# ACAMES DUCA THE SEMIET.

## A family Paper--- Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Science, Art, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1863.

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THE WAYNESBURG MESSENGER.

R. W. JONES & JAMES S. JENNINGS

WAYNESBURG, GREENE CO., PA.

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Sept. 11, 1861—1y.

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Toffice in the "Wright IIc. se," East Door. Collections, &c., will receive prompt attention. Waynesburg, April 23, 1862—ly.

DAVID CRAWFORD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Main Street, East and nearly opposite the Bank, Waynesburg, Pa., July 30, 1862.—1y.

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D. R. P. HUSS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENNA.,

AS received from the War Department at Washington city. D. C., official copies of the several laws passed by Congress, and all the necessary Forms and Instructions for the prosecution and collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, due discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphanchildren, widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, witch business, tupon due notice] will be attended to promptly, and accurately, if entrusted to his care.

Office in the old Bank Building.—April 8, 1863. ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENNA.,

G. W. G. WADDELL. ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OFFICE in Campbell's Row epposite the Hamilton House, Wayneshurg, Penns. Business of all hinds solicited. Has received official copies of all these passed by Congress, and other necessary instructions for the collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, use discharged and disabled soldiers, widows, Orphan children, &c.. which husiness if intrusted to his care will be procaptly suended to. May 12, '63.

#### PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. G. CROSS

WOULD very respectfully tender his services as a WHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, to the people or Waynestoff and vicinity. He hopes by a due appreciation of human life and health, and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Waynesburg. January 8, 1862.

DR. A. J. HGGY

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Waynesburg and vicinity, as a Physician and Surgeon. Office apposite the Rapublican office. He hopes by a due appreciation of the laws of human life and health, so native medication, and strict attention to husiness, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. April 9, 1862.

#### DREGS.

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#### MERCHANTS.

WM. A. PORTER, Whoseste and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Dome c Dry Goods, Greceries, Notions, &c., Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—1y.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware and notions, in the Hamilton House, opposite the Gourt House, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—17. MINOR & CO.,

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Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Gro ceries, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Green House, Main street.

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JOSEPH YATER, Dealer in Grootries and Confectionories, Notions, Medicines, Perfuseries, Liverpool Ware, &c., Blass of all since, and Git Moulding and Looking Glass Plates. H. Tonis paid for good enting Apples. dept. 11, 1861—1y.

JOHN MUNNELL,

TOURDET.

DUNN & DOWNEY.

### Miscellaneous.

A HINDOO SACRIFICE.

fice of a Hindoo woman, on the funeral pile of her husband, is an ex-Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where her parents now reside:

CALCUTTA, June 18. I open my letter, my dearest light fagots and straw, with some friends, to tell you I have witnessed combustible rosin, were then put one of the most extraordinary and horrid scenes ever performed by human beings, namely: the self immolation of a woman on the funeral then applied the fire to the head of my mind, that years will not efface. stantly on fire. The multitude Christian land and instructed in the from the pile. I hope and trust this Christian religion.

compose myself sufficiently to relate struggle. Her feet and arms were it. Last night I could not close my not confined; and after the straw eyes, nor could I drive this martyred and fagots were burnt, we saw them woman from my recollection. I am in the same condition she had placed almost sick to-day, and I am sure them. you will not wonder at it. But this ceremony is so much celebrated, and by my countrymen so much doubted, that I was resolved to see if such American women bestow upon dress "deeds could be." I have seen; and to few know how to prepare a simple the universe would not induce me to toilet with taste. To be well dressed be present on a similar occasion-I means, with most, to wear rich macannot realize what I have seen-it terial made up in gorgeous style, seems like a horrible dream.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, this woman was brought in a palanquin, to the place of sacrifice. It is on the banks of the Ganges, only dressed is only to have attire suited two miles from Calcutta. Her husband had been previously brought to made in a becoming manner. This the river to expire, His disorder attire may be a shilling calico or a was hydrophobia-[think of the rich silk, and yet in either, if it is agony this must have occasioned him.] He had now been dead twenty-four hours, and no person could dressed. Where household duties prevail on the wife to save herself.— bave to be performed, and the care She had three children, whom she committed to the care of her mother. A woman, called to be undertaker, was preparing the pile. It was composed of bamboo, firwood, oils, rosin and a kind of flax, altogether very combustible. It was elevated above the ground, I should say twenty inches, and supported by strong stakes. The dead body was lying on a rude couch, very near, covered with a white cloth. The oldest child a boy of seven years, who was to light the pile, was standing near the corpse. The woman sat perfectly unmoved during all the preparations; apparently at prayer, and counting a string of beads, which she held in her hand. She was just thirty years old: her husband twenty-seven years oluer.

The government threw every obstacle in the way of this precedure. They were not strong enough to resort to violent measures to prevent this abominable custom. Nothing but our religion can abolish it, and I do not believe there is a single particle of Christianity in the breast of a single native in all India.

These obstacles delayed the ceremony until five o'clock, when the permit from one of the chief judges arrived. Police officers were stationed to prevent anything like compulsion, and to secure the woman, at the last moment, should she desire it. The corpse was now placed on the ground, in an upright posture, and clean linen crossed round the head, and around the waist, Holy water was then thrown over it by the child. and afterward oil by the Brahmins. it was then placed upon the pile, upon the left side. The woman now left the palanquin, and walked into

the river, supported by her brothers, who were agitated and required more support than herself. She was divested of all her ornaments; her bair hanging dishevelled about her face, which expressed perfect resignation. Her forehead and feet were stained with a deep red. She bathed in the river, and drank a little water, which was the only nourishment she received after her husband's death. An oath was administered by the attending Brahmins, which is done by putting the hand in holy water, and repeating from the Shaster a few lines. The oath was given seven times. I forgot to sav the child received an oath before the corpse was removed. The brothers also prayed over the body, and sprinkled themselves with consecrated water. She then adjusted her own dress, which consisted of long clothes wrapped about her form and partly over her head, but not so as to conceal her face. She had in her hand a little box containing parting gitts, which she presented to her

brothers, and to the Brahmins, with

the greatest composure. Red strings

were then fastened round her wrists.

Her child now put a little rice in her mouth, which was the last thing she received. She raised her eyes to Heaven several times during the river ceremonies, which occupied ten or twenty minutes. She took no notice of her shild, having taken leave

of her husband, then, unaided. she passed three times around the pole confined the whole; all this was done by her brothers. The child sacrifice has made an impression on both parents. The whole was inpoor victim expired immediately.— This event is so recent, I can hardly She undoubtedly died, without one

> DRESSING WITH TASTE. It is strange that with all the time and with all the usual accessories of lace and jevelry, to add to the magnificence of general effect. Never was a greater mistake. To be well adapted to the conditions we have mentioned, a woman may be well of children devolves upon the mistress of a house, a next dress, fitted gracefully to the person is much better for morning wear than the faded remains of a more pretentious costume. Nothing looks more forlorn than to see a would-be lady performing houshold offices, of not the most refined character, in an old torn or a dirty siik dress, or a soiled draggled wrapper. One of the secrats in dressing well is to dress appropriately; another, to be careful of details, the miniutive of the toilet Indeed, a lady, who is particular about these minor matters can hardly ever be said to be ill dressed, as this delicate refinement will not only excuse faults, but naturally show itself in the good taste which will guide her selection, no matter how small the cost may be. Some persons have an extreme horror of being "caught," as they call it, in a morning dress.— Why they should be so sensitive on this point it is difficult to say. If it is clean, and adapted to the work in which they are engaged, there is no shame in wearing it, and, above all, it ought to be remembered that no attire is good enough for the family which is not good enough for mere acquaintances who may chauce to lukeky individuals are, at a small

THE DEATH OF GEN. BARKSDALE. A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from the battle-field of Get-

other there is none.

real cause for mortification, in the

tysburg, July 6th, says . The following particulars of the death of the noted rebel General William Barksdale bave just been communicated to me. Lieut. Col. shot. The spot was about a quarter and Colonel Livingston, with his party of stretchbearers was once driven in by rebel scouts, but on a second attempt was so fortunate as to be suc-

The body of the General was found; life was not extinct, but his wound was a mortal one. He was lifted upon the stretcher, and being a very heavy person, eight men were re quired to bear his weight. He declared with his last breath that he was proud of the cause he died in fighting for; proud of the manner in which he received his death wound ; that the rebels were invincible, and although repulsed to-day, they were sure of victory on the morrow. He left with Col. Livingston his watch, pocket-book, and a few other trinkets, to be sent to his friends in Mississip-

Governor Harding says that Brigham Young is probably the richest man in Anerica. The whole of senses rated rise man placed by the the proper time of the year, immense and, after the feneral all metined to the purpose time of the year, immense and, after the feneral all metined to meridian; and eld a new waters to the pile, and best share of the harvest belonging to the occasion; and there they inded may seem with lowly seveness ever the fact the Lord, i. e. his prophet Brigham.

RICH BEGGARS.

There are multitudes of instances death. pile. She now seemed excited by of beggars who, amid squalor, rags, enthusiasm; some said of a religious | and dirt, utterly miserable, contrive nature, others, of affection for the to amass considerable sums of money. town of Dumfries we can mention on The following account of the sacri- dead. I do not pretend to say what For obvious reasons, they generally excellent authority; a son of his motive actuated her, but she stepped | conceal their wealth during life, and up 'the pile with apparent delight, it is only when the breath is out of ty, (Latin,) in the University of Edtract of a letter from a young lady unassisted by any one, and threw their body that the golden hypocrisy inburgh, under the care of the presin Calcutta, to her friends in this herself by the side of the body, clasp- is discovered. Usually the hoarded country. The writer is a native of ing his neck with her arm. The coins are found sewn up in rags or corpse was in the most horrid putrid straw beds, or otherwise hid in holes state. She put her face close to his; and corners; it is only in a few ina cord was slightly passed over both, stances that the beggar ventures to invest his money in a bank. Chamber's Book of Days, in discussing the upon the pile, and a strong bamboo subject, reports a few instances of this class of people. We quote:

"Among the many recorded examples of rich beggars have been pile of her husband. The dreadful of the pile which was to consume Daniel Eagle, who begged for thirty little boy who was with him when he which was never entered by any I thank God that I was born in a shouted, but not a groan was heard one but himself, and never cleaned during the whole period. After his death coins to the value of twenty- office, but no sooner did her eye five pounds sterling were found.

Margaret Coles, who died in wretched filth in St. Giles's, at the

Margaret Everett, an equally sqalid beggar, who left one hundred and fifty pounds behind her.

Etsher Davis, who died in London at the advanced age of one hundred orders not to go near the river for of certain vague apprehensions, un- rendezvous will be informed of the and three, and who, for thirty years, fear he might be drowned. Instead definable misgivings, and anxious sushad the double chances of a street beggar and a parish pauper. She eft one hundred and sixty pounds.

Mary Wilkiuson, beggar and bone-

ty-three pounds in silver.

Francis Beet, whose bed and rickess than eight hundred pounds.

character about a century ago, who wore a long beard, and had not lain in a bed for fifty years; he left three thousand pounds, and with it a will, by which he bequeathed all the money to certain widows and or-

Foreign countries are not without instances of like kind. Witness the case of Dandon, of Berlin, who died in 1812. He was competent to teach as a professor of languages during the day, and went out begging at night. After his death, twenty thousand crowns were found secreted under the floor of his room. He had refused to see a brother for thirtyseven years, because he once sent him a letter without prepaying the postage.

This Dandon, however, was an example rather of the miser than of the beggar, popularly so considered Some beggars have been remarkable quite as much for their eccentrioity as for the amount of money they left behind them.

Such was the case of William Stevenson, who died at Kilmarnock, on the 17th day of July, 1817. Although favor you with their society. It is bred a mason, the greater part of much better to be caught in a plain his life was spent as a beggar.morning-dress than to be caught About the year 1787, he and his wife very much over-dressed, as some un- separated, making this strange agreement-that whichever of them was evening party. In one case there is the first to propose a re-union should torfeit one hundred pounds to the other. According to the statements in the Scotch papers, there is no evidence that they ever saw each other again. In 1815, when about eightyfive years old, Stevenson was seize with an incurable disease, and was

confined to his bed. A few days before his death, feeling his end to be near, he sent for a baker, and ordered twelve dozen Charles E. Livingston, of New York, burist-cakes, a large quantity of su-A. A. G. on Major Gen. Doubleday's gared bissuits, and a good supply of staff, on the night of Thursday, July wine and spirits. He next sent for 3d, went out in the extreme front to a joiner, and instructed him to make discover if possible the body, he hav- a good, sound, dry, roomy, 'comforting been informed by a prisoner of able coffin. Next he summoned a the locality where Barksdale was grave digger, whom he requested to select a favorable spot in the churchof a mile in advance of our pickets, yard of Riccarton, and there dig a released were furnished with accomroomy and comfortable grave. This odations for transits to Richmond, done, he ordered an old woman who attended him, to go to a certain nook, and bring him out nine pounds, to pay all these preliminary expenses; assuring her that she was remembered in his will.

mond they were closely imprisoned Shortly after this he died. and treated as most of our prisoners neighbor came in to search for his have been before them. wealth, which had been shrouded in much mystery. In one bag was Touching War Incident .- A letfound large silver pieces, such as dolter from Dechard, Tenn, says.-Near lars and half dollars, crowns and this place resides a lady who has half-crowns; in a heap of musty two sons in the rebel army, who one rags was found a collection of guinday last week, passed through her yard in a line of skirmishers in eas and seven-shilling pieces; and in a box were found bonds of various General Bragg's army. About fifamounts, including one for three teen minutes after two other sons in hundred pounds—giving altogether our army, im an Illinois regiment, a sum of about nine hundred pounds. passed the house with their regiment. She had not seen some of A will was also found, bequeathing them for several years, and now twenty pounds to the old woman, and most of the remainder to distant met two in pursuit of the other two, relations, setting saids sufficient to fifteen minutes in the rear only, give a feast to all the baggars who brother against brother. of her temale triends and chi'dren Mormon tribe pay to him at the rate chose to come and see his body 'lie easily is the morning. A little cup of about \$40 per head annually. At in state.' The inflat was immense; Infancy is the day-dawn; youth is the sun rising; full growth is the sun's meridian; and old age is the setting gan.

dance with the solemn season of

One curious circumstance regarding a beggar connected with the passed through the class of Humanient Professor, 1863, Mr. Phillans."

A SAD CASE.

Night before last a scene tock place at the Mayor's office that brought tears to the eyes of those who, aroustomed to the sight of hman misery, seldom weep. On the floor of the office lay the clothes of young Hobel! who was drowned on Wednesday, they having been brought there by a years in London, and lived in a room was drowned, and who had taken them there, not knowing where his mother lived. About dark, a poor but respectable woman entered the catch sight of the bundle of clothes than recognizing them she threw he wished, he never would have at- without delay to the commanding age of one hundred and one, and in hour her shricks rent the air, and whose hovel was found thirty pounds her poor grief-laden heart seemed as her sad story. She was the mother career of cruelty, vice and crime. of John Hobell. She had sent him Frequently, long before an atta to look after work, giving him strict tient admits he is under the influence and organized. Commandants of of going in search of work he had picions as to the sane character of the regiment. They will lose no gone to the river and her worst angrubber, whose rags of clothing conturn of her absent son, when becommisgivings as to the healthy condicated three hundred pounds in ingalarmed, she had started out in tion of the mind often induce the Alice Bond, who had risen to the office in hopes of hearing of him. - pain, and choking with anguish, lignity of three hundred pounds in The first thing that greeted her visthe funds, besides fifty in guineas. ion as she entered was his clothes, and seven-shilling pieces, and twen- which were immediately recognized by the fond and doting mother. Who can describe her anguish, or realize ety furniture yielded a booty of no her agony? No wonder that the hardened cheeks of the by-standers And Poor Joe all alone,' a famous were bedewed with tears.

ONERS BY THE REBELS.

Federal prisoners captured at Win-

chester, and recently paroled at Rich-

Winchester they were confined by

rebels in a small fort promisenously

several ladies being obliged to walk

twenty or thirty miles. At every

miritan may sommered thee, but God

CELEBRATED MANIACS.

Dr. Winslow, in his work on "Obscure Diseases of the Brain," seems inclined to think that many historical characters, "celebrated either for their crimes, brutality, tyranny, or vice, were probably of unsound mind, and that in many, undetected, unrecognized, unperceived mental diseases, in all probability, arose from cerebral irritation, or physical ill-

Frederick William, the father of Frederick the Great, the debauchee and drunkard, who treated his children with marked cruelty, compelling them to eat the most unwholesome and disgusting food, and crowned his brutality by spitting upon it suffered from hypochondriasis and great mental depression, once attempting suicide.

Judge Jeffreys was tortured by a cruel internal malady aggravated by intemperance.

Damien persisted in declaring that had he been bled in the morning, as ed men, and direct them to report herself beside them, and for half an tempted the assassination of Louis officer at the rendezvous for their

Caligula commenced his reign with in gold and silver, and ten pounds in though it would burst. At length mildness, and it was after a violent one rendezvous, detachments for partially recovering herself, she told attack of bodily illness he began his their respective regiments will be-

Frequently, long before an attack out in the morning at seven o'clock of insanity is clearly defined, the pahis emotions. Such sad doubts, fear- time in preparing detachments and ticipations were realized. She had ful apprehensions, mysterious, inexwaited patiently all day for the re- plicable forebodings, and distressing as the requisite number can be made search of him, visiting the Mayor's heart broken sufferer, convulsed with The Dangers of a Battle-Field. prayerfully, and in accents of wild and frenzied despair, to ejaculate with King Lear:

"O! let me not be mad, not mad, sweet heaven; Keep me in temper-I would not be mad."

Dean Swift had a singular presentiment of his imbecility. Dr. Young walking one day with Dean Swift, some short distance from Dublin, suddenly missed Dean, who had lagged behind. He found him at a distance gazing in a solemn state of abstraction at the top of a lofty elm, whose head had been blasted by a hurricane. He directed Dr. Young's attention to the summit of the tree, field, was killed by the accidental dised, "I shall be like that tree-I shall die at the top first.'

These words convey a solemn warning, in these days of fast living and perpetual mental toil. It bebooves us all to take care we do not "die at the top first," when a little attention to what is going on within us will keep up a healthy circulation of the sap.

NO DANGER OF ME.

The inebriate's place is the same it possible for him to occupy so low a place; counted it among the remotest improbabilities of ever becoming a loath; some drunkard. "Ah!" says he, exultingly, "I can drink or let it alone, as I choose; no danger of me; other persons may be in danger, but I-no never !" So thousands have talked and reasoned with themselves and friends, and then gone forth like the lamb to the slaughter, kissing the hand just raised to shed his blood. Persons now in the last stages of drunkenness would, ten years ago, have repelled the assertion as a gross insult, if their present condition had been foretold and pointed out. If we were to say to young men, who occasionally take a social CRUEL TREATMENT OF LADY PRIS- Blass : Ten or fifteen years hence, if life is prolonged and the practice continued, you will have become a gutter drunkard, equally vile and repulsive as others-unmond say the ladies captured, who doubtedly such persons feel themselves were wives of officers, some twelve grossly insulted, and might leave us in a afterwards." It was a plagiarism in number, were regarded as pris- rage. Yet have we not equal grounds of pre-

oners of war and have been subjected to the most cruel treatment. In dicting such of you as of those who filled precisely your present place ten years ago, but now advanced to the vortex of ruin? with other prisoners, and on being Do you claim for yourselves a better education, a stronger mind and greater powers of resistance that those who have fallen? How do we know each to be the case ?place they were booted at, insulted, By what standard is our strength measand universally looked upon as Yan- ured? Did not they utter the same things kee curiosities. On arriving at Rich- when in our place? And where are they now? Just where their self-deception and tippling habits have brought them .-Many, very many stronger than ourselves, have, notwithstanding their boasted ability, made the terrible plunge .-Persons of ripe and finished education, of the highest order of talent, brought up at the feet of divine instruction, filling some of the most lucrative and responsible positions either in Church or State, have, from the practice of early social drinking, bowed to the fate of unalterable intemperance. - Rev. J. S. Burgess.

The happiest man is the benevolent one, for he owns stock in the happiness

A conceit of knowldge is the greatest everny to knowledge, and the greatest

truth, till we are conformed to the truth. Generals down.

From Washington-The Braft: WASHINGTON, Friday, July 20, '63. -The following are announced as rendezvous for drafted men for the States named:

Maine-Portland. New Hampshire-Concord. Vermont-Brattleboro.

Massachusetts—Springfield. New York—Buffalo, Elmira, Riker's Island, New York City. Pennsylvania-Philadelphia, York

and Pittsburgh.
New Jersey—Trenton.
Maryland—Annapolis Junction

Ohio-Camp Chase, Columbus, Camp Dennison, Cincinnati.

For the purpose of receiving and conducting to the several regiments the drafted men assigned to fill them up, commanding Generals of Departments and Armies will immediately detail from each three years' regiment in their commands belonging to the States above enumerated, three commissioned officers and six enlist-

In States which have more than instructed to report to the commanding officer of the rendezvous nearest where the regiment was recruited placing en route regiments as soon

The Harrisburg Union says:-"There are many dangers connected with the battle field, even after the hurly burly's done, and the battle lost and won.' Loaded guns and small arms of all kinds, and unexploded shells, which burst with the slight-

ost blow upon their percusion caps, lay thickly over the deserted field ready to hurl down death among careless saunterers and curiosity. seekers. Several fatal accidents of this nature have already occurred at the scene of the late battle at Gettysburg. On Friday morning last, Mr. Solomon Warner, of York, who was eugaged in hauling muskets off the charge of one of the guns whilst unloading it. The ball went through the heart, killing him. Edward M Woods, son of Alexander Woods, living near Gettysburg,accidentally shot his brother, one day last week, whilst

Who is Responsible?

battle-field.

playing with a gun picked of the

As to the responsibility for the es. cape of Lee's gray across the stated absolutely, says a Herald despatch, that General Meade telegraphed to Washington on Sunday evening that he should attack the enemy next morning. Had he done so, half of Lee's army would have been destroyed. Subsequent to the telegraph of Gen. Meade that he should attack Lee on Monday morning, a council of war was held, at which a majority of the Generals decided against such

Napoleonic.

Persons searching to know a good thing done by the General-in-Chief, can be gratified in at least one particular. During the hesitancy to attack Lee, while the latter was escaping, Gen. Meade telegraphed to Gen. Halleck the divided opinion of his council of war. The following is the substance of Gen. Halleck's reply:-It is proverbial that councils of war never fight. Attack the enemy at once, and hold your councils of war from Mapoleon, but we ought to be thankful for anything Napoleonic.

Female Brutality.

During the progress of the riot in New York, some of the women emulated the rougher sex in brutality.— A gentleman living in the neighorho d where the incident occurred, relates the following: In the Seventh avenue, just above Fortieth street, three of the Provost guard had fallen behind the rest. They were set upon and beaten to the earth. Two women came up, and seized the bayonet belonging to one of men, and taking it from the musket in their hands stabbed him again and again with their united strength, mangling the body terribly.

Prisoners in Our Hands.

The following statement of rebel prisoners now in our hands is believed to be nearly if not quite correct: On hand at Memphis, 4,000; at Fort Delaware, 5,000; taken by Meade at Gettysburg, in cavalry fights since, and at Williamsport, 24, 000; by Gen. Grant, 31,000; by Gen. Banks, 12,000; by Gen. Rosecsams, 4,000; by Gen. Sherman, 2,000; by Gen. Prentiss, 2,000; making in all a total of 86,000-77,000 of which were taken on and since the 3rd of July. We now have over five thou-We are never well informed of the sand rebel officers in our hands, from