LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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GAZETTE ALMANAC. 1862.

JULY.						AUGUST.					
Sunday		6	13	20	27	Sunday		3	10	17	24 31
Monday		7	14	21	28	Monday		4	11	18	25
Tuesday	1	8	15	22	29	Tuesday		5	12	19	26
Wed'sday	2	9	16	23	30	Wed'sday		6	13	20	27
Thursday	3	10	17	24	31	Thursday		7	14	21	28
Friday	4	11	18	25		Friday	1	8	15	22	29
Saturday	5	12	19	26		Saturday	2	9	16	23	30

SEPTEMBER.						OCTOBER.					
Sunday		7	14	21	28	Sunday		5	12	19	26
Monday	1	8	15	22	29	Monday		6	13	20	27
Tuesday	2	9	16	23	30	Tuesday		7	14	21	28
Wed'sday	3	10	17	24		Wed'sday	1	8	15	22	29
Thursday	4	11	18	25		Thursday	2	9	16	23	30
Friday	5	12	19	26		Friday	3	10	17	24	31
Saturday	6	13	20	27		Saturday	4	11	18	25	

NOVEMBER.						DECEMBER.					
Sunday		2	9	16	23 30	Sunday		7	14	21	28
Monday		3	10	17	24	Monday	1	8	15	22	29
Tuesday		4	11	18	25	Tuesday	2	9	16	23	30
Wed'sday		5	12	19	26	Wed'sday	3	10	17	24	31
Thursday		6	13	20	27	Thursday	4	11	18	25	
Friday		7	14	21	28	Friday	5	12	19	26	
Saturday	1	8	15	22	29	Saturday	6	13	20	27	

County Offices.

President Judge,
Hon. S. S. Woods, Lewistown.

Associate Judges,
Hon. Elijah Morrison, Wayne township.
" James Turner, Lewistown.

Sheriff,
C. C. Stanbarger, Esq.

Deputy Sheriff,
D. D. Mutthersbough, Esq.

Prothonotary, Clerk of Common Pleas, &c.
Henry J. Walters, Esq.

Register and Recorder and Clerk of Orphans' Court,
Samuel Barr, Esq.

Treasurer,
Robert W. Patton, Esq.

Commissioners,
Richeson Bratton, Esq., Bratton township.
Samuel Brower, Esq., Decatur township.
John McDowell, Jr., Esq., Armagh township.

Commissioner's Clerk—George Frysinger.

Deputy Surveyor,
George H. Swigart, of Oliver township.

Coroner,
George Miller, Esq., Lewistown.

Mercantile Appraiser,
John L. Porter, Lewistown.

Auditors,
Henry Snyder, of Granville township.
Abram Garver, of Oliver "
H. C. Vanzant, of Decatur "

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Trains leave Lewistown station as follows:

	WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
Through Express,	5 10 a. m.	11 1 p. m.
Fast Line,	5 45 p. m.	3 24 a. m.
Mail,	3 36 p. m.	10 41 a. m.
Local Freight,	5 50 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Fast Freight,	11 1 p. m.	2 28 a. m.
Through Freight,	9 30 p. m.	9 50 p. m.
Express Freight,	10 25 a. m.	2 55 p. m.
Coal Train,	12 40 p. m.	7 10 a. m.

D. E. ROBESON, Agent.

☞ Galbraith's Omnibuses convey passengers to and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

THE RELIEF FUND.

AS the action of the Relief Board does not seem to be fully comprehended, frequent applications for relief being made in person or by letter to the undersigned, he deems it proper to state that payments will be temporarily renewed to those formerly on the list on presentation of certificate signed by not less than three known taxpayers, stating ing that the applicant has not received sufficient from her husband or other support, to enable her, together with her own industry, to make a living for herself and family, and giving reasons for such inability. This is intended for the benefit of all *really in need*, and for no others.

The orders issued under this regulation are continued only until the troops are again paid off.

Blank certificates can be procured from those who have heretofore distributed orders.

GEORGE FRYSINGER,
Secretary of Relief Board.
Lewistown, June 18, 1862.

GEO. W. ELDER,

Attorney at Law,

Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties. my26

Kishacoquillas Seminary,

AND

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE third Session of this Institution will commence April 24, 1862.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage received during the previous Session, the proprietor has been induced to refit the buildings and grounds to render them most comfortable and convenient for students.

He has also secured the assistance of Rev S. McDonald, formerly tutor of Princeton University, and well known in this part of the country as an able scholar and devoted Christian. A competent music teacher has also been engaged.

mh26 S. Z. SHARP, Principal.

Jacob C. Blymyer & Co.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

LEWISTOWN, PA.

☞ Flour and Grain of all kinds purchased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having storehouses and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands.

Stove Coal, Limeburners Coal, Plaster, Fish and Salt always on hand.

Grain can be insured at a small advance on cost of storage. no22

CLOTHS FOR GENTS' SUITS.

SPRING Style Cassimeres,
Fashionable Vestings,
Tweeds and Cassimeres for boys,
Fine Black Cloths for Coats,
Doeskins, Finest Blacks,
Linen and other Shirt Bosoms,
as well as a complete assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for men and boys, at
ap30 GEO. BLYMYER'S.

SAPONIFIER!

The Family Soap Maker!

ALL Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP *by using* SAPONIFIER.

☞ Directions accompanying each box.

Soap is as easily made with it, as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees—

Pa. Salt Manufacturing Co,
feb12 1y No. 127 Walnut street Phila.

NATRONA COAL OIL!

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE.

and equal to any Kerosene.

WHY *buy* an explosive oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect oil?

Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 127 Walnut Street, Phila.
February 12, 1862. 1y

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
Philadelphia,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 26, 1862–1y.

LEWISTOWN BAKERY,

West Market Street, nearly opposite the Jail.

CONRAD ULLRICH, JR. would respectfully inform his old customers and citizens generally that he continues the Baking of

BREAD, CAKES, &c.,

at the above stand, where those articles can be procured fresh every day.

Families desiring Bread, &c. will be supplied at their dwellings in any part of town. Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and all other kinds of cake, of any size desired, baked to order at short notice.

Lewistown, February 26, 1862–1y

AMBROTYPES

AND

MELAINOTYPES,

The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS TRUTHFULNESS, BEAUTY OF FINISH, and DURABILITY. Prices varying according to size and quality of frames and Cases.

Room over the Express Office.
Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

E. FRYSINGER,

LEWISTOWN, PA.,

Corner of Market and Brown Streets,

RIGHT OPPOSITE FRANK'S STORE,

Always has on hand for sale,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, TOBACCO BOXES AND MATCHES,

Which he feels satisfied he can offer at prices which cannot be beat.

Tobacco has advanced, but he is still able to sell the

Dog Leg at	60	cts per lb.
Celebrated Union Congress	56	" "
Twist	56	" "
Navy Cavendish	56	" "
Dewberry Cavendish	50	" "
Sun Fish	50	" "
Patrick Henry Congress	44	" "
Sauen Cavendish	35	" "
Cut and Dry, No. 1	24	" "
" " " No. 2	20	" "
Killikinick	40	" "
Lynchburg	36	" "
Cigar Shorts	12	" "

Matches, 25 cents per gross.

Call, examine, take a chew, and if you don't like the goods or find fault with the prices you need not buy.

N. B. Pipes from 2 for a cent to 50 cents apiece.

Lewistown, August 13, 1862.

Large Stock of Furniture on Hand.

A. FELIX is still manufacturing all kinds of Furniture. Young married persons and others that wish to purchase Furniture will find a good assortment on hand, which will be sold cheap for cash, or country produce taken in exchange for same. Give me a call, on Valley street, near Black Bear Hotel. feb 21

100 DOZEN Coal Oil Chimneys, Wicks, Brushes, &c., for sale at city wholesale prices to retailers, by
mh12 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

PRIME Sugar Cured Hams—the Excelsior Hams, for sale at A. FELIX'S.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

LONG stories and paper recommendations are of no account. I am at present engaged in building

PELTON'S PATENT HORSE POWERS,

two sizes, one for four and one for six horses. It is supposed to be better than any other kind made here or elsewhere. I have obtained from the patentee authority to make and sell in all of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna, and to prosecute all those who make, use, or vend to others to use, in the district described. Those interested will take notice of this. I expect soon to build a

NEW THRESHER,

which will thresh 40 bushels of wheat per hour, or 80 bushels of oats. Please call and examine for yourselves before you buy from others. I also continue the

CASTING & FINISHING

of any kind of machinery of Iron, Brass or wrought Iron, as usual. Having a large lot of patterns, and a first class pattern maker at work in the shop, I am prepared to fill almost any kind of an order, either for castings or patterns.

BULL PLOUGHS,

aide hill and bar share Ploughs, THRESHERS with Shakers, Horse Powers, Saw Mill Cranks, and various other castings on hand ready for sale.

All work sold as good, which proves defective, to be made good. THOMPSON & STONE authorized to sell. JOHN R. WEEKES,
Lewistown, July 30, 1862. Agent.

NATHANIEL KENNEDY'S STORE,

In the Odd Fellows' Hall.

A Very Choice Assortment of Old Liquors.

I OFFER for sale all the liquors, late the stock of John Kennedy, dec'd., embracing prime French Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Gin, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, and Scotch Ale. Hotel keepers are requested to call.

☞ Physicians can always obtain a *pure article for the sick.*

ALSO,

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Hardware, Cedar ware, always on hand; Shoulders, Hams, Fish, Herring, Shad, and Mackerel; Dried Beef of a most excellent quality; with Boots and Shoes in great variety. All the goods will be sold very low. N. KENNEDY.
Lewistown, January 15, 1861.

The Old Blymyer Corner.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED.

GEORGE BLYMYER

HAS just opened a choice lot of Rich styles of Silk Grenadines, Black & White Check Silks, cheap Plain and Figured Black Silks, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase a good silk at a low price, would find it to their advantage to examine his stock. Also,

Black Stella Shawls with Broche Borders, Laces, Ribbons, Straw and Millinery Goods, Collars, Undersleeves, Gloves, &c., Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Also, just opened, a small lot of White Plaid French Organdies, a very scarce and desirable article, suitable for evening dresses.
Lewistown, April 30, 1862–tf

WILLIAM LIND,

has now open

A NEW STOCK OF

Cloths, Cassimeres

AND

VESTINGS,

which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable styles. ap19

TIN WARE! TIN WARE!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS in want of Tin Ware will find it to their advantage to purchase of J. B. Selheimer, who will sell them a better article, and as cheap if not cheaper than they can purchase it in any of the eastern cities. Call and see his new stock
Lewistown, April 23, 1862–1y.

DR. J. LOCKE, DENTIST.

OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown, adjoining F. G. Franciscus' Hardware Store. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office the first Monday of each month to spend the week. my31

NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HEADQUARTERS for Brooms, Buckets, and Fish.

100 dozen Brooms, 100 dozen Buckets.
25 bbls and half bbls Shad.
75 " " Herring.
50 " No. 2 Mackerel, assorted packages.
40 " 1 " "
25 " 3 " "

Wholesale and Retail.
MARKS & WILLIS' Steam Mill.
Lewistown, May 7, 1862.

CARPETINGS, comprising every style of the newest patterns and designs in Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Imperial Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpeting. Also, Stair Carpetings, Rag Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, &c., at GEO. BLYMYER'S.

THE MINSTREL.

"NEVER MIND."

What's the use of always fretting,
At the trials we shall find
Ever strewn along our pathway?
Travel on, and 'Never Mind.'

Travel onward, working, hoping,
Cast no lingering glance behind
At the trials once encountered,
Look ahead, and 'Never Mind.'

What is past is past forever,
Let all fretting be resigned,
It will never help the matter,
Do your best, and 'Never Mind.'

And if those who might befriend you,
Whom the ties of Nature bind,
Should refuse to do their duty,
Look to Heaven, and 'Never Mind.'

Friendly words are often spoken,
When the feelings are unkind,
Take them for their real value,
Pass them by, and 'Never Mind.'

Fate may threaten, clouds may lower,
Enemies may be combined,
If your trust in God is steadfast,
He will help you, 'Never Mind.'

THERE'S MUSIC IN THE AIR.

There's music in the air,
When the infant morn is nigh,
And faint its blush is seen
On the bright and laughing sky.
Many a harp's ecstatic sound,
With its thrill of joy profound,
Whilst we list enchanted there
To the music in the air.

There's music in the air,
When the noontide's sultry beam
Reflects a golden light
On the distant mountain stream.
When beneath some grateful shade,
Sorrow's aching head is laid—
Sweetly to the spirit there
Comes the music in the air.

There's music in the air,
When the twilight's gentle sigh,
Is lost on evening's breast,
As its pensive beauties die.
Then, O then the loved ones gone,
Wake the pure celestial song—
Angel voices greet us there
In the music of the air.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Peter Francisco.

The present century has known many men of extraordinary physical strength, among whom we may cite William Thompson of Chicago, who lately won a prize of $200 for lifting no less a weight than 2106 pounds; Dr. Winship, who can shoulder a 219 pound barrel of flour; Prof. Day, of Florida, once fined $500 by the circuit court of Lauderdale county, for throwing a Mustang pony and his rider over a ten rail fence; and Thomas Topham, said to be the strongest man in modern England.

The latter has performed, in public, feats evincing an almost superhuman strength; such as rolling up a pewter dish of seven pounds as a man rolls up a sheet of paper; holding a pewter quart at arm's length, and squeezing the sides together like an eggshell; and lifting two hundred weight with his little finger, and moving it gently over his head. On one occasion he broke a rope fastened to the floor, that would sustain twenty hundred weight, and lifted an oak table six feet long with his teeth, though half a hundred weight was attached to it. He also struck a round bar of iron, one inch in diameter, against his naked arm, and at one stroke, bent it like a bow; and his head being placed on one chair and his feet on another, he held upon his body four heavy men whom he heaved at pleasure.

None of these modern Sampsons, however, have earned so extended a fame as that giant of the Western Hemisphere, Peter Francisco. Having lived in the stormy days of the Revolution, and performed deeds of extraordinary valor as a soldier, he has been looked upon by many as a hero, and his name used as a synonym for bodily vigor and manly endurance.

He was born in Portugal, subsequently taken to Ireland, and while yet a boy brought by a sea captain to this country. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he joined the army and was in active service during the whole contest.

Such was his strength and personal bravery that no enemy could resist him.—He wielded a sword, the blade of which was five feet in length as though it had been a feather, and every one who came in contact with him paid the forfeit of his life. At Stony Point he was one of the 'forlorn hope' which was advanced to cut away the abattis, and next to Major Gibbon, was the first man to enter the works. At Brandywine and Monmouth he exhibited the most fearless bravery, and nothing but his inability to write prevented his promotion to a commission. Transferred to the South, he took part in most of the engagements in that section, and more than once exhibited, in a striking manner, his remarkable self-confidence and courage.

On one occasion he defended himself successfully, by strategy and prowess, against nine British troopers; and during an attack upon a dwelling near which he was resting, he killed two assailants, a soldier and a mounted dragoon, who came suddenly upon him.

Francisco possessed a finely developed frame. He was six feet one inch in height, and he had been known to shoulder readily a cannon weighing eleven hundred pounds. He could carry a man of 109 pounds on his right arm, and lift him up and down in the air, as ordinary people sport with children. His wife was a woman of medium size, but he could easily bear her about the room at arms length, and could carry her up and down stairs on one arm. He would lift a barrel of cider by the chimes, and take long draughts from the bung without any apparent exertion; but it must not be supposed from this latter feat that he was an intemperate man; on the contrary, he was universally respected for his abstemious and frugal habits. Although uneducated, he was a person of strong natural sense, and of a kind, amiable disposition—it is said that his strength was never used to the injury of any one except for self defence, or for the protection of others. He died in 1836, and was buried in the public burying ground at Richmond with military honors.

Death of a Butcher from a Fly Bite.—A butcher named Bell died at New Albany under the following peculiar circumstances: Some time during the afternoon he was engaged in skinning a cow, which had died of some unknown disease. While thus engaged he was bitten on the arm by a fly, which had been feeding on the carcass. The bite excited no attention at the time, but soon began to swell and inflame, and became very painful. The swelling rapidly extended to all parts of the body, and at an early hour on the third day after he died in great agony.

Strong Argument *vs* Strong Butter.

'Why is it my son, that when you drop your bread and butter, it is always the butter side down?'

'I don't know. It oughtn't to, ought it? The strongest side ought to be up, and this is the strongest butter I have ever seen.'

'Hush up; it is some of your aunt's churning.'

'Did she churn it? The lazy thing.'

'What, your aunt?'

'No, this here butter. To make the poor old woman churn it, when it was strong enough to churn itself.'

'Hush, Zeb, I've eat a great deal worse in the most aristocratic houses.'

'Well, people of rank ought to eat it.'

'Why people of rank?'

'Cause it's rank butter.'

'You varmint, you! what makes you talk so smart?'

'Cause the butter has taken the skin off my tongue.'

'Zeb, don't lie! I can't throw away the butter.'

'I'll tell you what to do with it—keep it to draw blisters. You ought to see the flies keel over as soon as they touch it.'

The Destruction of the Ram Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The Navy Department is in receipt of voluminous despatches from Admiral Farragut, among which are the following:

Flag-Ship Hartford,
BATON ROUGE, August 7, 1862.

SIR: It is the happiest moment of my life that I am enabled to inform the Department of the destruction of the ram Arkansas, not because I held the ironclad in such terror, but because the community did. On the 4th inst. I sent the Tennessee up to Baton Rouge with provisions for Commodore Porter and the gunboats stationed at that place. On the night of the 5th she returned with information that the enemy had made a combined attack on Baton Rouge by the ram and two gunboats—the Webb and Music—and calling for assistance. At daylight the Hartford was under weigh for this place, with orders for the other vesels to follow me as fast as they got ready. I arrived here to-day at 12 M., in company with the Brooklyn, Westfield, Clinton, Jackson, and Sciota.

I had sent the Cayuga up before me, agreeably to a request of General Butler, in consequence of the guerillas firing into some of his transports. On my arrival, I was informed by Commander W. D Porter that yesterday morning, at two o'clock, the enemy's forces, under General Breckinridge attacked General Williams, drove in his pickets, etc. General Williams having had ample warning, all was prepared for him. The fight was continued with great energy on both sides until ten o'clock A. M., by which time the enemy had been driven back two or three miles; but unfortunately the gallant General Williams, while cheering on his men, received a minie ball through the heart.

Gen. Williams had informed Lieut. Commanding Ransom the evening before, of his plans, and requested him not to fire a gun until he notified him; and when he did so, our gunboats Kineo and Katahdin opened with fine effect, throwing their shells directly in the midst of the enemy, producing great dismay and confusion among them. Lieut. Ransom had an officer on the State House, which overlooked the adjacent country, and could direct the fire of every shell.

As soon as the enemy was repulsed, Commander Porter went up the stream after the ram Arkansas, which was lying about five miles above, apparently afraid to take her share in the conflict, according to the preconcerted plan. As he came within gunshot he opened on her, and probably soon disabled some of her machinery or stearing apparatus, for she became unmanageable, continuing, however, to fire her guns at the Essex. Commander Porter says he took advantage of her presenting a weak front towards him, and loaded a gun with incendiary shell. After his first discharge of this projectile, a gush of fire came out of her side, and from that moment it was discovered that she was on fire, which he continued his exertions to prevent from being extinguished. They backed her ashore, and made a line fast, which soon burnt, and she swung off into the river, where she continued to burn until she blew up, with a tremendous explosion, thus ending the career of the last iron-clad ram of the Mississippi.

There were many persons on the banks of the river witnessing the fight, in which they anticipated a triumph for Secession; but on the return of the Essex not a soul was to be seen.

I will leave a sufficient force of gunboats here to support the army, and will return to morrow to New Orleans, and depart immediately for Ship island, with a light heart that I have left no bug-bear to torment the communities of the Mississippi in my absence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer Comd'g W. G. Block. Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Com. Porter's despatch to Com. Farragut is thus given:

'Sir: This morning at 8, I steamed up the river, and at 10 A. M. attacked the rebel ram Arkansas, and blew her up.—There is not now a fragment of her left.'

Lieuts. Ransom and Roe, and Commander W. D. Porter, each give a circumstantial account of the affair. Roe sayes that the enemy are still hovering in the rear of this place, Baton Rouge.

Information is received that, in addition to the six thousand rebel troops already in the vicinity, four thousand are approaching from Manchac, and others from Vicksburg.

I keep in constant communication with the commander in chief of the troops here, ready to open fire when and where he may desire. Porter says the Arkansas had a crew of one hundred and eighty men, and mounted ten guns, six 8-inch and four-50-pound rifles. The gunboat Essex, commanded by him, mounts seven guns, and had only forty men on duty at the time of our going into action.

The following is the rebel account of the Arkansas, as submitted to the Secretary of the Navy by Admiral Farragut:

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, NEW ORLEANS, August 10.

SIR: Since forwarding the reports of Liutenants Fairfax, Ransom, and Roe, we have picked up a number of prisoners from the ram Arkansas, all of whom I have catechized very closely. They agree very well respecting her exit from the Yazoo and her passing the fleets. They also agree as to the number killed and wounded on each of these occasions, making in all eighteen killed and a large number wounded. At Vicksburg they plated the deck with iron, and fortified her with cotton inside. She then came down in command of Lieut. H. K. Stevens, Brown having taken sick at Vicksburg—with the intention of making a combined attack with General Breckinridge upon Baton Rouge; but her port engine broke down. They repaired her in the course of the day, and went out to meet the Essex. The next morning they saw her coming up, but the starboard engine gave way, and they ran her ashore, she being perfectly unmanageable. They say that when the gunboats were seen coming up and the Essex commenced firing, the captain set the ram on fire, and told the crew to run ashore. They also state that the gunboats Webb and Music were sent for to tow her up the river, but they did not arrive, and neither of them had been seen.

Partial Destruction of the Town of Donaldsonville, La.

Admiral Farragut, also under date of August 10, thus addresses the Secretary of the Navy:

'SIR: I regret to inform the Department that at the town of Donaldsonville, on the Mississippi, they have pursued a uniform practice of firing upon our steamers passing up and down the river. I sent a message to the inhabitants that if they did not discontinue this practice I would destroy their town. The last time I passed up to Baton Rogue, to the support of the army, I anchored about six miles above Donaldsonville, and heard them fire upon the vessels comming up—first upon the Sallie Robinson, and next upon the Brooklyn. In the latter case they made a mistake, and it was so quickly returned that they ran away. The next night they fired again, upon the St. Charles. I therefore ordered them to send their women and children out of the town, as I certainly intended to destroy it on my way down the river, and I fulfilled my promise to a certain extent. I burned down the hotels and wharf buildings; also, the dwelling house and other buildings of a Mr. Philip Sandy, who is said to be a captain of guerillas. He fired upon our men, but they brought him off. We also brought off