THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, August 3, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—Two DOLLARS per annum IN ADVANCE: otherwise Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 40 No. 31 Beaver, Wednesday August 3, 1864. Established 1818

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing, Monday, May 16, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

7:50 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	9:30 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	" "	3:50 P. M.
6:41 P. M.	" "	8:05 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

5:10 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:40 A. M.
8:50 P. M.	" "	5:20 P. M.
1:10 P. M.	Rochester	2:20 P. M.
1:50 A. M.	"	2:10 A. M.

J. N. McGULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

P. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

	Leaves Rochester.	Arr. at Pitts
1st Brighton Accom.	5:42 A. M.	7:20 A. M.
2d Brighton "	6:45 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
3d Brighton "	12:33 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
New Castle "	3:05 P. M.	4:50 P. M.
Mail.	5:15 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
1st Express.	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express.	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Lincoln Exp.	6:45 P. M.	7:50 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
Alliance Accom.	2:10 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
1st Brighton Accom.	6:15 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
2d Brighton "	12:00 A. M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:10 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
4th " "	5:30 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Mail.	3:30 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express.	1:00 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
2d Express.	1:10 P. M.	2:20 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, May 4th, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted, active	$63,270 46
Same under protest	196 00
U. S. 5-20ths per cent. coupon bonds.	95,155 00
U. S. 7-30 per cent. treas. notes.	4,859 69
U. S. 5 per cent. legal tender	200 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,358 95
Due from other banks	26,917 57
Notes and checks of other banks and U. S. Treasury notes	25,361 87
Cash in vault	5,164 87
Protest account	1 41
	$242,774 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$115,400 00
Notes in circulation	920 00
Due depositors	117,091 77
Due the Commonwealth	1,888 49
Contingent funds	2,303 85
Dividends unpaid	5,170 52
	$242,774 63

I really believe the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOBBS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1864. T. M. McCORD, Notary Public.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue, or Outcry, on the premises, on

Wednesday, August 17th, 1864,

at one o'clock, p. m. the following described property, being the real estate of George Bailey, late of Beaver county, dec'd., being one hundred and seventy-five acres, one hundred and seventy-six in the Borough of New Brighton, county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot No. 174, on the east by Division alley, on the south by Market street, and on the west by Water street, upon which said lot No. 174 is erected a Brick House, twenty-six feet front on Water street, by eighteen feet front on Market street, with an addition on Market street, thirty eight feet front on Market street by twenty feet, two stories high; said building contains nine rooms and a hall, with a cellar under the front part, also a Frame Wash House, thirteen feet square, and an old Frame Stable, sixteen feet square.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments from date, with interest thereon from same date.

By order of the Court:

JOHN BOSWELL,
BENJ BEDISON,
Executors of George Boswell, deceased.

NOTICE.

Reuben H. Fry, vs. Alias Subpoena Divorce.
Rebecca Fry.

Rebecca Fry—You are hereby commanded to be and appear in your proper person before the Judges, at Beaver, at the court of Common Pleas, to be held on the *Monday of September*, 1864, to shew cause if any you have, why the said Reuben H. Fry shall not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Beaver, july12, '64.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

In the matter of the application for a Charter of the Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa.

And now to wit, June 8, 1864, Application being made, the Court direct publication according to the Act of Assembly, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the Charter of incorporation will be granted by the Court at the next Term.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

A true extract from the Record.

Attest: M. WEYAND, Pro.

jel3'64

NOTICE.

THE firm of B. & W. Wilde & Co. was dissolved on the 11th of May last, by the death of Mr. Wm. WILDE. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

BENJ. WILDE,
HORATIO W. WILDE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have entered into partnership under the style of "Wilde & Co.," and will continue the business of the late firm of B. & W. Wilde & Co.

BENJ. WILDE,
HORATIO W. WILDE.

New Brighton, July 11, 1864.

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of

BEAVER AND VICINITY.

OFFICE IN

The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

dec16

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or National Banks. They are TO BERE DEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the 1st days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accured interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium, (or received them drawing interest form the date of subscription and deposit.—As these Bonds are EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION, their value is increased form one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payments while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 2d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,037,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th 1864, has been so far at the rate of over 100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United State Treasury untill March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh,
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agent of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

may11,'64—inside 3 m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Probate Court of Columbiana county, Ohio, having granted to the undersigned letters testamentary on the estate of Horatia N. Barker, late of Perry tp. Columbiana county, Ohio, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. S. BARKER, Ex'r.

je15'64. New Brighton.

Estate of John Imbrie, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN IMBRIE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver County, Penna., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted in said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. L. IMBRIE, Beaver,
R. S. IMBRIE, Darlington,
je29'64. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ALEX. M'KEWAN, late of Rochester boro., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. COCOCK, Adm'r.

jy18'64. Rochester tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of DAVID M'GRAY, late of S. Beaver tp., Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH M'GRAY, Adm'rx.

jy18'64. South Beaver tp.

WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME.

BY JOHN KEAT.

There's a happy time coming,
When the boys come home,
There's a glorious day coming
When the boys come home.
We will end the dreadful story
Of this treason dark and gory,
In a sun-burst of glory
When the boys come home.

The day will seem brighter
When the boys come home;
For our hearts will be lighter
When the boys come home.
Wives and sweet-hearts will press them
In their arms, and caress them,
And pray God to bless them,
When the boys come home.

The thinned ranks will be proudest
When the boys come home,
And their cheer will ring the loudest
When the boys come home.
The full ranks will be shattered,
And the bright arms will be battered,
And the battle standards tattered,
When the boys come home.

Their bayonets may be rusty
When the boys come home,
And their uniforms dusty
When the boys come home;
But all shall see the traces
Of battle's royal graces,
In the brown and bearded faces,
When the boys come home.

Our love shall go to meet them
When the boys come home,
To bless them and to greet them
When the boys come home,
And the fame of their endeavor,
Time and change shall not dissever
From the nation's heart forever,
When the boys come home.

Information Relating to the Coming Draft.

The following is a synopsis of the requirements of the Enrollment Law, embracing some things hitherto touched upon and others not yet noticed:

First. The exemptions of the original act, of fathers of motherless children under twelve years of age, to some members of families in which others are in service, to sons who are the support of aged and destitute parents, and for other similar causes, are no longer allowed.

Second. The commutation clause, by which a person who was drafted might be released upon payment of three hundred dollars, is repealed—with a single exception in the case of persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, who may commute upon payment of three hundred dollars, or otherwise be considered as "non combatants," and if drafted be held to service for hospital duty, or in the care of freedmen. Persons physically incapable of duty are exempt upon surgical examination.

Third. The division of citizens into two classes, the second class not being liable to service until the first class was exhausted, is abolished, and all citizens liable are enrolled in the same class, and may be held to similar service.

Fourth. The age of liability to the draft is between twenty and forty-five years.

Fifth. Volunteers may be received who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Youths between sixteen and eighteen may be received with the consent of their parents or guardians. The enlistment of boys under sixteen is a military offense in the officer who recruits them, who may be punished therefor.

Sixth. Volunteers, whether white or colored, receive the Government bounty, according to the time for which they agree to serve. For one year, $100; for two years, $200; for three years, $300. These amounts are paid in installments. To one year's volunteer, when mustered in, $33 33; to a two years' recruit, $66 66; to a three years' recruit, $100. Two other installments are to be paid to the volunteer or his representatives during the term of service.

Seventh. The monthly pay of a private, either volunteer, substitute or drafted man, is $16 a month. Non-commissioned officers receive an increased pay beyond the rates which were allowed before the last session of Congress.

Eighth. Drafted men receive no bounties from the Federal Government, and we presume that they will not receive any from the town or county to which they belong.

Ninth. Substitutes for drafted men, or for men liable to draft, furnished in advance of the draft, receive no bounties from the Government.

Tenth. Representative substitutes (persons not liable to draft) are considered as volunteers, and receive the Federal and local bounties, and whatever their principal agrees to pay them.

Eleventh. Volunteers and representative substitutes may be mustered in for one, two or three years, as they may elect.

Twelfth. Substitutes for drafted men, or men liable to draft, may be accepted for one, two or three years, according to the time that the principals are drafted to serve, or as they may engage them.

Thirteenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft, may be persons who are liable to draft.

Fourteenth. Substitutes for persons liable to draft, furnished before drafting, must not themselves be liable. They may either be able veterans, or sailors who have served two years and been honorably discharged, or the sons of the veterans of the war of 1812, or the Slaves of Rebel owners.

Fifteenth. The principal shall be exempt from draft during the time that the said substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which the substitute shall be accepted.

Sixteenth. The United States no longer pays premiums for the procuration of recruits.

Seventeenth. Men furnished under the call of July 18, 1864, whether enlisted for one, two or three years, as well as all excess or deficiency of three years men on calls heretofore made, will count as man for man.—The equalization of the amount of military service rendered by the different States and parts of States will be effected hereafter.

Eighteenth. A substitute for an enrolled man is credited and therefore deducted from the quota of the locality he enlists in.

Nineteenth. An enrolled man furnishing alien as a substitute is exempt for the time of service of the substitute, unless the alien becomes a citizen, or declares his intentions to become so, in which case the substitute is liable to draft, and his principal likewise.

Twentieth. A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a substitute. If in the army, he must be twenty-three years of age.

Twenty-first. Recruiting agents in Rebel States must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive. The particular field of each State in which the agent is to operate is to be specified in the letter of appointment. All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules and regulations of war. It is made the duty of the commanding officer of any district or district in which recruiting agents operate, and of commanding officers of rendezvous, to order back to their States or arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem best, any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds upon the Government or recruits, or who violates the instructions issued for the recruitment or be guilty of any offense against military law.

Twenty-second. No person shall be recruited who is already in the military service as a soldier, teamster, laborer, guide, &c., or who is so employed by the military authorities as to be of importance to military operations. Recruits procured under this privilege must be delivered by the recruiting agents at one of the following named rendezvous, namely: Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., for Northest Virginia; Camp near Fortress Monroe for Southeast Virginia; Camp Newbern, North Carolina, for North Carolina; Camp Hilton Head, S. C., for South Carolina and Florida; Camp Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi, and Camp Nashville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama.

Twenty second. If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits from the rebellious States into service as substitutes before or after the draft, they must be sent without expense to the Government by the recruiting agent to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and there be mustered in by the Provost Marshal, who will issue the proper substitution papers.—It is made the duty of commanding officers to afford to recruiting agents all such facilities as they can provide, without detriment to the public service, and prevent recruiting by unauthorized parties.

Twenty-third. The enlistment of hundred day men does not operate to reduce the liability of the district from which he volunteers. But if any hundred day men is drafted his hundred days' service counts in reducing his term of service.

Twenty-fourth. Although the volunteers are taken for one, two or three years, the draft is for one year.

A Beautiful Excuse.

Every reader must be delighted with the beautiful excuse, which, among others, Sir Thomas Moore makes, why he did not publish his "Utopia" sooner. It shows us how important that great man considered an attentive performance of the minor duties of life to be. "Seeing that almost the whole of the day is devoted to business abroad, and the remainder of my time to domestic duties, there is none left for my studies. For, on returning home, I have to talk with my wife, prattle with my children, and converse with my servants, all which things I number among the duties of life, since, if a man would not be a stranger in his house, he must, by every means in his power, strive to render himself agreeable to those companions of his life whom nature has provided, chance thrown in his way, or those he has himself chosen."

GEN. GRANT AND GEN. M'PHERSON.—Intelligence of the death of Gen. M'Pherson was telegraphed to Gen. Grant on Sunday. The war worn hero, after finishing the reading of the dispatch, retired to his tent weeping like a child, and with the tears streaming down his bronzed cheeks, declared that the country had lost its ablest soldier, and he his best friend.

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

The late lamented George W. Fenton, editor of the West Chester, *Republican*, wrote from Washington last February the following sketch of Mr. Fessenden, which was published on the 23d of February:

William Pitt Fessenden stands at this time without doubt at the head of the American Senate. As a clear headed, able debater, he has no superior. I do not remember whether in my letters of the last or previous winters I gave a sketch of his personal appearance or not, but even if I have, a few strokes of the pen in that direction may be of interest at the present time. I suppose him to be nearly six feet in height, possibly two inches under that measurement, and he would not, in my judgment, weigh over one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds. His face, long and rather severe in expression, heavy eyebrows, dark brown hair streaked with gray, worn rather long, and with an inclination to curl. I judge him to be about fifty-years of age. I should not think him a man of strong friendships, and yet he seems to be on familiar terms with all the Senators, occasionally enjoying a kind of dry laugh with those who come to him or to whom he goes to chat. He pays little attention to style in dress, being behind in fashion, but there is nothing of the sloven in his appearance. His voice is clear, rather sharp in tone, and he speaks naturally and with about the proper amount of gesture. He impresses any one who hears him that he is not talking for talk's sake, but is simply filling position as a statesman by bringing the powers of his mind to the elucidation of the subject matter under discussion There is nothing florid in the style of Mr. Fessenden. But on the contrary his oratory is solid, probing, and yet sufficiently graceful to secure the attention of his audience. I presume the great point which attracts attention to, and produces admiration for, the Maine Senator, is the exceeding clearness of his fine intellect.

I have been led to speak particularly of Mr. Fessenden at this time from the fact that on Monday last he appeared to great advantage in a long debate with Senator Wilkinson, who of course does not profess to be able to measure swords with the Senator from Maine, but being out of patience with some real or fancied wrongs to his particular section, he gave vent to his feelings of irritation, and the consequence was he roused up the strong man armed. It was considered one of the best of the session, and those who heard it were particularly delighted with the keen and cutting sarcasm of the skillful New Englander.

"Josh Billings on "Shanghels."

The shanghi ruster iz a gentile, and speaks in forrin tung. He ix built on piles like a Sandy Hill crane. If he had bin bilt with 4 legs, he wud resembul the peruvian lama. He iz not a gaine animil, but often cums off second best in a ruff and tumble fite, like the injuns that kant stand civilization. Tha roost on the ground similar tew the mud turtle. Tha often go to sleep standing, and sum times pitch over, and when tha dew, tha enter the ground like a pickaxe. There food consis ov kern in the ear. Tha crow like a jackass, trubbled with bronskeesucks. Tha will eat az mutch to onct as a district skulé master, and ginerally sit down rite oph tew keep from tipping over. Tha are dredful unhandy tew cook; yu hev to bite one end of them to a time, yu kant git them awl into a potash kittle tu onst. The female ruester lays an eg az big az a kokernut, and when she hatches out a litter of yung shanghis she has to brood them standing, and then kant kiver but 3 ov them the rest stand around on the outside, like boys aroun a circus ten't, gittin a peep under the canvas whenever tha can. The man who fust brought the breed into this country ought tew own them and all he obliged tew feed them on grasshoppers caught bi hand. I never owned but one and he got choked tu deth bi a kink in a clothes line, but not until he had swallered 18 feet of it. Not enny shanghi for me, if you plezo; I would rather board a traveling kolporter, and az for eating one, giv me a biled owl rare done, or a turkee buzzard, roasted hole, and stuffed with a pair of injun rubber boots, but not enny shanghi for me, not a shanghi.—*Poughkeepsian.*

"PRINTERS CAN READ ANYTHING."—The above remark is often made by correspondents and advertisers as an excuse for half spelling words, abbreviating technicalities and slovenly, unreadable writing generally. There is no doubt printers are better decipherers of bad manuscript than any other class of persons; but when, for instance, a merchant writes that he has received five Brls, ten pounds Clts, it is somewhat difficult to tell whether the merchant really means boots, biscuits or butternuts, chalk, cheese or churns, cloves, clocks, churns or clams.

A Rebel writer speaks of Vallandigham's reception on Ohio as favorable to the "Confederate cause." This is what was intended.

"The American Soldier."

The following amusing description of the American soldier as he is, is taken from the *Crutch*, a sheet published at the United States General Hospital, Annapolis. It was evidently written by some one well acquainted with Yankee proclivities, disciplined by military services:

"The model American soldier is patient and enduring, likes camp life, is good natured and jolly, and makes fun for his comrades; is always ready for any duty; does all the cooking for his tent mates and himself, washes a shirt occasionally for a tent mate; has his knapsack always ready to start at a moment's notice; spends all day Sunday cleaning his gun; can eat raw pork on a march, don't drink much water on a march, don't consider it healthy, sleeps with his boots and cap on, carries his pockets full of ammunition, knows where to find plenty of rail fences, always has straw to lay on, don't have a high opinion of officers, wouldn't do anything for the colonel if 'twas to save his life, thinks the Major ought to have something to do prevent to do prevent him from getting lazy; thinks his captain a first-rate fellow, and he helps to put up his tent; won't stand any nonsense from the Lieutenant; don't like battles better than anybody else, but is ready to do his duty; tries to take care of his health; has no enemies, and intends to see the thing through; sends home all his pay; intends to buy lands and settle down after the war is over; considers it foolish to drink; never spends money at the sutlers; helps the new recruit strap on his knapsack; advises him not to eat much grease; wants him to take care of his health; never gets angry except when talking about rebels; swears a little then; can't help it; hopes we'll have a General soon that knows something; is willing to sacrifice his life to put down the rebellion; believes Abe Lincoln an honest man; will vote for him or any other man that will put down the rebellion, thinks army contractors and officers with big salaries have kept the war going so long; is willing to do his duty anyway, and hopes, when the war is over, to see Jeff Davis and the copperheads go to destruction together.

Much Attach to the Married State.

It is usually considered a note worthy circumstance for a man or woman to have been married three times; but of old that would have been tho't little of. St. Jerome mentions a widow that married her twenty second husband, who in his turn had been married to twenty wives—surely an experienced couple!

A woman named Elizabeth Mazi, who died at Florence, 1763, had been married to seven husbands, all of whom she outlived. She married the last of the seven at the age of 70.—When on her death-bed she called the good and bad qualities in each of her husbands, and having impartially weighed them in the balance, she singled out her fifth spouse as her favorite, and desired that her remains be interred near his.

The death of a soldier is recorded in 1784 who had five wives, and his widow, aged 90, wept over the grave of her fourth husband. The writer who mentioned these facts, naively added "the said soldier was much attached to the marriage state."

There is an account of a gentleman who had been married to four wives, and who lived to be 115 years old.—When he died he left twenty-three "children" alive and well, some of said children being from three to four score years old.

A gentleman died at Bordeaux in 1772, who had been married sixteen times.

In July, 1768, a couple were living in Essex who had been married 81 years, the husband being 107 and the wife 103 years of age.

At the Church of St. Clement Danes in 1772, a woman of 85 was married to her sixth husband.

A Western Obituary.

Jem Bangs, we are sorry to state has deceased. He departed this life last munday. He went 4th without any struggle; and such is life, Tu Day we are as peppergrass—mighty smart tu morror we are cut down like a cow-cumber of the ground Jem kept a nice stoar, which his wife waits on. His virchews were numerous to be hold. Many of things we bought at his growcery, and we are happy to stait to the admirin world that he never cheated, speshully in the wate of makral, which was nice and smelt sweet, and his survivan wife is the same wa. We never knew him to put sand in his shugar, though he had a big sand bar in front of his hous; nor water his Lickers, though the Ohio river past his dore. Piece to his ashes.

POETRY.

He died in his bed
a grate buk he red.
a prare hollered out,
then turned over an2 his bed,
then durned if he didn't die—ded.

He leaves 1 wife, 6 children, 1 cow, 4 horses, a growcers stoar, and other quadrupeds to morn his loss—but in the language of the poit his loss is than a eternal gane.

Excellent for these hard times is the name of a St. Louis firm—Grinn & Barret.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square—each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. additional to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

Served Him Right.

The Philadelphia *North American* is authority for the following:

A gentleman from Hagerstown furnished our reporter with an item, going to show the spirit and temper of the invading rebels. When the rebel horde appeared in front of Hagerstown, one of the principal citizens undertook a measure to which he looked for the preservation of his property. His barns were full of grain, his pastures were dotted with sheep and cattle, and forty well-fed swine were gathered in the rear of his corn cribs. He was emphatically a man of plenty and of substance. When the rebels came he walked out to their lines, with a damask linen napkin affixed to his cane. The first rebel soldier he encountered he requested to show him to the commanding officer. He was passed under guard to the object of his search.

"General," said he, "I am a warm sympathizer with the South. I heartily wish success to this invasion and to your forces. My object in seeking you out is to ask that you, and as many of your staff as will accept the invitation, will make my house your headquarters during your stay here. My house is yonder upon the hill" (pointing to a fine old fashioned mansion with modern additions, with a long row of hay-ricks on the back ground).

"You sympathise with the South, did you say?" queried the General.

"Very earnestly, sir, and always have done so."

The rebel general beckoned to a sergeant who stood near to him.—"Bring a musket for this man," said he, "and take him into the ranks."

The "sympathizer" opened wide his eyes, but stood mute with horror. He "couldn't see it" in that light.—He stammered out at last: "Oh, I didn't mean that, General. I don't want to fight. I want to entertain you and your staff while you remain here, and to show you that I am your friend."

The rebel general contemptuously informed him that they interpreted sympathy only in its literal sense.—He had claimed to sympathize with them, and they intended to avail themselves of his good will. A train of wagons was at once trotted out, driven to the sympathizer's property, and in the same afternoon he was stripped of everything. The rebels carried off all his cattle, sheep, hogs, and smaller live stock, removed all his hay and wheat crop, leaving his barns utterly empty. The cavalry horses were turned into his growing oats, and his corn was cut for fodder for the stock while on the march.—The sympathizer was detained until all was done, and was then released with thanks for the sympathy he had manifested. Many like him in Maryland are now reaping the fruits of their sympathy. When men will take the suckers out of their pumps to prevent Union soldiers from drinking the water, their sympathy with the South deserves some such recognition as that given to the friend of the rebel cause above referred to, who came to grief at Hagerstown.

TOUCHING.—An affecting incident occurred at the New Haven barracks the other day. A woman desired to see her husband—embraced him, began to sob and cry violently. Husband gave her his handkerchief to wipe his eyes, after which she curiously manipulated it under her shawl, and returned it to him. The husband took it as if it were a brickbat. Officer of the guard investigated, and found a bottle of old rye whisky in the handkerchief.

CORRECT DEFINITION OF A COPPERHEAD.—Certain correspondents of a New York journal are trying to define the term "copperhead." Several communications have portrayed the animal in multitudinous phases of vileness, but the subject does not seem by any means exhausted. The last definition we have seen strikes us as the best: "A creature which has all the instincts of a rebel, without the pluck to be one openly."

The Cleveland *Herald* states that, so far as its observation goes, there is not a single German Union paper in Ohio that supports Fremont. The Toledo *Express*, the last German paper in Ohio to advocate him, says that unity and loyalty, under existing circumstances, are identical, and it therefore runs up the Baltimore banner.

A German infidel, at his death, passing by all his old associates, selected, as his executor, a Christian, with whom he had but a very slight acquaintance, thus giving the highest possible testimony to the principles of Christianity, by the confidence he reposed in it.

A Witness in a Hoosier court, being asked how he knew that two certain parties were man and wife, replied: "Why, dog gone it, I've been a scolding each other mor'n fifty times." The evidence was held as conclusive.

Boarders will be interested to learn that sawdust is considered the finest kind of board. Recourse may yet be had to that form of nutrition, if the price of provisions is much more inflated.