NO. 7.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

## AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

PERLISHED EVERY THURSDAY HORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

TERMS:. SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars if paid within the part and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. These terms will be rigidly adserted to in every instance. No subscript on disnotinued until all arrestages are paid unless at the option of the Editor.

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## Migcellaneous.

## A CLERGYMAN'S TALE.

A REMARKABLE RESCUE.

It is many years ago, probably about the date of your birth, my average reader, that I learned what I am about to tell you. At which was the only place to which I could herself of Ireland a building snewn as Kyarim cas-ther, the old woman wind may write upon and it was very ancient; me. I followed them into the kitchen; but and the remainder had been built not less though there was no light there beyond that her father being treated by her in such a than one hundred and fifty years. I had given by a tallow candle and the turf fire, manner that he died without a request to see than one hundred and fifty years. I had commenced that pursuit, the taste for which tremains with me to this day—namely, the scarch after antiquities capable of threwing. She was a woman in appearance about forty. I could spare for some weeks afterwards in making search beneath the cliffs for other relies of a similar kind. I was one day so absorbed in studying the appearance of cer-tain stones that lay on the beach, and which, for reasons I will not go into now, I thought were the remains of one of the most ancient of the Celtic edifices that have been discovered, that I did not notice how high the tide quickly, and saw, with a very uncomfortable sensation, that the sea already reached the cliffs I had passed. To escape that way before the tide would carry me off my legs, was, I knew, impossible. Hope ay in going onwards, and finding an opening in the cliffs before the tide had risen much higher. I that I found it difficult to make any progress Looking ahead, I could see no sign of a break in the cliffs, and was about to resign myself to death, when I arrived opposite a cave which seemed to have been worn by the waves during storms. Looking into this lit-

mit myself to enjoy. A weaker voice, but also that of a female. "O my lady, let me but see the blessed sunlight again, and will not care for clothes or food. Think of the years I have

pain here gave at least a hope of escape.-

To which the first speaker answered in onate tone: "And what have your sufrings been compare to mine? Have I any of escape from mine, you wretched woman? Nay, does not every day add to my Weakness and increase the pains I suffer, by making me feel more acutely the want of sympathy of which I have been deprived

The dull sound of a closing door, and a low mothing which followed, was all that I heard alterwards. To find words which could give You any idea of my utter astonishment, mpossible. Though dark, the cavity was so small at the upper and that I could satisfy alrest, by feeling, almost without stirring from the spot whereon I was scated, that there was no opening from it, and certainly that no other person was present in it besides myself. After much reflection, the truth begalong that part of the coast which lay e to the edge of the cliff was Kyarlin Casle, and that the voices came from inmales of that building, I was the more in-duced to believe by the words "my lady," which, though they did not imply that the Person addressed hore that title, yet showed the was a person of some distinction. Of urse, you think I at once opened a converation with the person imprisoned; but I did hing of the kind. At that time, every fahe least influence living in the reer parts of Ireland had individuals hangabout them capable of any act of violence the slightest intimation from any member the family, or even from a confidential sert, that it would be agreeable to them. In case, caution was especially necessary, as as the minister of the small proportion of inhabitants of the surrounding district professed Protestanism, and was theremore than usually obnoxious to those adhere to the creed I considered it my to do my utmost to supplant. Moreov not know how far I might be acting y in aiding the escape of the imprisoned men. For the present, therefore, I deter-no on doing nothing; and crept as quietly ble out of the cavity, and walked c. The next day I returned in the same ; and when I reached the castle I ped down, and pretended to pick up which I threw down on the beach stone I threw down I had painted e I left home so that I should distinguish place I walked slowly on till I evinus evening, down which I scram-o the beach, and turned back to the

Kyarlin Castle. I went in with as little like the fabled head of Medusa of old on and there was no sound to drown which I might chance to make. I listened, but all was silent. At length I determined to risk a question; and putting my head close to the ly into the breast pocket of his coat, and then loose stones at the spot from whence the voi-ces seemed to issue, I asked, "Is there any or speaking a single word. He went straight body shut up there?'

A low cry followed, and a woman said:—
"Oh. do, for Heaven's sake, let me out." There was such an expression of eager encaty in the voice, that, joined to what I had heard the day before, decided ine on assisting her to escape, and thus giving her a chance of appealing to the law for protection, or, on the other hand, of compelling those who had imprisoned her here to continue her putistiment in a legal manner, if there were any just grounds for inflicting it. After a few uestions I told her I would come back at the ebb of the tide that evening and reone. The removal of some loose stones made

night was dark enough to make walking unly, as the circumstances under which he along the shore difficult; but it screened us had left became known, this opinion died that time, there stood on the northwest coast take her. Here I gave her in charge to Esher, that nobody cared to repeat their visit,
of Ireland a building known as Kyarlin Casther, the old woman who had waited upon and it was not long before she was left withlight on the early history and customs of our years of age, with a complexion so intensely her dangeon. Her tory was a very pitful ancestors. It happened, that while I was remidded of Lot's wife after one, and in substance was soon told. On the talking with a man who had been collecting her conversion into salt. I asked no queskelp on the beach, he pulled out a piece of tions that evening, and what I subsequently greenish-looking metal. To a man who re-garded it with an uneducated eye, there was deprived by Mrs. Meyrick of Kyarlin Castle, upon whom I conhing in the appearance of it to give it any sidered it my duty to call with the aim of in-Pealue: but I saw at once it was an axe of the ducing her to make some provision for the bronze period. Finding he had picked it up poor victim of her passion. From other on the shore, I spent as much of my time as sources, too, and at different periods, I heard

Catharine Mostyn was the daughter of a man who had succeeded to a large but encumbered estate, and by a continuance of the same careless extravagance which he had been accustomed to see from his youth up-wards, he had, by the time his daughter had had risen, till it came washing among the stones I was examining. I looked round self to a condition in which he was scarcely anything better than the steward of the estate nominally his own. Just about this time, Henry Megrick returned from St. Omer, where he had been for several years living with a priest, who had been his instructor from his youth. His age was then twentytwo, and having neither father nor mother stumbled along as fast as I could go over the it was supposed that he would not long reslippery sea-weed; but the sea was surging main at Kyarlin Castle, especially as the mad foaming against the rocks so strongly man who had been appointed by the executors to manage the estate attached to it had proved himself both honest and able. Shorly after his return to Ireland, Mostyn, as one of his nearest neighbors, and who had known him before he had been sent to France, called on him and invited him to his house. tle cave, I observed that the line of sec-weed on the fragments of rock indicated that during ordinary tides it was not alled by the sea. ding loveliness, which was almost equalled ernness of her manner. Much of this latter may have been engendered by poverty, acting on a naturally proud and haughty llastily deciding in favor of the cave, I entered, and to shield myself from the surf as character, and the continued discontent arising out of a comparison of her actual condimuch as possible, immediately began piling up the pieces of rock and son-weed so as to make as effectual a barrier as tras in my power between me and it. After enduring a Meyrick soon became so deenly attached to long period of painful suspense, I saw with her, that nobody was surprised when it was announced that the day had been fixed for fervent thankfulness the setting in of the ebb. I was calculating the chances of my being their marriage. When this event took place, they went abroad for a few months, Mrs. able to reach a certain point in the cliffs by which I might ascend from the beach before Meyrick having never been out of Ireland previously. They had not long returned to it became dark, when I was suddenly star-Kyarlin Castle, before it was a matter of com-mon talk that he saw only with her eyes. tled by hearing a voice, which seemed to be at my elbow, say: "Here is another blanket for you. It is more than you deserve; but I Childishly fond as Mr. Meyrick was of his will not deny you any physical comfort I perwife, and submissive as this led him to be to be to all her whims and fancies, he was not altogether without firmness of character in when at last her mistress returned with foo his dealings with men; and if he had remained a free man three or four years after his separation from his tutor, instead of fulling in love immediately, and marrying

> ared one I firmly believe to have been an anocent victim. Mrs. Meyrick was devotedly attached to er husband, but she was exacting in the extreme in the testimonies of his affection, and alous of every woman to whom he paid the he same age as hersolf, an English woman she had engaged in London on her way to the continent. The girl being of lively and engaging manners, and very pretty, was a great favorite with her mistress, and for this reason was treated by her master with a degree of familiarity not very surprising, con-sidering their youth, and the extent to which circumstances had compelled all three of thom o associate in their journey on the contitent Intimacies of such a kind are always dangerous, even if only from misconstruction; and it was exemplified in this instance. Mrs. Meyrick had sent her maid to her husband's study for a book she wanted; but directly after the girl had left the room, she changed her mind, and decided on reading some other. Going to the study, she opened the door and was about to enter. Meyrick was there and the girl; but what it was which made Catharine close the door again and turn away with a face so deadly pale, she never told anybody, I believe, unless it might have been her spiritual adviser. She went back to her room, and locked herself in, and when her husband came to her, she would neither open it nor answer him. Finding she remained obstinately silent, he left the castle, and did not return that night, perhaps thinking he would thus bring her to her reason. It strongly fa-vors the opinion that Mrs. Meyrick was hasty in her conclusions, since her maid did not show any reluctance to go to her mistress when she rang her bell, who, however, refused to allow her to enter the room, and

ortly afterwards he might have acquired

experience, which would have prevented the

occurrence of the evils which wrecked his

oven and his wife's happiness, and cruelly in-

rang again for another servant. That night, Jane Wilmot, her maid, disappeared. The day was still young when Henry Meyrick returned to the castle, after a night spent on the sea-shore. He was almost as white as his wife when she turned away from his Walking study-door on the previous day. wearily along the passage leading to his room he told the man who followed him to bring ily among those which lay on the shore. him some coffee; and throwing his hat into one corner, he was about to sit down to his writing table, when he saw lying on it a let-ter, or rather a small packet, addressed to himself in his wife's handwriting. Hastily opening it, he saw, not an offer of forgiveness the excavation adjoined an apartment in but something which seemed to act upon him

those who looked on it. When the man en tered with the coffee, which was quite half an hour afterwards, he saw his master tak something from the table, and thrust it quick

to the stables, put a saddle and brible on the first horse he came to without heeding or seeming to hear the offers of a groom to do it for him, and rode off. The groom said afterwards that his master looked like a man that had seen a ghost. A few days afterwards, his steward received a letter from him, direc ting him to forward a certain sum money a specified periods to a bank in London; and this was the last communication received from him.
The sudden disappearance of June Wilmot

excited a great deal of talk in the country round: Warlous rumbrs were of course, in lease her. The operation was not a difficult circulation to account for it, but that which recived the greatest currency, and, for a time an opening into a cell on a level with the beach, and through this I dragged her. The Meyrick had taken her away with him, grad-

Years passed away. Mrs. Meyrick never left the castle for a single day, and showed herself so cold and stern to all who visited

night of the day on which her mistress had taken such offence at Jane Wilmot, the girl went to bed, and though much grieved at what had passed, soon fell into a sound sleep, from which she suddenly awoke, and found her mistress bending over her in the act of tying a handkerchief round her neck. She was so frightened by the expression in her face, that she wanted to cry out, but before she could utter a sound, the knot of the handkerchief was forced into her mouth, and she was made dumb. She tried to raise her hands to pull it out, and found that her arms were factor-

ed at the elbows behind her back. Mrs. Meyrick then turned her on her face, and drew the cord tight till her elbows touched. Having rendered her entirely helpless, she order ed her to get out of bed and come with her and this in a tone that made the hopeless girl get up as quickly as she could in her condition, and accompany her, all her condition, and accompany her, all undressed as she was, to the cell from which I had rescued her. Her mistress locked the door, and went away, leaving her in darkness, and trembling with fear and cold. In a few minutes she returned with her servant's clothes, and threw them on the floor, hand. Almost dead with fright, the terrific woman threw herself on her knees, and entreated her mistress to spare her life. The latter replied not a word, and for a minute stood staring at her with eyes so widely distended and a face so white and expressions, that the poor creature before her, who was begging for her life, was seized with new alarm, beleiving that her mistress had suddenly gene mad. At this idea, fresh horrers laid hold her imagination, and the words she was uttering for mercy and pity were frozen on per tongue. Had I not myself seen the evdence of the mutilation, I should hesitate to tell you what followed. The mutilated part, with the ear-ring still attached, was what had so strongly excited the horror of Henry Mey rick, who, beloiving that it signified the deatl f the poor girl at the hands of his wife, could see no other course before him but escape from the country. In the wretched cell in which Jane Wilmot was thrown, she remain ed two days without food or clothing, for though her clothes lay on the damp floor, she could only partially cover herself with them in consequence of the way in which her arm were fastened. Beleiving that Mrs. Meyrick was insane, and that she would be left to die of hunger, the girl gave way to despair; and and cut the cord which bound her arms, she was so weak and helpless that she had not thought of resistance, and dressed herself and ate with thankfulness. Year after year, and in total darkness, except at such times as nate creature suffered in this cell, or in a life tle, one adjoining, where she slept. As fot. food, she needed so little, that she was never

uffer from any deprivation except that of 'On hearing her story, I was natrurally so excited at the cruelty with which she had defences of Washington, while the enemy, been treated, that I did not lose an hour he with Teisnrely composure turned from the ore setting out for Kyarlin Castle. Here, fter some obstacles had been thrown in my way, I had an interview with Mrs. Meyrick. reproached her for her cruelty to Jane Wilnot in severe terms, and insisted on her making reparation to the extent of her ability. She reidily adopted all my suggestions; and when I compared her present haggard appearance with what I had heard of her wonderful beauty a few years peviously, I could with the feeling are for act help feeling sorry for her. As a minister of the gospel, I thought it my duty to try and bring about a reconciliation between her and her husband; and when I spoke to her of this, she bowed her head, and so bed bitterly. As soon as she had recovered sufficiently to answer my duestions, she, at my

request gave me the address of the bank i London to which the steward forwarded the remittances for his master. On my return home, I wrote a full account of what I had earned, to Mr. Meyrick, the liberation of Jane Wilmot and the desire of his wife to be reconciled to him. Some months had passed when I received an invitation to dine with Mr. and Mrs. Meyrick, at Kyarlin Castle; and in the mean time Jane Wilmot had re-turned to England, too crushed and enfeebled, bodily and mentally, to entertain a fear f bringing her persecutor to justice. I proured for her all the pecuniary compensation she could require, but at the same time I carefully abstained from advising her what

to accept money in lieu of justice.—Chamber's Journal. Alonzo T. Sanborn, of Meredith, a lad of fifteen years, in the spring of 1861, purchased a slicep, and its lamb of the former year, for four dollars. He has now a flock of eighteen sheep, worth at least \$200, and \$84 in cash as the results of that purchase, and some subsequent traffic, on the capital inves-ted and its profits. He has deducted the value of his own time; paid his traveling ex-penses, and allowed \$4 a year for keeping shep, and has realized a net gain of \$280 in three years on an investment of \$4.

decide, and that it was not for me to urge her

## MILIATION.

REVIEW OF THE RECENT INVASION. STINGING ARTICLE FROM THE NA-TIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

What it Costs to Disregard General McClellan's Advice.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

[From the National Intelligencer.] The Valley of the Shenandoah has more omemonotony of movement which only serves to show that he deems it safe at any time to hope for success by counting on our official stolidity as a standing substitute for his poverty of invention.

cally makes of the Valley of the Shenandoah, has shown his own sagacity only in presuming always on our official want of that quality in the conduct of the war. Physical geography has ordained that the occlusion, Richmond in the spring of 1862 Gen. Mcor at least the vigilant observation, of this Clellan was careful to take precautions on approach to the city of Washington, shall be this score. Under date of March 16th, in starting from Washington, has the city of Richmond for its objective point. And yet, with a want of foresight which, in the ab- the railway from Washington to Manassas sence of all conceivable motive for the wilful and to Strasburg, in order to open your communications with the valley of the Shenanbetrayal of a grave public trust, confounds and and and and as soon as the Manassas Gap rail the reason of ordinary mortals by its magnitude and by its inveteracy, our military authorities have for four successive summers remitted this Valley to be used by the enemy at his pleasure for the purpose of bringing confusion on the well-laid plans of all our Generals operating against Richmond.—
Whether it be at one time from failing to station in this valley a capable commanding officer; or at another from not retaining a lock-bouses should be built at all the railway residence of the residence of the railway of the residence of the residence of the residence of the railway and the residence of the railway and the residence of the railway and permitted this Valley to be used by the encofficer; or at another from not retaining a sufficient force under his command ; or at still another from not occupying the proper points of observation to destroy the approach of danger in time to guard against positive mischief; or whether, as at some times, it be from committing all these blunders at once, certain it is that the military administration, in giving the country much sad experience of inefficiency, has no where made that ineffi-

ciency more egregious and deplorable than in this quarter. The campaign of Gen. McClellan was ar rested and frustrated by the incursion of Gen. Jackson into this valley in the latter part of May, 1862, compelling the abrupt retreat of Gen. Banks; throwing our military authorities here into a most abject panie, and preventing the contemplated junction of Gen. McDowell with Gen. McClellan by the Fredericksburg railroad-he being diverted from this line of march to engage in what he knew to be the impossible chase of Jackson; and Jackson, in the mean time, after distracting all our combinations, succeeding in hurling his whole column against Gen. Mc-Clellan's forces around Richmond at the very moment when our military authorities, relying on the reports of Gen. Fremont after the battle of Cross Keys on the 8th of June, supposed him still to be detained in the valley

by the threatening presence of that officer. Then came the brief campaign of Gen. Pope, in which, after Edving his flank repeatedly turned and his communications with n actual want of it; nor, indeed, did she Washington broken by an attack in his rear, lie was badly repulsed; and driven into the with leisurely composure, turned from the pursuit of his broken and mishandled forces to proceed through this same valley, and make the formidable irruption into Maryland which was repelled by Gen. McClellan in the battle of Antietam on the 17th of Sep-

tember, 1862. We need not rause to describe the disgraceful events which prevented the occupation of Winchester by the enemy at this time, or which attended the surrender of Harper's Ferry-results all due to the incapacity which placed incompetent officers in important positions; and which, in the case of Harper's Ferry, was mode doubly conspicuous on this occasion by the retention of Col. Miles at that post, under orders from Gen. Halleck, after the military availability of the position was entirely neutralized by the turn which events had taken. Official incapacity in Washington thus combined with military incompetency at the post to erect anew at the entrance of this valley the Caudine forks of an unspeakable humiliation which largely modified the exultation justly produced by the victory of Antietam, and which, in all generous minds, was intensified to do, thinking it was a matter for herself to by the attempt to throw on Gen. McClellan the responsibility for the untoward events

> premises had been contemned by the Gener-And next, in the summer of 1863, more Shenandoah. From a failure on the part of tually occupied the requisite military talent of Monocacy, and then superseded by a capa-

After such repeated experience of the mil- Attorney General of the United States. tary relations held by this valley to the safegigantic war, our military administration has rock of offence in the way of the campaign. valley to the defense of Washington, and the the want of forecast which has been signalenemy, safely presuming on the ignorance lized by the conduct of the war in this quarand shiftlessness of that administration, has ter surpasses in its proportions any thing we carned to practice in this quarter a weari- have yet been called to witness. Let us analyze the elements of the invasion which has just ended in the raising of "the siege of Washington."

It is obvious to the most unmilitary mind that in order to guard the side approach to the necessity of relying on river and sea nav-Talleyrand was wont to say that it is al- Washington yin the Shenandoah Valley, a ways better to rely on the folly of your an- post of observation should be selected at such tagenist than on your own sagacity, and it is a point in or near the valley as shall enable certain that the enemy, in the use he period- the force which occupies it to discern the approach of danger in time to guard against the descent of the blow and to calculate its probable weight wherever it may fall. Before starting out on the campaign against a prime element in any campaign which, that year, he wrote to Gen. Banks (who had

been selected to watch the valley) as follows: "Your first care will be the rebuilding of way is in running order entrench a brigade of infuntry, say four regiments, with two batteries, at or near the point where the railway crosses the Shenandoch. Something like bridges. Occupy by grand guards Warrenton junction and Warrenton itself, and also some little more advanced point on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, as soon as the railway bridge is required.

"Great activity should be observed by the

cavalry. Besides the two regiments at Manussas, another regiment of cavalry will be it your disposal, to scout toward the Occoquan, and probably a fourth toward Leesburg.
"To racapitulate, the most important

re as follows: "1. A strong force, well entrenched, in the vicinity of Manasses, perhaps even Centreville, and another force, (a brigade,) also well entrenched, near Strasburg.

"2. Block-houses at the railway bridges.

"3. Constant employment of the cavalry well to the front. "4. Grand guards at Warrenton junction and in advance as far as the Rappahannock

5. Great care to be exercised to obtain full and early information as to the enemy.

"6. The general object is to cover the line

of the Potomac and Washington." We all know how these prudential arrangements of Gen. McCleHan were broken up by the military powers which undertook the di rection of the war after he had been removed from his previous control of its operations.— And since that date these prudential measures, as respects the Shenandeah Valley, have never been re established, for no other reason, as far as we can perceive, than that to re-establish them might be construed by somebody into a tribute to Gen. McClellan's military sagacity in selecting a point of observation like Chester Gap, midway on the eastern border of the valley, where the ap proach of danger would be perceived in time to meet and check it at Harper's Ferry, instead of some point on the Upper Potomac, where, with such officers as the military administration habitually stations there, the approach of danger is known to the country only by a stampede of our forces from Winchester, Williamsport, or Harper's Ferry; and by a panic of the authorities in Wash ington, who, knowing nothing with regard to the movements or magnitude of the invading forces, lull an easy prey to every idle and vagrant rumor which vexes the atmosphere in a time of alarm and uncertainty.— The unknown is always portentous. In the absence of the definite configurations revealed to the mind by assured knowledge, the startled iniagination, while blindly groping in the dark, peoples all space with "gorgons, hpdras, and chimeras dire." Even so brave a heart as that of King Richard, in the play of our Great Dramatist, was appalled by 'shadows," as he exclaims: "By the apostle Paul, shadows to night

Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers

And so, during the last few days, we have seen the Administration starting at spectres, uttering panic cries of alarm, and with its which he had the sagacity to forsee, but not hands palsied by imaginary terrors, simply the power to prefent after his advice in the because it had neglected to take the most ordinary precautions for properly watching and occluding the Shenandoah valley. Incompe tent officers have been stationed at points acthan a month after the disaster of Chuncel | tually occupied, and points which should have lorsville under Gen. Hooker, the Confederate been occupied for purposes of observation commander proceeded to project a new inva- have been left without any guard whatever. sion of the North, via this same valley of the Military incompetence on the Upper Potemac has been re-enforced by military incomour military authorities to occupy in this petence in Baltimore, as illustrated by Major

blush at the disgraceful stampede of Milroy retained in command of the Department as field, is seen by every body to bethe precurwhich preceded the irruption of the enemy | if only to multiply the chances of confusion | sor either of a Disunion peace (rendered a into Maryland. Winchester was evacuated by the possible intrusion of his alacrity for physical necessity by the military imbecility with John Gilpin speed; and eighteen field- blundering, and that too when it is no secret which is breaking down the giant strength pieces, 5,500 muskets, and a large quantity that in his "civil capacity" he has, by his il- af the country) or of a change in the Adminof ammunition were left behind by the fugi- legal proceedings, brought down on his head, listration which shall at least afford to the peotives—a valuable gift to the invading enemy. as we understand, the gravest censure of the ple one last hope of saving the country, where

What wonder that under such an administy of Washington and to the success of im tration of our military affairs a paltry squad- rective, at once timely and radical, to the pending operations against Richmond, it ron of two or three hundred bold riders can, evils of which the loyal States complain with might have been supposed that military di- with entire impunity, out railroads between just reason, they will not hesitate to apply rectors with as little perspicacity as ours have Harrisburg and Baltimore, and Baltimore and the only corrective which lies within their shown themselves to possess, would not for Philadelphia; or that a mere squad of ten than once been the battle of our national hu- the fourth time permit mismanagement in men can eppreach within four miles of a city miliation. After more than three years of this valley to lag a stone of stumbling and containing 200,000 inhabitants, garrisoned of passion or partisonable. We have used by 20,000 men, and burn at their leisure the carnest words because the time called for not learned to apprehend the relation of this And yet the illustration we have just had of mansion of the Covernor of Maryland; or them. We suppress even the utterance of that five hundred men should, by simply sit- that indignation which we feel it would be ting down before one of the forts of Wash- rightcous to cherish in view of the recent ington and establishing a weak skirminning abuse of the confidence reposed by the peoline, succeed in placing the capitol of the na- ple in their civil rulers. We speak simply tion under siege, cutting its telegraphic com- as to vise men. Let wise men judge whet munications with Baltimore, burning the we say, and we abide their verdict, in the full house of a cabinot minister within six miles of the city, and reducing the Government to igntion for its connections with the great North? And all this, be it remembered, happens in the fourth year of the war, with men by hundreds of thousands under arms!

And now we ask, the whole nation will

ask, who is responsible for such humiliations? Is it the President, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, or can it be that our military the knee. affairs are still left at such loose ends (as we know them to have been before) that sometimes one and sometimes the other of these women yonder." A kind looking woman from women yonder." A kind looking woman from functionaries assumes to exercise the direction of the war, selects the rolats of milita- wash a rebel prisoner. "Certainly," was the ry occupation, and assigns the officers to their several commands? In the uncertainty res- wash him." ting on this subject we think there is no doubt about one thing, and that is, that if the President cannot discover and correct the rresident cannot discover and correct the leg, she gently recoved the old shirt and besource of these blanders, the people in the gan to wash him; but the tenderness of a mother's heart was at work and she began to over one method by which they can put an and to this reign of military incompetence in than he could bear. He too, began to weep, and ask God to bless her for her kindness to honesty of purpose," and no admiration for the purity, intelligence, and administrative skill which they may recognize in the other Executive Departments of the Government, will stand in the way of ridding the War Department of the incubus which now visibly rests on it under its present management-making it a shame and a reproach to the nation. And in so saying we intend no particular personal allusion to Mr. Stanton, for we do not know to-day that he is responsible for these things. It may be that he cofines himself strictly to the civil details of points which should engage your attention | his office, and does not meddle in the matters which somebody under him or above him [] brings to such confusion. But we do know that somebody is responsible for the late gross malfeasance, which must ever stand in our long as posterity shall revert to the time when. five hundred men laid Washington under siege for two days with ten or twenty thoupenalty which a nation pays for being ruled

in any department by its ignorance rather than its intelligence. Nor does the evil end with the disappearance of the late fright. Who; after such an exhibition of military incompetence in our counsels, can repose any confidence in the military administration so long as it shall remain subject to its present directors? What security can any man feel when the watchnen from the walls of our national capitol lift up their voices only to expose their own peril from which they call the people to save the drum in Washington if it alarms are beaten with most vehemence when there is the east known about the nece ty for disturbing the country? An immen e clamor has een raised without cause during the last ew days. Who is sure that while the condiions of our ignorance remain as they are the next clamor may not come with cause, and find the War Department as I tile prepared to meet real danger as it has proved little prepared to face an imaginary one? Let all oyal people lay these things to heart, but, above all and first of all, let the President of the United Sates be assured that for these things his countrymen will hold him to a strict account, and that they will exact full atonement for great indignity which the nation has just suffered in the eyes of the world. The President, we know, is ambitious to

earn not only the good opinions of his fellowcitizens, but also to receive their votes at the next election. If he would receive them he must be careful to deserve them; and if he should in this way vindicate his claim to the renewed confidence of the country, we are sure that we could sincerely rejoice in his success, not from any interest we take in his personal fortunes any more than in those of any other man of any other party, but because we desire the best welfare of the Republic in this day, when she requires the highest statesmanship and the most exalted capacity to conduct to a wise conclusion the affairs of the State. His merits and his pretensions are now trembling in the balance, held by the hands of a confiding and muchenduring people, who have continued long to hope against hope under the military misrule of which they are only too painfully conscious, but to the patient endurance of which there is a limit set, equally by physical ne-

THE LATE NATIONAL HU, and skill, the country was again called to ble officer in the field, while he is needlessly policies, and by incompetent officers in the if things remain as they are, there is now none. If the President does not apply a cor-

> reach, through the ballot-box. We do not so write ander any inspirations assurance that they will pronounce us to have spoken words of truth and soberness in a day when paltering and levity, whether in office or out of office, are certainly out of place.

> A Touching Incident .- Mr. John Seymour's recent report contains many thrilling incidents. We extract the following which ranspired on the battle-field of Gettysburg: A rebel prisoner asked a clean shirt for his conrade whose fresh, but blood stained bandages, told of a recent amputation just above

> One of the Sanitary Commission gave the Philadelphia was asked if she was willing to prompt reply, "I have a son in the Union army, and I would like to have somebody to

With fowel and water in a tin basin sho cheerfuly walked through the mud to the tent. Careful not to disturb the amputated cry over him saying that she imagined she was washing her own son. This was more him. The scene was too much for the by-standers, and they left the northern mother and outhern son to their sacred grief, wishis that tears could blot out the sin of this ungatural war.

PUNCTUALITY .-- When Hamilton was Washington's Secretary-he was ordered to meet the Commandor-in-Chief one morning at sunrise. Washington was first on the spot, and waited five minues before Hamilton appeared. wanted five minutes before naminon appeared. The Secretary apologized by saying that "something was the matter with his watch." Annother appointment was made for the next morning which was similarly broken. Hamilton again covered his negligence with a complaint against his wate, to which the next annual colder recolded.

"Then, sir, you must either get a new watch or I must get a new Socretary." On one occasion the first Emperor Napo-leon invited his staff of the Marshals of military annals as a national disgrace, so Franco to take dinner with him at 2 o'clock. The emperor at the moment the clock struck sat down to the table alone. He was a quick eater, galdom appearing at the table more than ten minutes. At the end of the time sand men behind its defences! Such is the his staff appeared. He arose to meet them

"Messeurs, it is now past dinner, and we will immediately proceed to business;" whereupon the Marshals were obliged to spend the whole afternoon in planning a new campaign on empty stomache.

A LARGE CEMETARY .- The largest cemetery in the known world is the state of Vir-ginia. From the Potomac to the North Car-dina line, and from the Chesapake Bay to Kentucky and Ohio, it is one vast charnel Fire and the sword have done the house. Fire and the sword have done the work of death most admirably. Family ties broken, fathers and brothers dead, mothers ignorance of the nature and extent of the made widows, children made orphans, property destroyed, the country made a desert— and all for what? Echo answers "for what?" them? What Covernor of what State will Blood must flow like unto rivers, and death be prompt hereafter to respond to the tap of and destruction must devastate the land, for the purpose of endeavoring to place the negro on an equality with the whites. A few crathousands by the nose, under false pretences up to the ballot box to vote for "Honest Abe," and, of course, naturally got us into our present terrible and bloody predicament.

> SENSIBLE MAXIMS. Never taste an atom when you are not hungry; it is suicidal.
>
> Never hire servents who go in pairs as sisters, cousins, or anything else.
> Never ruenk of your father as the "c'd nan."
> Tever reply to the epithet of a drunkard,

fool or a fellow, Never speak contemptuously of woman-

Never abuse one who was once your bosom Never-smile at the extense of your religion

Never stand at the corner of a street. Never insult poverty. Never eat between meals.

"Going going just a going!" cried out by an auctioneer. "Where are you going?" asked a passer by. "Well," replied the knight of the hammer, "I am going up to the Zoological Gardens, to tell the manatory of the property of the conference of the co gers that one of their bahoons is loose."

COMPARISON OF THE SEXES .-- Women are said to have stronger attachments than men It is not so. A man is often attached to an old hat; but did you ever know of a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet? Echo answers, "Never!"

If we had not within ourselves the principle of bliss, we could not become blest. The grain of beaven lies in the breast, as the germ of the blossom lies in the shut seed.

A correspondent of the New York merce calls for a movemen to make General McClellan a candidate for the Presidency, without regard to party.

WANTED, -Another Antietam, A very