nor the head shame the tail. A rail-splitting buffoon and a bodrish tailor, both from the backwoods, both growing up in uncoulli ignorance, they would afford a grotesque subject for a satirie poot, who might celebrate them in such strains as Dean Swift bestowed on Whiston and Ditton, or Aristophanes on that servile demagogue, Hy-perbolus. We degrade our highest offices as the free republics of antiquity scorned to de-grade even their political punishments.-When the ostracism by which illustrious statesmen like Aristides, Themistocles and Alcibiades were banished, at length fell on a man of an origin and character similar to the Baltimore candidates, namely, on the foresaid Ilyperbolus, the proud and highspirated Greeks abolished the ostracism which had been thus debased. But we are less jealous of the honor of our highest offices than they were of the dignity of the method by which they set the pretensions of their statesmen aside. If the Republican party having weighed Seward and the rest of their statesmen in the palance and found them wanting, are too poor in talent to present from civil life any more commanding names than those they have selected at Baltimore, they might at least have shown a grateful appreciation of the merits of our distinguished soldiers. In point of intellect and statesmanship it would be hard to find among our educated generals men of smaller caliber than the actual candidates ; while the lustre of arms would have shed a dignity on the ticket which might have rescued it from the contempt of intelligent men. The military feeling of the country never so active and pervading as now; will refuse to keep step to the music of this ticket. A popular candidate from the army will take from the Baltimore nominees all support, except such as can be controlled by fanaticism and slieddy: In a crisis of the most appalling magnitude requiring statesmanship of the highest order; the country is asked to consider the claims of two ignorant, boorish, thirdrate, backwoods lawyers, for the highest stations in the government. Such nominations, in such a conjuncture, are an insult to the common sense of the people. God save the Republic 1

Outrageous Treatment of an Ameri-"If I conclude to do anything for you who is your bail." I named two men living at the foot of Franklin street. A few minutes after can Citizen. [From the New York World.] he came in with another deputy marshal and The following is a full report of the trial of Marshal Murray and Deputy Marshal William Buckley, hefere the Greene County William Buckley, before the Greene County teen minutes before he came back with the Court, for the false imprisonment of Albert other deputy marshal; this was about twelve o'clock at noon. I went with that man to see Isaac Darby in Franklin street; waited on him to see Mr. Steenbergh; when he came

Miscellaneous.

THE PIBASAN.

AN INDIAN TRADITION.

A considerable portion of our early life was sed on the shores of the Upper Mississippi er, about one hundred miles above . It was in the primitive times of that try-for we are now considerable apas he "days of our youth"—consequently St. hous was our nearest and only trading post. his being the case, wo, the settlers, had freent occcasion to make voyages between the wo points-that is, between our settlement it the little village of Hamburg, now in Cal-I remember, when a mereboy, of accompa

ying my father on one of these vages, hich was made with a raft load of barrel staves for the St. Louis market. Near the then little village of Alton, (Illinois, we were orced to lie up for bad weather, and I recolct we made our camp in a kind of cavera which may now be seen in the high cliffs just above Alton.

While we were waiting for the weather to change, two cance loads of Indians passed down close to our side of the river; an occurtence so common that we paid no attention to em until they had reached a point some <sup>10</sup> hundred yards below us when they attracd my attention by all suddenly rising to their set and discharging their rifles simultaneous, at the face of the cliff. My father, who as near at the time, in reply to my evinced astonishment, told me that they were shootild give me a sight of it.

ng the place where the Indians had and there upon the smooth rock beneath an er-shultering lodge, I beheld the picture of me frightful looking monster, done in red paint, and having the appearance of being avery ancient piece of Indian workmanship. ime and tens of thousands of rifle balls had usiderably defaced it, yet its outlines were early traceable. The monster was reprecated in two views-one as flying, and ther as lying upon its back with its feet turnupward, as if dead. Its general shape was newhat like that of the vampire bat; and painting made its size about equal to the tis of an ordinary horse. From its mouth Protocki immense tusks—in short it was, Isking it all in all, a truely frightful repretion, well culculated to make a deep im-

Pression upon my youthful nerves. "This," said my father, " is the Pirasan ; these are the Pirasan Bluffs, and that nerrow shoot we ran yesterday was the Pirasan Shoot each taking its name from what you see be broyou, and the Indian tradition connected therewith. Come, let us sit down upon the roks here and I will tell you the story as I have heard it from the Indians many a time.

"Very, very long ago there lived within a cavern high up among these cliffs, a mon-stroug flying beast known to the Indian tribes of the Mississippi Valley, as the Pira-ean. It for the and and and and and and a set of a set.

in nothing. It continued its ravages year er year, sailing like an eagle through the

upper air, and pouncing down upon its help-less victims, until whole tribes disappeared

How Sal Disgraced the Family.

A traveler in the State of Illinois some years ago came to a lone log hut on the prai-rie near Cairo, and there halted. He went into the house. It was a wretched affair— an empty packing box for a table, while two or three chairs and disagreeable stools graced the reception room, the dark walls of which It was a wretched affairwere further ornamented with a display of tinware, and a broken shelf article or two.-The woman was crying in a corner, and the man, with tears in his eyes and pipe in his mouth, on a stcol, with his sorrowful looking head supported by the palms of his hands .-Not a word greeted the interloper. "Well," he said, "you seem to be in awful

trouble here; what's up?" Ah! we are almost crazed, neighbor,"

to see folks now." "That's all right," said the stranger, not

much taken back by the impolite rebuff; but can I be of any service to you in all this trouble ?" "Well, we've lost our gal; our Sal's goue off and left us," said the old man in tones of

deep despair.

"Ahl do you know what induced her to leave you?" romarked the new arrival. "Well, we can't say neighbor, as how she's so far lost as to be induced, but then she's

gone and disgraced us," remarked the afflict-ed father.

"Yes, stranger, and-not as I should say es, but to the tender mercies of the conit as her mother-but there warn't a poor-tier gal in the West than our Sal. She's federates. The federal torch had now de stroyed their dwellings, their household goods and apparel, the last morsel of provisions, and left them starving and destitute. As might be expected, they desired to go along gone and brought ruin on her own head now," followed the sickened mother. Who has she gone off with ?" inquired

the visitor. "Well, there's the trouble. The gal could with the federal army, where their husbands had gone. They applied to General Banks have done well, and might have married with fears and entreaties to be allowed to go Martin Kehoe, a capital shoemaker, who, alaboard the transports. They were refused Martin Kence, a capital should be fut in the became francic with excitement and the second se a lively manner and carns a very good living. Then look what a life she has deserted ; she heart-rending. With tears streaming down their cheeks, women and children begged was here surrounded by all the luxuries in and implored the boats to take them on

the country," said the father. "Yes, who knows what poor Sal will have to eat, drink, and wear now? groaned the old woman.

"And who is the fellow that has taken her have been made upon the boats, but there into such misery?"

"Why she's gone off and married a critter called an undertaker, as lives in the village, and the Lord only knows how he is to earn a living."

I A very pious old gentleman told his eral Banks found room on his transports for sons not to go, under any circumstances, a-fishing on the Sabbath; but, if they did, by six or seven thousand negroes that had been gathered in from the surrounding country Cotton that had been loaded on transports to

that all the skill of the ancient people brought bear with a view of its destruction, availed fiber year, sailing. It continued its ravages year

There is a spectacle grander than the its hungry maw. It spread terror der than the sky—it is the interior of the adjust been burlet up the records of all wars for acts of such a degree that soul.

rough all the nations to such a degree that soul.

All this property, be it remembered, foota had been protected for three years by the confederates, who all the time knew the Judge's Union proclivities. Hundreds of ther instances might be cited of Union men rho suffered in like manner. Et uno judice mne.

The scenes attending the burning of the city are appalling. Women gathering their helpless babes in their arms, rushing frantially through the streets with screams and

the flames of burning dwellings. Thus has General Banks become the "liberator of Louisiana." cries that would have melted the hardest hearts to tears. Little boys and girls were When the army arrived at Simmsport, the running hither and thither crying for their mothers and fathers; old men leaning on a

feeling against Banks was perfectly uncon-trollable. He was absolutely afraid to appear in the presence of his men, lest he might be staff for support to their trembling limbs, were hurrying away from the suffocating assassinated. Ile took refuge in an iron-clad gunboat. As the boat lay in the At-chafalya river, the soldiers on the bank heat of their burning dwellings and homes, would cry out aloud for Banks to put his head down above the decks, declaring, with The fair and beautiful daughters of the South whose fathers and brothers were in one army or the other; the frail and helpless wives and children of absent husbands and fathers were curses, that they would put a ball through it. He kept his head inside. When Generalmost in the twinkling of an eye, driven al Canby arrived, he made a speech to the men, and told them that hereafter he would from their burning homes into the streets, command, and that no more such fatal exeaving everything behind but the clothes peditions should be gotten up. A long cry they then wore. Owing to the simultaneous burning in every part of the city, the people arose front the men: "We want to see Gen-eral Banks punished, we want to see him found no security in the streets, where the hung," and many such expressions. Gener-al Canby said that he had reported Banks to heat was intense as almost to create suffocation. Everybody rushed to the river's edge, the adthorities at Washington, and had no doult that he would be dealt with as his conduct deserved. The soldiers were furious, and would have mobbed Banks if he had made being protected there from the heat by the high bank of the river. The steamboats lying at the lunding were subjected to great annoyance, the heat being so great that the his appearance. Many declared that they lecks had to be flooded with water to prevent would do no more service until Banks was the boats from taking fire: Among those who thus crowded the river bank werö the wives, daughters and children, helpless and bunished. General Canby told them that becafter they were under his command, and oppealed to the mon to return to duty and low all homeless, of the Union men who had ey all his orders. Thus ended the Red oined the federal army since the occupation of Alexandria. Their husbands had already been marched off in the front toward Simriver expedition—a fit sequel to a schemo, conceived in politics and brought in iniquity. mesport, leaving their families in their old

NEW CLOTHES .- Said Joe to Bill-botd vere old bummers and both were terribly

"Bill if you'll treat I'll tell you where you can get a whole new suit of clothes on six months' trust."

"Will you though ? Now, no fooling' yer

Billy." "True as preachin' I will," said Joe, and the parties took a drink at Bill's expense when Toe, with a twinkling eye, said, "You go up to the recruiting rendezvous

"You go up to the recruiting reductives, and tell 'em yer want a suit of clothes. They give them to yer on six months' trust." Bill said his health was so delicate that he construction of the trust of

board. The officers of the boats were desiouldn't " list." rous of doing so, but there was the prempto

ry order from General Banks not to allow any white citizens to go aboard. A rush would A JOKE ON SIGEL .- It is circulated in Washington, that General Sigel, after his recent lefeat, telegraphed to the Department that stood the guard with fixed bayonets, and none could mount the stage plank except they bore the special permit of the command-ing General. Could anything be more inhu-man and cruel? But this is not all. Gendefect, telegraphed to the Department into had he been aware that he was contending with General Breekinridge, he would have "schloped him in terkope" and licked him "like tertuyfel," but that unfortunately he hought all the while that he was fighting mit Stonewall Jackson / That General must hail from the neck of the woods, where they are still voting for Jackson !

drain, had his pickaxe raised in the air just as the clock struck twelve, determined to work no more till after dinner, let go the

pickage and left it hanging there. had just been burned by the Federal torch l

ich of wearing beard and moustaches.

M., and got to New York early on day morning; after walking about three quarters of an hour we got our breakfast at Q. Did you see Buckley have more than

one paper? A. No, sir. It was one of the officers that restaurant and then he took me to Marshal Murray's office ; there we learned that Mur- refused to let me write home. I did not have would not be there bofore 9 o'clock; when my clothes off all the time I was imprisoned. I used my coat for a pillow, and toward mor-ning when it was cold I put on my coat and Murray came he asked Buckley if he had the man; Buckley pointed to me and said, "there is the man," and handed him a pa-per; I do not know what it was; I asked took off my boots and used them for a pillow. John Denjamin, next called as a witness could do nothing; it had to go to the War Department to be disposed of, and he wrote on a piece of paper and handed it to Mr. Buckley and said "take him off"; Buckley told me to follow him, and I went with him to the police headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm street prison in jail. I saw the cell he was locked in. There were four alike, they were deeper down than the room. Mr. Patrie has described the cell as near as I can The heart Buckley and said "take him oft"; Buckley told me to follow him, and I went with him to the police headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets: we went there and went down stairs; and Buckley handed the paper to a man called "Sands," and told him take charge of me; we had to go down stairs: take charge of me; we had to go down stairs; low. I stood up at the door much of the time standing up we could just look over the top to get the air. All had a turn in cell No. 4. of the ground; we went down from four to The boy would kiek us out and drive us into six steps; we went into another room where the cell as he would a dog. There were the prisoners were; about eight or ten of plenty of creepers—carrion bugs. All the them were there; we sat around till night cells were of one size. Each cell had a privy. and then we were locked up in cells; we The water was drawn over the privy. There were locked up every night; the cell was was no air except through the door. The

were tocked up every night; the cent was was no air except through the door. The large brough to walk inside of a board raised one and a half feet above the floor; a man could lie on the board; I do not think the cell was more than three feet wide; as I lay or my head was more than three feet wide; as I lay are my head was more than three feet wide; as I lay to my head was more than three feet wide; as I lay on my back my feet would touch one end of the cell and my head the other; perhaps it was five and a half feet long; had not a rng furnished me to lie upon of to cover me; the eell was under ground; no window; there was a gas light in the entry; it had a lattice iron door; a man could stud up a traight in the cell was under ground; no window; there are supervised in Cairo. Have been supervised and member of the Legislature. I remember plaintiff's arrest. Dutcher and myself went to New York to aid him. We went down the saute night in ahother loat. I saw Buckley at the Marshal's office in New York. Buck-low great Murray some noisers he hud in his iron door; a man could stand up straight in the cell; the privy was in one corner of the cell; over it was a water failed and cup; man. Buckley pointed to Patric, and Murthere was no cover to the privy ; the smell read a paper to him. Asked Patrie what he was worse than that of any country privy is was ever in; on Saturday the privy was washed out—at other times it was left as used; and he went out with Patrie. Said he was metimes three prisoners slept in the cellgoing to the police headquarters. I saw Pa-trie afterward at the jail. Got permission of two on the floor and one on the shelf. Iwas three nights in the cell and two out in the an officer near the door. I went back to see Murray, saw him, and again the next day.room; on Saturday night a drunken man was put in the cell with me : he was drunk. I sent a telegraphic dispatch from Patric to and noisy, and filthy, and nasty ; he was put Mr. Griswold to employ him in his behalf .in in the middle of the afternoon ; the keepcame home before Patrie did. Dutcher and ers had thrown water on him, and at night appeared to bail him. Murray refused to the cell was very wet: and we had to lie in the bail. Hiram Van Stanburgh was i water, with nothing but the clothes I wore .-New York also acting in Patrie's behalf.

Jacob Patrie, called and sworn in behalf of plaintiff, testified: I reside in Consville Schoharib county. I went to New York !!! behalf of my son. I left him on Wednesdäy night about 8 or 9 o'clock, on learning of his arrest, and drove in the night to his resifor breakfast, bread and water for dinner, and generally bread and water for supper; two little picess of bread each time; twice I think we had a little meat; once or twice we had dence, stayed there till divlight, then came to Catskill and stayed here all day, expecting coffee instead of water with our bread for supper. On Monday night Murray came there, I asked him if I could not give bail to hear from my son. Returned in the even ing to plaintiff's residence. Next morning his wife and his sister and I came down. His wife intended to go to New York but we objected to her going. Mr. Griswold went to Cairo on that day on this business. I went to New York, Friday, P. M., and Esquire La throp also went in Albert's behalf. I saw my son in the jail that he has described. I got back here on Sunday morning.

while here to be get another day. The An Irishman, who was engaged at a for you," that he did not know of but one as the cold do anything for me, and that is pickaxe raised in the air just man that could do anything for me, and that was Judge Beebee, and said, "if you wish to be but one work no more till after dinner, let go the pickaxe and left it hanging there that can do anything send him to me. The pickaxe and left it hanging there that can do anything send him to me. The way I came to have the interview with Murray evening. The top of the cells may be in that can do anything send to me. The way I came to have the interview with Murray evening. The top of the cells may be in the surface of the ground, of the produce of a large robberg, to the produce of a large robberg, the pickaxe is the pickaxe and moustaches.

Two passengers were conversing in a railway carriage about music. One gentleman asked the other, who appeared rather minule, "Do you know the 'Barber of Sa-ville?' " 'No," the latter replied, "I al-ways shave myself."

T An old soaker being tound in a gutter one wet night, the water making a clean breach over him from head to foot, was asked 

Dr A London thief was recently killed in a fight with another theif about the division

and get out of that stinking hole, for I could not live there any longer; I offered to give any amount of bail and pay my board in the city and report myself every day. He said I could not be bailed, that there was no getting

out at all, that money could not bail me out He said, "If the whole of Greene county omes down here they cannot do any thing

"He that fights and runs away, Will live to fight another day."