

Is Published EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. BY JACOB WICKARD Office in Second Story of Brock's Block, Balto. Street, near the Bridge.

TERMS: Two Dollars in Advance, Three Dollars if not paid in advance, and Three Dollars if not paid within the year. Those who expect to receive the CIVILIAN & TELEGRAPH for \$2.00 must pay invariably in advance.

Business Directory, CUMBERLAND, MD.

HUMPHREY & LONG. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Hardware

DENTISTRY. DR. HUMPHREY, DENTIST, Corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets, over Read's Store, Cumberland, Md.

WILLIAM B. BEALL, & CO. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS &c.

JOSEPH SPRIGG ATTORNEY AT LAW. Jan. 1864 Cumberland, Md.

Lumber! Lumber! JOSIAH WITT, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LUMBER

Dr. G. J. BEACHY, DENTIST. Office (up stairs) on Baltimore street, near the corner of Baltimore and Mechanic streets, one door east of Brady & Statton's store, Cumberland, Md.

J. W. RICHARDSON, MINING ENGINEER AND INSPECTOR OF MINES, Lonaconing, Md. Jan 7-6m

R. I. MORRIS, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and American Fruits, Toys, Groceries, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.

CUMBERLAND FOUNDRY, TAYLOR & CO., Iron and Brass Founders, George's street, CUMBERLAND, MD.

Civil and Mining Engineer and Surveyor. THE subscriber is again in the 'COAL FIELD,' ready to attend to any business that may be entrusted to his care.

Open Coal Mines, and put the name in thorough working order or FURNISH PLANS, AND MAKE ESTIMATES AND PLATS OR MAPS, at the parties may require.

Fresco Painting!! FREDERICK, MD. H. F. DEBRING, respectfully informs the citizens of Cumberland and vicinity that he is prepared to ornament CHURCHES, HALLS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, &c., in fresco, encaustic and oil colors in the most artistic style.

HOME ACHINI! Dr. J. W. EWING, respectfully informs his old friends and acquaintances that he has returned to his old home in Cumberland, Baltimore at, opposite the Post Office, where he is associated with Mr. G. Laughlin in his old business—the photographic art. Being prepared to execute all kinds of work in the best style of the art, no pictures allowed to leave the gallery unless of the best quality.

GOLD APPAR. Prices at the old Cheap Rates. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST received from the best Established Manufacturers and Importers, a VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WATCHES

Jewelry and Fancy Goods, EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine my Stock and Prices before purchasing. We defy competition. One price only.

Beware of Counterfeits! See that the signature of 'M. JACKSON' is on the wrapper of each bottle. Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not put off by any of the imitating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send us word, and we will forward, securely packed by express.

No. 631 ARCH STREET PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson, & Co. PROPRIETORS. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States

Civilian and Telegraph

MINERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVII. CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864. NUMBER 21.

DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASE RESULTING FROM DISORDER OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

HOFFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures! HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

Have More Testimony! HAVE MORE RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM! Than any other article in the market.

AND WILL PAY \$1000 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not Genuine.

HOFFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Headache, Pains in the Head, &c.

REMEMBER, THAT THIS BITTER IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And can't make Drunkards.

READ WHO SAYS SO: From Rev. G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Germantown, Penna.

From Rev. J. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

CLERK'S ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE CITY OF CUMBERLAND.

For the year ending May 2, 1864, inclusive. REVENUE.

Amount in Treasury, as per last Statement, \$2,120 93

Levy for 1863-'64, inclusive, 4,925 15

East of Will's Creek, 1,377 84

West allowance, 15 00

Dog tax, 15 00

Market Levy for 1861-'22, 81 02

County Appropriation, 1,200 00

Small-pox Hospital, 150 00

Received from Hay Scales, 384 14

Market House, 824 00

Balliff, including \$87.50 from J. B. H. Campbell, 108 25

Received from Police, 139 19

Licenses, 242 00

Rent of store, 50 00

Market House, 101 25

Book Accounts, 101 25

Insurances allowed present Collector, \$11,837 22

Balance of acct's in hand, being uncollected taxes, 61 92

Book accounts, 101 25

Amount rec'd from all sources, \$11,614 73

EXPENDITURES. Drafts issued by late Council, and remaining un-

For work on streets, \$140 25

Small-pox Hospital, 377 01

Police expenses, 112 50

Salaries of officers, 137 50

Cleaning Market-house, 9 00

Police expenses, 6 25

Lamp Expenses, 103 23

Sundries, 5 25

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following report was made in both Houses to-day:—The Joint Committee on the Conduct and Expenditures of the War, to whom was referred a resolution of Congress instructing them to investigate the late massacre at Fort Pillow, designated two members of the Committee, Messrs. Wade and Gooch, to proceed forthwith to such places as they might deem necessary and take testimony.

The Committee, having discharged that duty, returned to the city and submitted to the Joint Committee a report, with accompanying papers and testimony. The report was read and adopted by the Committee, whose Chairman was instructed to submit the same, with the testimony, to the Senate and ask that the same be printed.

REPORTS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE. Messrs. Wade and Gooch, the Sub-Committee appointed by the Joint Committee on the Conduct and Expenditures of the War, with instructions to proceed to such places as they might deem necessary for the purpose of taking testimony in regard to the massacre at Fort Pillow, submitted the following report to the joint committee, together with accompanying testimony and papers:—

In obedience to the instructions of the Joint Committee, adopted on the 18th ultimo, your committee left Washington on the morning of the 10th, taking with them the stenographer of this Committee, and proceeded to Cairo and Mound City, Ill., Columbus, Ky., and Fort Pillow and Memphis, Tenn., at each of which places they proceeded to take testimony.

Although your committee were instructed to inquire only in reference to the attack, capture and massacre at Fort Pillow, they have deemed it proper to take some testimony in reference to the operations of Forrest and his command immediately preceding and subsequent to that horrible massacre.

It will appear from the testimony thus taken that the atrocities committed at Fort Pillow were not the result of passions excited by the heat of the day, but were the result of a policy deliberately adopted upon and unhesitatingly announced. Even if the uncertainty of the fate of those officers and men belonging to colored regiments who have heretofore been taken prisoners by the Rebels had failed to convince even the most skeptical that it is the policy of the Rebels to refuse to recognize the officers and men of colored regiments as entitled to the treatment accorded by all civilized nations to prisoners of war.

The declarations of Forrest and his officers both before and after the capture of Fort Pillow, as testified to by such of our men as have been taken, and being taken by him, the threat contained in the various demands for surrender made at Paducah, Columbus and other places, the renewal of the massacre the morning after the capture of Fort Pillow, the statement made by the Rebel officers to the officers of our gunboats who received the few survivors at Fort Pillow—all these prove most conclusively the policy they have determined to adopt.

The first operation of any importance was the attack upon Union City, Tennessee, by a portion of Forrest's command. The attack was made on the 24th of March. The fort was occupied by a force of about five hundred men, under Colonel Hawkins, of the Eleventh Tennessee Union Cavalry. The attacking force was superior in numbers, but was repulsed several times by our own forces. For the particulars of the attack, and the circumstances attending the surrender, your committee would refer to the testimony submitted. They would state, however, that it would appear from the testimony of the surrender, as given nearly, if not quite all, the officers of Colonel Hawkins' command. Your committee think the circumstances connected with the surrender are such that they demand the most searching investigation by the military authorities, as at the time of the surrender, but one man on our side had been injured.

On the 25th of March, the enemy, under the Rebel Generals Forrest, Buford, Harris and Thompson, estimated at over six thousand men made an attack on Paducah, Kentucky, which post was occupied by Col. S. G. Hicks, of the 11th Tennessee, with six hundred and fifty-five men. Our forces retired into Fort Anderson, and there made their stand, assisted by some gunboats belonging to the command of Captain Sheek, of the Navy, successfully repulsing the enemy. Failing to make any impression upon our forces, Forrest then demanded an unconditional surrender, closing his communication to Colonel Hicks in these words:—"If you surrender you shall be treated as prisoners of war, but if I have to storm your works you may expect no quarters."

This demand and threat was met by a refusal on the part of Colonel Hicks to surrender, he stating that he had been placed there by his Government to defend that post, and he should do so. The Rebels made three other assaults that same day, but were repulsed with heavy loss each time, the Rebel General Thompson being killed in the last assault. The enemy retired next day, having suffered a loss estimated at one thousand to twelve hundred wounded. The loss on our side was four hundred killed and forty-six wounded.

The operations of the enemy at Paducah were characterized by the same bad faith and treachery that seems to have become the settled policy of Forrest and his command. The flag of truce was taken advantage of there, as elsewhere, to secure desirable positions, which the Rebels were unable to obtain by fair and honorable means, and also to afford opportunities for plundering private stores, as well as Government property. At Paducah the Rebels were guilty of acts far more cowardly, if possible, than any they have practiced elsewhere.

When the attack was made, the officers at the fort and of the gunboats advised the women and children to go down the river for the purpose of being taken across the river out of danger. As they were leaving the town for that purpose the rebel sharpshooters mingled with them and shielded by their presence, advanced

and fired upon the gunboats, wounding some of our officers and men. Our forces could not return the fire without endangering the lives of the women and children. The Rebels also placed women in front of their lines as they moved on, or were proceeding to take positions, while the flag of truce was at the fort, in order to compel our men to withdraw their fire out of regard for the women, who were made use of in this most cowardly manner.

For more full details of the attack and treacherous and cowardly practices of the Rebels there your committee refer to the testimony submitted by the officers of the 13th of April, the day after the capture of Fort Pillow the Rebel General Buford appeared before Columbus, Ky., and demanded his unconditional surrender. He coupled with that demand a threat, that if the place was not surrendered, and he should be compelled to attack it, no quarter would be given to the Rebels, nor to their troops. To this Colonel Lawrence replied that a surrender was out of the question, as he had been placed there by his Government to hold and defend the place and should do so. No attack was made, but the enemy retired, having taken advantage of the flag-of-truce to take some horses of Union citizens, which had been brought in there for security.

It was at Fort Pillow, however, that the brutality and cruelty of the rebels were most fearfully exhibited. The garrison there, according to the last returns received at head-quarters, amounted to 458 officers and 353 enlisted men, of whom 202 men were colored troops, comprising one battalion of the 6th United States Heavy Artillery, formerly the First Alabama Artillery of Colored Troops, under the command of Major L. F. Booth; one section of the Second United States Light Artillery (colored), and one battalion of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry (white), commanded by Major W. F. Bradford.

Major Booth was the ranking officer, and was in command of the fort. On Monday, the 12th of April, the anniversary of the attack of Fort Sumter, in 1861, the pickets of the garrison were driven in just before sunrise, that being the first intimation our forces then had of any intention on the part of the enemy to attack that place. Highlight soon became general and about 9 o'clock Major Bradford succeeded to the command and withdrew all the forces within the fort. They had previously occupied some entrenchments at some distance from the fort, and further from the river. This fort was situated on a high bluff, which descended precipitately to the river's edge, the ridge of the bluff on the river side being covered with trees, bushes and fallen timber.

Extending back from the river, on either side of the fort, was a ravine or hollow, the one below the fort containing several private stores and some dwellings, one of which was a school house. At the mouth of that ravine, and on the river bank, were some Government buildings containing commissary stores. The ravine above the fort was known as Cold Bank Ravine, the ridge being covered with trees and bushes to the right or below, and a little to the front of the fort was a piece of low ground, not quite elevated as the fort itself, on which had been erected some log huts or shanties, which were occupied by the white troops, and also used for hospital and other purposes. Within the fort tents had been erected with board floors, for the use of the colored troops. There were six pieces of artillery there, consisting of two howitzers, two twelve-pounder howitzers, and two ten-pounder Parrotts.

The Rebels continued their attack, but up to two or three o'clock in the afternoon they had not gained any decisive success. Our troops, both white and black, fought most bravely and were in good spirits. Highlight about 7 o'clock, when the Rebels, under the command of Captain Marshall, took the command, shelling the enemy as opportunity offered. Signal had been agreed upon by which the officers in the fort could indicate where the guns of the boat could be most effective. There being but one gunboat there no permanent impression appears to have been produced upon the enemy, for as they were shot only one of our raves they would make their appearance in another. They would thus appear and retire as the gunboat moved from one point to another.

About one o'clock the fire on both sides slackened somewhat, and the gunboat moved out in the river to cool and clean the guns, having fired about two hundred and eighty-two rounds of shell, shrapnel and canister, which nearly exhausted the supply of ammunition. The Rebels have resorted to their customary flag of truce. The first flag conveyed a demand from Forrest for the unconditional surrender of the fort, which was refused, and he applied, asking to be allowed one hour to consult with his officers and the officers of the gunboat.

In a short time a second flag of truce appeared with a communication from Forrest. He would allow Major Bradford twenty minutes in which to move his troops out of the fort, and if it was not done in that time an assault would be ordered. To this Major Bradford replied that he would not surrender. During the time these flags of truce were flying, the Rebels were moving down the ravine and taking positions from which they were ready to charge upon the fort. Parties of the enemy were engaged in plundering the Government buildings, Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, in full view of the gunboats.

Captain Marshall states that he refrained from firing upon the Rebels, although they were thus violating the flag of truce for fear, should they finally succeed in capturing the fort, they would justly say that they might be committing a crime by firing upon the Rebels, and that they were in retaliation for his firing while the flag of truce was flying. He says, however, that when he saw the Rebels coming down the ravine above the fort, and taking positions there, he got under way and stood for the fort. He determined to use what little ammunition he had left in shelling them out of the ravine, but he did not get up within effective range before the final assault was made.

Immediately after the second flag of truce retired, the Rebels made a rush upon the positions they had so treacherously gained, and obtained possession of

the fort, raising the cry of no quarter.—But little opportunity was allowed for resistance. Our troops, black and white, threw down their arms, and sought to escape by running down the steep bluff near the fort, and secreting themselves behind trees and logs, in some cases jumping into the river, leaving only their heads above the water as they crouched down under the bank.

Then followed a scene of cruelty and murder without a parallel in civilized warfare which needed but the tomahawk and scalping-knife to exceed the worst atrocities ever committed by savages. The Rebels commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age or sex, white or black, soldiers or civilians. The officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the devilish work. Men women and children, wherever found, were indiscriminately shot down, beaten and hacked with sabres. Some of the children, not more than ten years old, were forced to stand up and face their mothers while being shot. The sick and wounded were butchered without mercy, the Rebels even entering the hospital buildings and dragging them out to be shot, or killing them as they lay there unable to offer the least resistance. All over the hillside the work of murder was going on.

Numbers of our men were gathered together in lines or groups, and deliberately shot. Some were shot while in the river, while others on the bank were shot and their bodies kicked into the water, many of them still living, but unable to make any exertion to save themselves from drowning. Some of the Rebels stood upon the top of the hill, or a short distance down its side, and called to our soldiers to come up to them, and as they approached shot them down in cold blood, if their guns or pistols missed firing forcing them to stand there until they were again prepared to fire. All around were cries of "No quarter, no quarter!" "Kill the negroes!" "shoot them down!" All who asked for mercy were answered by the most cruel taunts and sneers.

Some were spared for a time only to be murdered under circumstances of greater cruelty. No cruelty which the most fiendish malignity could devise was omitted by these murderers. One white soldier, who was wounded in the leg so as to be unable to walk, was made to stand up while his tormentors shot him. Others who were wounded and unable to stand up, were held up and again shot. One negro who had been ordered by the Rebel officer to hold his horse, was killed by him when he remonstrated. Another mere child, whom an officer had taken up behind him on his horse, was seen by Chalmers, who at once ordered the officer to put him down and shoot him, which was done. The huts and tents in which many of the wounded had been permitted to rest were set on fire both that night and the next morning, while the wounded were still in them, those only escaping who were able to get themselves out, or who could prevail on others less injured than themselves to help them out, and even some of them thus seeking to escape the fire were shot by the Rebels, and brutally shot down, or had their brains beaten out. One man was deliberately fastened down to the floor of a tent, face upwards, by means of nails driven through his clothing and into the boards under him so that he could not possibly escape, and then the tent set on fire. Another white soldier who had been ordered to stand outside the fort, and then the building set on fire and burned. The charred remains of five or six bodies were afterwards found, all but one so much disfigured and consumed by the flames that they could not be identified, and the identification of that one is not absolutely certain, although it may possibly be the body of Lieutenant Akerstrom, Quartermaster of the Thirtieth Virginia Cavalry, and a native Tennesseean. Several witnesses who saw the remains, and were personally acquainted with him while living here, testified that it is their firm belief that it was his body that was thus treated. These deeds of murder and cruelty closed when night came on, only to be renewed the next morning, when the demons carefully sought among the dead lying about in all directions for any other wounded yet alive, and those they killed.

Scores of the dead and wounded were found there the day of the massacre by the men from one of our gunboats, who were permitted to go on shore and collect the wounded and bury the dead. The Rebels themselves had made a pretense of burying a great many of their victims, but they had merely thrown them, without the least regard for care or decency, into trenches and ditches facing from the hospital buildings, and bodies left where they had fallen. We could still see the faces and hands, and feet of men, white and black, protruding out of the ground, whose graves had not been reached by those engaged in reinterment of the victims of the massacre, and although a great deal of rain had fallen within the preceding two weeks, the ground, now especially on the side of the fort, was so saturated with the blood of the murdered had been committed, was still discolored by the blood of our brave but unfortunate men, and the logs and trees showed but too plainly the evidences of the atrocities perpetrated there. Many other instances of equally atrocious and brutal might be enumerated, but your committee feel compelled to refrain from giving here more of the heart-sickening details, and refer to the statements contained in the voluminous testimony herewith submitted. Those statements were

obtained by them from eye-witnesses and sufferers. Many of them, as they were examined by our committee, were lying upon beds of pain and suffering; some so feeble that their lips could with difficulty frame the words by which they endeavored to convey some idea of the cruelty which had been inflicted on them, and which they had seen inflicted on others.

In reference to the fate of Major Bradford, who was in command of the fort when it was captured, and who had, up to that time, received no injury, there seems to be no doubt. The general understanding everywhere seemed to be that he had been brutally murdered the day after he was taken prisoner.

How many of our troops thus fell victims to the malignity and barbarity of Forrest and his followers cannot yet be definitely ascertained. Two officers belonging to the garrison were absent at the time of the capture and massacre of the remaining officers were known to be living, and they are wounded, and now in the Hospital at Mound City. One of them (Capt. Porter) may even now be dead, as the Surgeons, when your Committee were there, expressed no hope of his recovery. Of the men, from three hundred to four hundred are known to have been killed at Fort Pillow, of whom at least three hundred were murdered, and cold blooded after the fort was in possession of the rebels, and our men had thrown down their arms and ceased to offer resistance. Of the survivors, except the wounded in the hospital, at Mound City, and the few who succeeded in making their escape without anything definite known, and it is to be feared that many have been murdered after being taken away from the fort. When your committee arrived at Memphis, Tenn., they found and examined a man, (Mr. McLaughlin) who had been conscripted by one of Forrest's forces, but who, with other conscripts, had succeeded in making his escape.

He testifies that while two companies of Rebel troops, with Major Bradford and many other prisoners, were on their march from Brownsville and Jackson, Tenn., Major Bradford was taken by five Rebels one an officer, led about fifty yards from the line of the march, and deliberately murdered in view of all those assembled. He fell killed instantly by the musket balls, and while asking that his life might be spared, as he had fought them manfully, and was deserving of a better fate. "The motive for the murder of Major Bradford seems to have been the simple fact that although a native of the South, he remained loyal to his Government.

The testimony herewith transmitted contains many statements made by the Rebels that they did not intend to treat "home-made Yankees," as they termed loyal Southerners, any better than negro troops.

There is one circumstance connected with the events herein narrated which your committee cannot permit to pass unnoticed. The testimony herewith submitted discloses this most astounding and shameful fact: On the morning of the day succeeding the capture of Fort Pillow, the gunboat Silver Cloud, (No. 25), the transport Platte Valley and the gunboat No. 17, (No. 7), landed at Fort Pillow, and were covered there for the purpose of relieving the wounded there and burying the dead. While they were lying there the Rebel General Chalmers and other Rebel officers came down to the landing, and some of them went on the boats. Notwithstanding the evidences of Rebel atrocities and barbarity with which the ground was covered, there were some of our army officers on board the Platte Valley so lost to every feeling of decency, honor and self-respect, as to make themselves disgracefully conspicuous in bestowing civilities and attention upon the Rebel officers, even while they were boasting of the murders they had committed.

Your committee were unable to ascertain the names of the officers who have thus inflicted so foul a stain upon the honor of our army. They are assured, however, by the military authorities, that every effort will be made to ascertain their names, and bring them to the punishment they so richly deserve. In relation to the reinforcement or evacuation of Fort Pillow, it would appear that the troops there stationed were withdrawn on the 25th of January last in order to accompany the Meridian expedition under Gen. Sherman.

General Hurlbut testifies that he never received any instructions to permanently vacate that post, and that he was important to occupy it, so that the Rebels should not interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi by planting artillery there, he sent some troops there about the middle of February, increasing their number afterwards until the garrison amounted to about six hundred men. He also states that, as soon as he learned that the place was attacked, he immediately took measures to send reinforcements from Memphis, and they were actually embarking when he received information of the capture of the fort.

Your committee cannot close this report without expressing their obligations to the officers of the army and many of whom they were brought in contact for the assistance they rendered. It is true your committee were furnished by the Secretary of War with the fullest authority to call upon any one in the army for such services as they might require to enable them to make the investigation desired by Congress. But they found that no such authority was needed. The army and navy officers at every point they visited evinced a desire to aid the Committee in every way in their power, and all expressed the highest satisfaction that Congress had so promptly taken steps to ascertain the facts connected with this fearful and bloody transaction, and the hope that the investigation would lead to prompt and decisive measures on the part of the Government. Your Committee would mention more particularly the names of General James M. Pennington, Chief of Staff, Captain J. H. Doolittle, United States Navy, Fleet Captain of Mississippi Squadron, Captain James W. Shirk, U. S. Navy, Commanding Seventh District, Mississippi Squadron; Sergeant Horace Wardner, in charge of Mound City Garrison Hospital; Captain Thos. M. Farrell, U.

Book & Job Printing

OF ALL KINDS—SUCH AS BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MANIFESTOS, BILL-HEADS, FLY-ROLLS, CHECK-ROLLS, BLANK FORMS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL TICKETS, &c.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH AT THE OFFICE OF THE CIVILIAN & TELEGRAPH

A supply of Magistrates' and Constables Blanks—Deeds and Declarations, &c., always on hand.

S. Navy, in command of gunboat Hastings, furnished by Capt. Pennock to convey the committee to Fort Pillow and Memphis; Captain Thomas Pattison, Naval Commandant at Memphis; Gen. C. Washburne and the officers of their commands, as among those to whom they are indebted for assistance and attention. All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) B. F. WADE, D. W. GOOCH.

Adopted by the committee as their report. B. F. WADE, Chairman.

DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL

CURELLIO—A New Remedy.—A. P. Richardson, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, thinks that his success in preventing the attacks of the curculio is such as to warrant him in suggesting his plan to others. As soon as the trees blossom, their trunks are surrounded by cotton saturated with kerosene oil. This is placed a foot or two from the ground, and the oil is renewed once or twice a week, as long as the curculio continues to appear.

REMEDY FOR CUT WORMS IN PEACH TREES.—We had a peach tree, a more beautifully shaped and grown tree of any I ever saw, we watched it well, we found a cut worm in it and murdered him with malice aforethought; we feared for our pet, we removed the earth for the space of two inches below the surface and painted from thence six inches up the trunk of the tree with coal gas tar, and replaced the earth, that year, its third, it bore a crop. The next spring it received a similar coat of coal gas tar paint, that year it over cropped itself and did so for the next two years, and notwithstanding all the tying and propping we could, the limbs would break until we became disgusted with the unsightly mass of timber. We never saw any more cut grub in that tree.—Editor C. & T.

It is said that where the roots and nests of fowls are made of sassafras wood, the fowls will not be troubled with vermin. Pennyroyal rubbed about the head of a horse will keep off the blood-thirsty horse-fly. Good wood boxes and closets are a good protection against moths in clothing and furs. Sassafras roots and nests upon the same general principle will protect chickens from being infested with lice.

Sassafras and pennyroyal we know will fail, and fail utterly, and we know that where both did so, a little coal gas tar daubed on the ends of the roasts cleaned our hens and premises from every louse, although but a few days before we used it, had a favorite hen killed on her eggs by these nuisances although she had a plenty of pennyroyal in her nest. Kerosene or coal oil will have the same effect as the gas tar.—Editor.

TO PROTECT FURS FROM MOTHS.—All furs—Russian sable, stone marten, fish, Maltese, chinchilla, and colored—should be put away as soon as warm weather commences. A sure way to keep them, and to make new garments, is to wash them enough to lay the furs in without folding more than once to crowd or break them. Make the edges of this sack perfectly tight, by gluing with Spaulding's prepared glue, or stitched with needle and coarse thread all around. After you have applied the glue, wash the furs in warm water, and then your furs are thoroughly brushed and in perfect shape, but keep them in this paper sack, the ink on which has also the effect to preserve them. Then put this sack in a linen one and hang up in your closet, press, or some dark place, away from fires in summer,