Poor House Statement FOR A. D. 1864.

Robert Elliott, Christnan Harthan and Wil LIAM WHERRY, Esqui's, Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Jum-berland County, in account with said County, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1864,

inclusive. DR. To Cash from County Treasurer, Consist from county transactor, Carlisto Deposit Bank; on loan, Robert Elliott, Esq., money collected, Jacob Squier, Esq., money refunded, J. M., Means for support of C. Laughlin, D. Wherry "Mrs. Hollar.). Wherry J. P. Sterling Mrs. Hollar, Mary Knottle, W. Fields, dec'd.

J. Miller and others, tallow, &c., J. Raymond and others, stock sold, 1.833 6 J. B. Leidig and others, corn, wheat and 906 33 rye sold. M. Sbreiner and others, hay and straw sold, C. Weaver & Co., old iron,

William Wort and others, poultry, Drovers, pasture, N. Wolch and others, deceased paupers, Dewalt Mink, corn, lost time, &co., . . . J. Clendenin, hides, J. & J. Bosler, cornfodder and pumpkins, William Friddey, hay, old copper, &c., M. Myors, empty coffee caus, James Durnin, small coffin,

Total Debits, CR.

By cash paid Greenfield & Sheafer and others, for mer-chandize and groceries, \$3,497 86 Mrs. Saltsburg and others, outdor aid, State Lunatic Asylum, support 1,673 26 of paupers, Dauphin and Luzerne counties J. Boiethiae and others, tailoring, hats and shoes,
D. Sipe and others, out-door,
funeral expenses,
D. Smith and others, justices'
and constables' foes,
J. Gracey and others, stock
and beef,
M. Shreiner, Kirby mower,
J. Henneman, grain fac,
A. Bosler and others, bran and
grinding,
287, 19 287 19

grinding, R. C. Woodward, plaster, cle-R. C. Woodward, plaster, elever and timethy seed,
O. Delancy and others, lumber and coal for fuel,
Bamuel Plank and others, wood for fuel,
Wm. Miller, repairing pump,
Wm. Fridley and others, theware and tinkering;
A. A. Line, seven mules,
George Wotzel, wagon making,
Baslors and others, blacksmithing,
Goo. Zinn and others, postage expenses, charges and stationary, 436 37 350 74 2 00 71.76 22 40

H. Saxton and others, hardware, . Clendenin and others, leather, . Wolf and others, horse and 13"50 cow medicine, 13 50

Keepers and others, two dogs, 8 06

J. M. Means, rye straw, 15 00

E. Spahr, briok, 4 50

E. Ensminger and others, sadding, 72 05

Wm. Cornman and others, seed

105 25

Wm. Ducy and others, see, George Hendle, manure, P. G. Martin, repairing reaper, M. Minich, error in account, d. Brakemaker, wearing, D. Miller, Esq , fruit trees, Carlislo Deposit Bank, loans, 8 53 13 82 45 00 6 00 on loans, on loans,
Fire Insurance Company,
Theodore Kieffer, baking,
G. F. Wink, tuition,
Wm. M. Hastings and others, 120 11

labor on farm, Wm. H. Mountz, eleven months wages, J. N. Snider, clerk and teamster, J. N. Snidor, clerk and teamster, 200 90
Dr. W. W. Dale, salary, 100 00
H. Snydor, Esq., 793 75
Win. Cornman, extra service, 12 00
Robert Elliott, 90 00
C. Hartman, 90 00
Jacob Squior, treasurer, salary, 70 00
Win. J. Shearer, Esq., salary, 30 00
Miscellaneous expenses, 72 25
Balance due Treasurer at last
settlement, 780 01

780: 01 Total credits, Balance due Treasurer, \$14,856,22 Triangle and American the new Alberta

JACOB SQUIER, Esd., Treasurer of the Poor Hours and House of Employment of Cumberland Bounty, in account with the Directors of said Institution, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1864.

To cash for County Treasurer, ... \$10,000:00 Carlisle Deposit Bank, Other sources, as exhibited in the foregoing statement, \$14,238 95 CR. By cash paid on Directors' orders, as 14,356-22 Balance due Treasurer.

OPERATIONS OF THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR 1864.

STATEMENT OF STEWARD AND MATRON. There is a proper INMATES. Number of paupors in the House Jan. 1, 1864, (29.05 whom were colored.)
Admitted up to Dec. 31st, 1864,
Born in the house, (9 of whom were sent here

Whole number provided for during the year, 365 Number of paupers died, (of whom 4 were colored.)

Bound out. Bound out,

Discharged and cloped,

Number remething in the house; Jan. 1st, 1865,

(of whom 34 are colored,)

Number of ont-door paupers supported at pub-(of whom 34 are colored,)

Tumber of out-door paupers supported at publib expense, of whom 4 are in the State

Whole number chargeable on Jan. 1st, 1865, 205 Whole number chargedone on sair as can be ascer-tained, 7 under 1 year of, age, 8 from 1, to 5, 10 from 5 to 10 14 from 10 to 20, 18 from 20 to 30, 10 from 30 to 40, 23 from 40 to 50, 18 from 50 to 60, 24 from 60 to 70, 3 from 70 to 80, 5 from 80 to 90, and 2 from 90 to 100. In addition to the above, 3,185 traveling paupers

th addition to the control of the control of the control of the whom were given 8,010 meals, and many of them were furnished with articles of clothing. Proceeds of Farm:

Proceeds of Farm.

1,500 bushels wheat; 51 bushels rye; 1,800 bus 6 sheaper than the cheapest, at the Hardware store H. SAXTON, cats; 1,600 bushels helled corn; 200 bushels post; 1,600 bushels shelled corn; 200 bushels post; 1,600 bushels shelled corn; 200 bushels post; 1,600 bushels contons; 10 bushels red bents; 10 bushels green beans; 6 bushels pass; 20 bushels green beans; 6 bushels passings, 5 bushels true nips; 3,000 heads cabbage; 500 cucumber pickels irreduced apples; 2 bushels dried apples; 2 bushels dried apples; 2 bushels dried peaches; 178 dozen eggs (given to Sept. 1,1864-3m*

paupers,); 101 crocks applebutter; 140 corn brooms were made 20 perches of stone wall were built and 2,821 pounds of butter made. Articles Made in the House.

al H though of the file of the

42 pairs cloth mittens; 55 pairs knit socks; 52 pairs thockings footed; 27 pairs specks footed; 6 bonnets; 25 caps; 43 sacks; 122 aprons; 12 comforts; 109 chemises; 163 shirts; 83 frocks; 25 pillow slips; 6 pillow cases; 4 bolstors; 10 chaff beds; 65 sheets, 57 handkerchiefs hemmed, 19 childrens frocks; 9 children's skirts; 35 suspenders; 15 kirts, 4 ble cloth; 29 shoulds; 90 children's footes; 9 children's 20 shoulds; 90 children's 15 suspenders; 15 kirts, 4 child cloth; 20 shoulds; 90 children's 15 suspenders; 15 suspenders dors; 15 skirts; 4 table ploths; 20 shrouds; 30 yards rag carpet; 202 pounds hard scap; and 35 barrels soft scap.

Articles Made in Carpenter Shop. 10 coffins; 1 large floughtry; a lot of double and single trees; and 30 haumer handles.

Stock Fattened and Killed. 26 booyes, (average weight 410 318 lbs...) 11.466 lbs; 11 calves, (average; weight 67,411 lbs.,) 738 lbs, 86 h6gs, (average weight 194,11-18 lbs.,) 7,000 lbs; making if all 19,190 lbs.

Stock on Farm Jan. 1. 1865. 6 mules and 1 horse; 21 mileh cows; 16 head took cattle; 20 steers; 1 yoko oxen; 2 sows and

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20 Utensils on Farm Jan. 1, 1865.

We, the Directors of the Poor and House of Emthe receipts and expenditures of said Institution from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1864, and also of the operations of said Institution during the same period, and of its condition on January 1st, 1805, according to the

condition on January 1st, 1000, according to the best of our knowledge.

Given under our hands this 13th day of February, 1865.

ROBERT ELLIOT,

CHRISTIAN HARTMAN,

WILLIAM WHERRY,

We, the Auditors of Cumberland County, having equationed the aground and wouchers of the Direct-ors of the Poor and House of Employment of said County from Jan. 1st to Dec. 3ist 1884, and also the account and vouchers of Jacob Squire, Esq., Treasurer of said Institution from the same period, do certify that we find a balance due said Treasurer, of one hundred and seventeen dollars and wenty-seven cents.
Witness our hands at Carlisle, the 16th day of

January, A. D. 1865. W. M. CARDNER, Cumberland County. J. A. HEBERLAG, T. E. BELTZHOOVER. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

CARLISLE, PENN'A. FFICE on South Hanover street, oppo-By special arrangement with the Patent Office, ttends to securing Patent Rights.

Sept. 22, 1864-1y

A TTENDS to securing and collecting Soldier's Pay, Pensions, Bounties, &c.

Office on South Hanover street opposite unit's store.

Feb. 13, 1662.

wy.J.M. WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY ATLAW,

OFFICE on South Hanover street, in the room formerly, accupied by A. B. Sharpe. Feb. 27, 1862—9 m. SAMUEL HEPBURN, Jr.,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE with Judge Hepburn, on Easy Main Street, Oarlisle. Aug. 6, '63—1y.

H. NEWSHAM. ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE with Wm. H. Millen, Esq., south-west corner of Hanover and Pomfret streets. Carlisle, Dec. 22, 1862—ti.

CHAS. E. MÄGLAUGHLIN. ATTOR NEW ATATALO OFFICE in Inhoff's building just opposite

the Market House. Qarlisle March 13, 1862—1y. J. W. FOULH, Attorney at Law.
Office with bands R. Smith, Esq., Rheen's
Hall. All business entrusted to him will be prompty attended to.
Feb. 6, 1863.

Dr. GEO. S. SEARIGHT, PRINT

From the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Office at the residence of his mother, East Leuther street, three doors below Bedford.
Carlisle, Dec. 22, 1862.

M. C. HERMAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE in Rheem's Hall Building, in

the rear of the Court House, next door to the Herald" Office, Carlisle. [Feb. 4, £1-19, JAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office next door to the American Printing office a few doors west of Hannon's hotel... April'14, 1864—ly

DR. I. C. LOOMIS, DEX-

RON. 100 tons of Iron. Hammered and Rolled of all sizes just received, and warranted to be of the best quality, with a large as-Sheet Iron,

Anvila,
Vices,
Files,
Rasps,
Bolts,
Nuts,
Sorow Plates,
Blacksmith Bollows Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Blister Steel, Horse Shoes, Screw Pla Horse Shoe Nails, Blacksmit Rivets, &c., &c., &c.,

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLASHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

Subscription.—Two Dollars if paid within the year; and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all arrorrages are paid unless at the outlon of the Editor. the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISERENTS -- Accompanied by the CARR. and

not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for \$2.00, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in JOB-PRINTING—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

MAJ. GEN. PATTERSON.

It is with much pleasure that we give place in our columns to an editorial which apin our columns to an editorial which appeared in "The Press," of Feb. 7th. The great injustice done Major General Partreson, seems at length to have become too manifest even for those most bitterly opposed to him, to permit a longer silence on their part. The opposition press of the State, be it said to their oredit, with searcely an exception, are out strongly in his vindication from the unjust and wicked assaults which this venerable old man has quietly submitted to General Scott and approved. General Patterson dok the field, at the head of a small body of men, for the purpose of attacking Harper's Ferry: His plan was submitted to General Scott and approved. General Patterson advanced towards the Potoman, and Johnston, who held Harber's Ferry, abandoned that point, and fell back to Bunker Hilf, a position equidistant between Martinsburg and Winchester. Our army the did not consist of ten thousand men, and there can be no doubt, we think, that if

opinion, through this paper, that the day and there can be no doubt, we think, that if would come when justice would vindicate the this plan of General Patterson had been untruth of history, and instead of Goneral PAT reason receiving condemnation he would receive the gratitude and praise of his countrymen. This day, long delayed, has at length arrived, and from the President of the United States down, the almost universal verdict of candid men is not only an acquittal of the and securely advancing as they were pre-charges made against his loyalty and ability, pared, towards. Winchester and Woodstock, but a sinceré acknowledgment of the debt of and thus cut off all communication between gratitude due him from the nation. Whilst the rebels and the west. Now, whatever thus vindicating the fame of an old Soldier, one thing has been proved by events, and to whom the Republic owes much, these as that is, that if Windhester and Martinsburg knowledgments relieve the Commonwealth had been occupied and held in the beginning from the unjust odium attempted to be fastened upon her through these false charges lay of our national Humiliation. Gen. Scott. We hail with joy this manifestation of a

made upon one of her poblest citizens. eturn from passion to reason; for only in the triumph of truth over blinded prejudice and error can the people hope for a future worthy the earlier promises of the nation.

[From Forney's (Abelition) Press.]

GEN. PATTERSON-THE CAMPAIGN OF THE

SHENANDOAH. Bull Run and Ball's Bluff with almost the Semann, now Senator in Congress, and then same reverence and mystery with which they speak of Marengo or Buena Vista. These actions belong to the past, and, in many respects, the men who commanded in these early days are almost as absent from the pub. The early campaigns of the war have gone ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ATTENDS to securing and collecting early days are almost as absent from the public eye as Napoleon or Taylor. Winfield Scott has laid aside the sword and adopted the pen. Johnson is in retirement; McDowell is far off in California; their subordinates. offe now commanding departments and armies; and men who filled obscure positions on their staffs are now among the most eminent warrors of the world. One of the generals then in command, now living in retirement, is a beloved and respected fellow-towns, man. He has carried his country's sword in three wars, and by some sad freak of fortune, (for we think we can use this phrase in the ense we have written it,) upon his name is showered much of the reproach of our early military failures. So long as General Pat-terson was content to remain silent, and bow before this opinion, it did not become us to speak, especially as all information on the subject was looked away in his own archives and those of the War Department of the time has come for him to speak; and, with his Narrative before us, the time has also

come for us to express our opinion of the merits or demerits of his Shenandoah cam paign. We welcome the opportunity, for however much we may dissent from the opinions of General Patterson, or take exception to his political affinities, his fame as a soldier of Pennsylvania is very dear to the people of our State. This soldier of three wars—this

our States a fine soluter on three wars—this Gameral dommanding Bennsylvania troops—this friend and fellow-citizen, whose history is to such a great extent the history of our Commonwealth—has every claim to our just consideration, and we shall simply be just in our criticism this morning. "General Patterson," said the President at the close of an interview that lasted for five hours, I have never found fault or cenfive hours; "I have never from tautor, censured, you! I have never been able to see that you could have done anything else than you did do." Your hinds were 'tied;" you obeyed orders, and did your duty, and I am satisfied with you." After carefully reading this Nurrative we find no difficulty in endorsing Mr. Lincoln's opinion. We have before us the story of a coldier, who entered the war with an unusually extensive experience. He had been an officer in the war of 1812.—
He had beld a high command in Mexico,
where he distinguished himself for distretion
and bravery. When the rebellion broke out
he was assigned to the command of the Poinsylvania militian who were called out by the President: While engaged in the duty of organizing these troops, General Patterson was placed by General Scott in command of

the mere accident of circumstances, became,

that in this first act of his embarrassing administration General Jatherson behaved like a soldier and a statesman. It may not be too much for us to add that, if equal prompton arrived on the field of Bull Run five days after the day fixed by General Scott in his descend too much for us to add that, if equal prompton architectures of the attack by of the early mistakes of the war would have been avoided.

In the early part of the war many of our distinguished men were of the opinion that it would be a temporary insurrection, and might be easily suppressed with a small mil-itary force. A few clear-headed men, who saw the real bearing of this war, thought differently, and among this number we must er to raise regiments for "the war." No one now doubts that this would have been the true policy. He called for twenty-five thousand men; and when, communication was opened the call was overruled by the military authorities. The wen who answered to his call afterwards became the great Ponn-

this plan of General Patterson had been un-molested, he would have succeeded in hold-ing the valley of the Shenandeah. He de-sired, first, to transfer to Harper's Ferry his base of operations; second, to open and maintain fred communication east and west along the Baltimore and Ohio Bailroan; and third, to hold Harper's Ferry, Martineburg, and, Charlestown, a strong force gradually and securely advancing as they were premay be said of the early strategy of this war,

yielding, we believe to the temporary diamor of a nation of military theorists, who imagined they were familiar with war, differed from General Patterson, although the judgment of that General was strengthened by subordinates who subsequently gained high cenown in this war—men like Gen. Newton Gen. Charles P. Stone, Gen. Negley, Gen. George H. Thomas, and Gen. Abercrombie, Most of these officers were young soldiers then, but they were as competent to advise

he gave way to a causeless apprehension that the most of Congress. Acting under this apprehension, Gen. Scott ordered the expedition of General Patterson to recrease the most of General Patterson to recrease the most of General Patterson to recrease the most of General Patterson to recrease the was one morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the formular ordered the same morning keeping watch in the same morn the clearest conception of the necessities of the Virginia campaign of any general at that time in command. He desired to abandon the upper line, hold the Maryland Heights, and thus command Harper's Earry, and with Erederick as a base of supplies, move upon Leesburg, and there unite with Colonel Stone, who was to command a co-operating column from Washington. The savantage of this would have been that General Patterson would have been in a position to co-operate with MoDowell. The much-waited column of Patterson—the long-looked for and eager ly-expected column, instead of nestling under the works of Harper's Eerry, on the sad summer day of Bull Run, would have made our rout a victory and summarily ended the der the works of Harper's Ferry, on the sad summer day of Bull Run, would have made our rout a victory and summarily ended the war. On this subject General Patterson is entitled to the opinion of General Halleck, written on the Pacific coast before he re-entered the army, and in ignorance of General Patterson's proposition to Scott:" Had Pat-terson," says General Halleck, "crossed the Potomac at Leesburg, he would have threatened Johnston's communications much more effectually than at Martinsburg, and at the

ance from him, as circumstances might have required." This is precisely what General Patterson wished to do, and precisely what was refused by Gen. Scott. Washington," embracing the States of Penny sylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and the District of Columbia. At that time no military command was more important. The attempt to pass the Massachusetts soldiers day of the battle of Bult Bun. The General through Baltimore had led to a memorable show that he was left against his own all communication between the severed all communication severed and severed and severed and severed all communication severed and sever tempt to pass the Massachusetts soldiers day of the battle of Bull Run. And General through Baltimore had led to a memorable shows that he was kept against his own land bloody siot, and the uprising of the So judgment upon what he believed to be a cessionists in Maryland had entirely severed lalse line, and that Gen. Jounston had the all communication between the national daption of the loyal States. Here was a post tion of great embarrassment. Patterson, by the mere accident of circumstances, became, the country of friends. Accountry of friends. Heatterson is a country of friends. the mere accident of circumstances, became, as it were, the only available general of the country. He held an independent command to all intents and purposes, and in this extraordinary position acted with great decision and promptitude. To him must be given the credit of opening communication with Washington. Taking Butler as the first instrument, he sent him to Annapolis to occur py that point, and secure the route to the capitol. These orders Butler ebeyed. The capitol. These orders Butler ebeyed. The importance of Annapolis now, and the perile we should have incured if the line of railrost from the Junction to Washington had been destroyed, will show conclusively, we think,

iame time would have been near enough to

McDowell to assist him, or to receive assist

as soldier and a statesman. It may not be too much for us to add that, if equal promptitude and sagacity had been at that time shown by other men in high command, many shows conclusively that the mistakes of this campaign were not made by our Pennsylvania commander, and that the words of Mr. Lincoln were very true when he said to Gen-eral Patterson: "Your hands were tied; you

obeyed orders and did your duty."

Left in ignorance of the results of Bull
Run, General Patterson telegraphed to General Scott his opinion of the probable result saw one real pearing of this war, thought differently, and among this number we must place General Patterson. He early believed that a large army was necessary, and, although the Government overruled his conviction, he made many applications for power or to raise regiments for "the war." No make the training of the probable result of an attack upon Winchester, and acked, "Shall attack "This was at 1, 30 Å. M. on the 18th of July, twelve hours before the first of General Johnson's troops left Winchester on the route to Manassas. No answer or to raise regiments for "the war." No left to hear the result of McDowell's moye-ment from the newspapers of the following Monday. On the 20th of July General Pat-terson informed General Scott by tolegraph that Johnson had left Winchester on the afternoon of the 18th, and the telegraphic despatch was received in season to have delayed the battle until reinforcements could have arrived. The evidence before the Committee on the conduct of the War shows that twenty-four thousand men were held in reserve at the battle of Bull Run, which was more than double the number of Patterson's command. These men were never handled at all. If Patterson's column was so neces sary to decide that battle (a battle, after all that was little more than a Chinese fight), why wore these reserves not employed? The question as to who mismanaged Bull Run remains to be decided. We do not propose to enter upon the discussion, but there is enough evidence, we think, to show that none of the mismanagement can be attributed to Major General Robert Patterson.

FIDELITY.-Desert not your friend in dan ger and distress. Too many there are in the world whose attachment to those they call friends is confined to the day of prosperity. As long as that continues, they are, or at pear to be, affectionate and cordial. But, as soon as their friend is under a cloud, they begin to withdraw and separate their interests from his. In friendship of this sort, the lieary has assuredly never had much concern For the great test to true friendship is con stancy in the hour of danger-adherence in the season of distress. When your friend is calumniated, then is the time openly and boldly to defend his cause. When his situation is changed, or misfortunes are fast gathering around him, then is the time of affording prompt, zealous aid. When sickness or infirmity occasions him to be neglected by others, that is the opportunity which every real friend will seize of redoubling all the af fectionate attention which love suggests.— These are the important duties, the sacred laims of friendship, religion and virtue enforce on every worthy mind. To show your-self warm in this manner in the cause of your friend, commands esteem even in those who have personal interests in opposing him. This honorable zeal of friendship has, in eye General Patterson at that time as they were ry age, attracted the veneration of mankind subsequently to take command of large and

apprehension, General Patterson to recrease the experiver Potomac into Maryland, and took away from that officer allof his regular troops and artillery, leaving him without a gui, and with but a single troop of volunteer cavalry. When sufficiently near, he took a high and with but a single troop of volunteer cavalry. When sufficiently near, he took a high and with but a single troop of volunteer cavalry. When sufficiently near, he took a high and the large source was marked by vacillation, and the looking around awhile, hopped to the altributed to the worst of causes. At that time ne one was safe from suspicion, and a line not not the diff of war preferred of dry oak in his mouth; and thus burdened, this kinglilly exercise several times he went his vary; but presently he returned to the line no one was safe, from suspicion, and a line in a presty large and heavy piece and his way; but presently he returned to the line is not the first of war preferred as it would seem for the purpose of test. nution ignorant of the art of war preferred to think that in unsatisfictory General was swayed by the worst micross. We are surprised that General Patterson should have submitted to these cruel imputations, but the vindication of to-day is sweetened by the particles and forbearance of the past. We see in the first place, that Patterson was recalled from his parsuit of Johnston, when he abandaned Harper's Ferry, by a preemptory or der from Soott, and; in the second place, we find his subsequent plan of operations overwheld. This plan shows, we think, that, the much abused General Patterson of 1861, had the Virginia campaign of any general at that just as they neared his ambush, Michel, with

> RECEIPTS TO GET INTO FORT LAFAYETTE Discouraging enlistment by asking intended volunteers to take a drink of South Street Doubting the originality of Old Abe's last

> oke. Calling in question Major General Butler's ability to take-whisky plain or a saradine By observing in reference to the Presi

dent's last call for men, that 'you wish he may get them.' Expressing disgust at the perrenial quiet Abressing disgust at the perturbate quote along the lines,
Disbelieving in the dislocation of the spinal vertebrace of the repellion.
Calling a loyal sutlers swindler and swear-

ing at the patriotism of a conscript.
Suggestion that a republican Congressman is lie ble to err er that a Massachusetts Senator's loyalty is like the cream of New York milk-only skin deop. """

The year 1864 was remarkable for the humber and destructiveness of its fires, both in the Old and the New Worlds. From statistics collected from the most reliable records, the total loss by burning in the United States is estimated at not less than \$50,000. 000. In the Northern States alone, during the month of July, which was memorable for ramonth of July which was membrated was con-sumed to the amount of upwards of \$5,000, 000, much of which comprised the must im-portant Government works and storehouses. together with volumble private manufactuing and business cetablishments.

Your real antiquarian thinks the coins of the ancients of more historical value than their literature.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL SHER. MAN AND GENERAL HAMPTON.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE Mississiff, in the Field, Feb. 24, 1865.— Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry Forces, C. S. A.: —General

—It is officially reported to me that our foraging parties are murdered after capture, and labelled "Death to all Foragers." One instance of a Lieutenant and seven men near Chesterville, and another of twenty "near a ravine, eighty rods from the main road," about three miles from Feasterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner.

I hold about one thousand prisoners cap-I hold about one thousand prisoners captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you, but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge, and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken by them simply results in the death of one of your Confederates.

Of course you cannot question my right to forage on the country. It is a war right as old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the civil-authorities will supply my requisition I will-forbid all foraging. But I find no civil au-thorities who was recorded to all of the thorities who can respond to calls for provisions or forage, and therefore must collect would no longer live under the same roof, directly of the people. I have no doubt this the occasion of much misbehavior on the my to judge or punish with wholesale mur-der. part of our men, but I cannot permit an ene-

Personally, I regret the bitter feelings engondered by this war, but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow, and made was inevitable, ought not in fairness to repreach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert our war right to forage, and my resolve to large as the feemoral artery that connects protect my foragers to the extent of life for them. life. I am, with respect, your obedient ser-

W. T. SHERMAN, (Signed) Major-General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, February 27, A.— General—Your communication of the 24th inst. reached me to day. In it you state that it has been officially reported that you state that it has been officially reported that you foraging parties were "murdered" after capture, and you'go on to say that you had "ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner."—

That is to say, you have ordered a number of Confederate soldiers to be "murdered."—

You havacteria your order in proper to be a superiments were tried to determine the safety of such an operation: Among other things, a ligature was tied firmly fur a few minutes round the connexion between them, so as to prevent the circulation of blood through the arrived from the two fainted away and loss all consciousness, and there were symptoms that the same officer would still the the same officer would still the same of the two fainted away and loss all consciousness, and there were symptoms that the same officer would still the same of the two fainted away and loss all consciousness, and there were symptoms that the same of the two fainted away and loss all consciousness, and there were symptoms that the circulation of blood through the arrived arrived and the same of the two fainted away and loss all consciousness, and there were symptoms that the circulation of blood through the arrived arrived arrived and the same of the two fainted arrived a

they should kill them. It is a part of the system of thieves whom you designate as foragers, to fire the dwellings of those citizens whom they have robbed. To check this inhuman system, which is justly executed by every civilized nation, I have directed my men to shoot down all of ferent person at the same time. One does your men who are caught burning houses.—

This order shall remain in ferce as long as the communicated to the other, although their

home, and to protect those who are dependent upon him. And from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country, who can fire a gaz would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are desolafing their land, burning their houses and in-

You are particular in defining and claiming "war rights." May I ask if you enumerate among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city without notice; to burn that city to the ground after, it had been surren-dered by the authorities, who claimed, tho in vain, that protection which is always ac-corded in civilized werfare to non-combatants; to fire the dwelling houses of citizens after robbing them, and to perpetrate even darker crimes than these, crimes too black to be mentioned?

Mentioned 1 a You have not ordered, the commission of these offenses against humanity and the rules of war : Xou fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning. After its surrender by the Muyor, who demanded protection to private proper-ty, you laid the whole city in ashes, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old mon and helpless women and children, who are likely to perish of starvation and exposure. Your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses, and in omore than one household there is an agony far more bitter

than that of death.

The Indian scalped his victim regardless of sex or age, but, with all his barbarity, he always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than

exeguted

I am yours, &c., WADE HAMPTON, Lieutenant General.

PUNNING ANECDOTE .- A grocer named Berry, sent his bill to an actor whom he tra-ded with on oredit; of course we need not say that he was a green grocer. The outraged, actor retured the following reply:

"You are a Goose Berry, and, have made a Mull Berry, in sending me your Bill Berry, before it was Due Berry, but I don't care.

a Straw Berry, only, if you do so again Berry, will kick your Rasp. Berry, until it is pawn or pladge for the payment of a debt.

Black Berry."

Tis a pity that some of our satrical writers, who are so fond of taking off things, us do it. Let us not wait for time or tide; only take off our taxes.

Present Condition of the Siamese Twens.

The Siamere Twins have been lost from public view for the last few years. It was well known of them that they had married two sisters, and settled down near Salisbury, in North Carolina, on a well stocked plantation. In addition to this, they have ample funds invested through their agent in New York. Through a North Carolina medical cantlemen now within curiling the set of the carolina and the set of the gentleman now within our lines, we had the other day an opportunity of minute and full other day an opportunity of minute and full particulars in regard to them. Ever bines the war began, they have continued to reside on their plantation, and lived in the same quiet and harmony as ever until within two years. Of course no one, ever thought of drafting them, and their negroes prospered, except that when out of temper from any cause, it was apt to work itself off in striking the first one that came to liand, from which the best escape was to keep out of the way. the best escape was to keep out of the way, The brothers probably never would have had any difficulty, but that their wives, though sisters, turned away their hearts, and children were the cause of this estrangement

Up to the time that each had five children, all prespered well anough, but one of them had a sixth, and this awake envy and jealousy to such a degree that the two sisters, not henow it seems, about fifty years of age, but one we believe, the smaller and feebler of the two, looks it is said, now fully ten years older than the other. They can turn back to back or face to face, but that is as far as the remarkable bond that unites them permits.— It is almost certain that should either die the other could not survive even for more than a few minutes, as there is an artery as

A few years since they corresponded with some of the leading surgical operators in Loudon, as to the possibility of the umbilious which unites them being cut, so that in case of the death of the one, the life of the other might be saved. At the request of the Lion-1865.—Major-General W. T. Sherman, U. S. don Surgeon, they visited that city, and many A.—General—Your communication of the experiments were tried to determine the

That is to say, you have of the same effect would follow to the terms, for the public voice even in your own country, where it seldom dares to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, if e of him who was first to faint. Should write surely agree with you in pronouncing the smaller and foebler die, it might be worth while making the experiment of operating, will surely agree with you in pronouncing the smaller and feebler die, it might be worth you guilty of marder, if your order is carried out.

Before dismissing this portion of your lettee other would be very small. Should, howter, I beg to assure you that for every soldier of mine murdered by you, I shall have executed at once two of yours, giving; in all cases, preference to any officers who may be in my hands.

Thould, now ever, the larger and more healthy, of the twin brothers die, there would seem absolutely no hope of saving the feebler of the two.

From all this it is evident, that though the connection between those two brothers is

In reference to the statement you make re- very remarkable and perfectly unique, it is garding the death of your foragers, I have only to say that I know nothing of it; that no orders given by me authorize the killing of prisoners after capture, and that I do not believe that any of my men killed any of yours, except under circumstances in which it was perfectly legitimate and proper that the was perfectly legitimate and proper that the was perfectly legitimate and proper that realize the idea of perfect friendship; the two being one, and each one two in thought and act." As to idea; being the same, this is by no menas more necessarily so than their sim-ilar education and habits would consistent This order shall remain in force as long as you disgrace the profession of arms, by allowing your men to destroy private dwellings.

"You say that I cannot, of course, question both. Even this is not necessarily the case, a right as old as history." I do not, sir, question this right. But there is a right older even than this, and one more inalignable, the right that every man has to defend his home, and to protect those who are dependant upon him. And from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country, delphia Ledger. delphia Ledger.

> CLIMATE AND CHARACTER. Nothing is so commoner than to hear persons talk of the warm blood of the South Europeans which is supposed to depend upon the warm climate, and there must produce violent outbursts of passions. This is used to explain the bloody revenge of the Corsicians. But the Hindoo, who lives in a far warmer climate than the Italian is brought forward as an instance of patience and resignation; while the Turk, who has come to Europe from warmer regions, is noted for his phlegmatic temperment. Is the Dutchman more passionate than the Norweign or Southman? and whence came the constitution of older times to sanguinary vindictiveness of older times to Scandinavia, may, even in the cold Iceland f It is imagined that mountaineers possess

more strength, or more energetic character, and a more warlike spirit, than the inhabit-ants of plains; the character of the latter is supposed to be softer. Thus it is thought the Norwegian and Swede are more energetic than the Dane. Mountain countries, per-haps, afford more numerous examples of ob-stinate, defences behind the cliffs of narrow valleys, but a man is not to be called more courageous because he has a good chield.— The soil of Denmark, bowever, has not sunk since that time when it sent out those com-batants who kept the population of the At-lantic and Mediterranean coasts in terror; always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors are absent.

In echelusion, I have only to request that whenever you have any of my men "disposed of," or "murdered," for the terms appear to be synonymous with you, you will let me know of it, in order that I may know what action to take in the matter. In the meantime I shall hold fifty-six of your men as hostings for those whom you have ordered to be time I shall hold fity-six of your men as hostages for those whom you have ordered to be being so intersected by the sen, and so free exequted.

I am yours, &c...

WADE HAMPTON, in the great indian Archipelago of the West Indies, communication is still entire, i. The cause of the earlier civilization in india and cause of the seather dynization in more and Egypt is sought in the great rivers Indus, Ganges, and Nile, which so greatly faciliate intercourse; but civilization did not exist on the largest rivers in the world, the South American Amazon and Plata, until the Europeans lought it.