THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, August 17, 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. 33. Beaver, Wednesday, August 17, 1864. Established 1818

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. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.

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

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 Loan or National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED 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 first 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 accrued 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 from 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

☞ OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST

current, 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 accurately stated that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 1st day of March, 1864, was $768,965,050. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal years will be $45,937,126, 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 agents were not issued from the United State Treasury until 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.*

may 11'64—inside 3 m.

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 out-cry, on the premises, on

*Wednesday, August 17th*, 1864,

at one o'clock, p. m. the following described property, being the real estate of George Boswell, late of Beaver county, dec'd., being lots numbered one hundred and seventy-five, and 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. 176, is erected a Brick House, twenty-five feet front on Water street, by eighteen feet front on Market street, with an addition thereto, thirty-eight front on Market street by eighteen feet, two stories high; said building contains nine rooms and a hall, with a cellar under the front part, also a Frame Wash House sixteen 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 that date, with interest thereon from same time. By order of the Court:

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

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,
HORATIA W. WILDE.

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

BENJ. WILDE,
HORATIA W. WILDE.

New Brighton, July 11, 1864.

## Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

**Beaver Station**—GOING EAST.

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7:45 A. M. | Arrives at Pittsburgh, | 9:30 A. M. |
| 2:20 P. M. | " " " | 3:50 P. M. |
| 6:54 P. M. | " " " | 8:05 P. M. |

GOING WEST—

*Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6:10 A. M. | Arrives at Beaver, | 7:40 A. M. |
| 3:30 P. M. | " " | 5:20 P. M. |
| 1:10 P. M. | Rochester | 2:20 P. M. |
| 1:00 A. M. | " | 2:10 A. M. |

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

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

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

**Rochester Station**—GOING EAST.

| | Leaves Rochester | Arr. at Pitts. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigh'n Accom. | 5:42 A. M. | 7:20 A. M. |
| 2d Brigh'n " | 6:45 A. M. | 8:20 A. M. |
| 3d Brigh'n " | 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. |
| Cincin'ti 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 Brigh'n Accom. | 9:15 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| 2d Brigh'n " | 12:00 A. M. | 1:32 P. M. |
| 3d " " | 4:40 P. M. | 6:15 P. M. |
| 4th " " | 5:50 P. M. | 7:20 P. M. |
| Mail, | 6:30 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, Aug. 3d, 1864.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes and bills discounted, active | $60,550 31 |
| Same under protest | 100 00 |
| U. S. 6 per cent. coupon bonds | 120,000 00 |
| U. S. 5 per cent. treas. notes | 36,900 00 |
| Current Expenses | 456 92 |
| Furniture and office fixtures | 1,958 95 |
| Due from other banks | 44,803 36 |
| Notes and checks of other banks and U. S. Treasury notes | 37,023 46 |
| Coin in vault | 3,598 90 |
| Protest account | 1 41 |
| | $305,468 31 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $130,125 00 |
| Notes in circulation | 730 00 |
| Due depositors | 152,831 81 |
| Due the Commonwealth | 12,139 83 |
| Contingent funds | 2,303 85 |
| Dividends unpaid | 1,036 87 |
| Profits and earnings | 6,300 95 |
| | $305,468 31 |

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of our knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 3d day of Aug. A. D. 1864.

H. B. BEISEL, J. P.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the County of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

*SATURDAY, Sept. 3d*, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of John Ansley, late of Ohio tp., in said county, dec'd., viz: all that farm or tract of about

*One Hundred & Fifty Eight Acres,*

situate at Rayl's Cross Roads, in Ohio tp. aforesaid: bounded north by lands of James Calvin and others, east by lands of the heirs of Noble Rayl, dec'd., south by John Johnston, and west by Wm. M'Kee and others; about 100 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, balance well timbered; farm well watered. Improvements: one large, good frame house, one and a half story high, one large, good frame barn, good frame stable, wagon shed, and other out-buildings; about 700 good, young bearing apple trees; about 200 good peach trees; also plums, pears, &c., on the premises.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, balance in two equal annual payments from that date, with interest from same time—deferred instalments secured by bond and mortgage.

☞ For further information inquire of the undersigned, at Cannon's Mills, Columbiana county, O., or of Wm. D. Rayl, on the premises. JAS. L. ANSLEY,

aug10,'64 Adm'r of dec'd.

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., Aug. 1st, 1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bartholomew Fred | Moore George |
| Clelan C M | O'Hara Wm 3 |
| Christian Margaret | Saucerman Mary |
| Carne Nancy | Stone Capt M L |
| Dyer James | Space Sarah |
| Duffy & Shaw | Smith Henrietta |
| Fry George | Taylor G C 2 |
| Goddard James | White Charlotte |
| Geddis Enna | Wallace Mary |
| Lighthill John | Welsh Henrietta |

☞ Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

M. J ANDERSON, P. M.

Office Hours, from 7 a. m. to 6½ p. m.

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Aug. 1st, 1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baker Charles | Moschel Jacob |
| Cleese George | Megown James G |
| Coons Miss Lizzie | Pond W S 2 |
| Foulk John 2 | Ray Kitiie V |
| Gillan, Mrs Jane 2 | Steen Capt H B |
| Glendale Mary J | Stoop Martin |
| Hamilton John | Sherman Miss Bell |
| King J M | Smith John 2 |
| Krepp Gregory | Smith J |
| Logan Charles | Terley Francis |
| Milliman R | White Miss M N |
| Mitchell & Feezel | Warner Mrs F |

T. M. TAYLOR, P.M.

☞ Office hours, during the summer, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Probate Court of Columbiana county, O., 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 made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. S. BARKER, Ex'r.

jel5'64 New Brighton.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

## To the People of the United States.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in coin. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as to afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength, and developed the national resources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which but, three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your government in this protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him him a larger return. No return, no profit, can be desirable, if followed by national dissolution, or national disgrace. Present profit, thus required, is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure to national existence.

I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase in prices and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidtiy and tardiness of action on the part of Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor; and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system, and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the [illegible] revenue Act to exceed in efficiency [illegible] sanguine expectations of its [illegible] in the month of June, 1863, it [illegible] about four and one-half millions of [illegible] while the corresponding month of [illegible] year returned about fifteen millions under the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation on the [illegible] day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently receives one million a day.—As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception.—Still much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law and its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of existing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs, and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency, can remedy be found for existing evil. Such restraint can only be exercised when the government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people, any goverment is powerless, for this or any other desireable end.

The denominations of notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder, and peace once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find that what seems to be present gain leads only to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country, and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their government in sustaining its credit, and placing their credit upon a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

**Incidents near the [illegible]** nies" swam the river and came into our lines. One of the boys asked him where he was going.

"Well," said Johnny, "General Hardee made us a speech a day or two ago, and told us to *strike* for our altars and our fires, and as my *fire* is in Tennessee, I'm striking for it across lots."

Another reb called to one of our men across the river:

"Yank, oh Yank! who is your commander?"

"General Sherman," says Yank; "what do you want to know for?"

"Oh, nothing," says Johnny, "only I think he must command us too, for whenever you get marching orders we get them too, with the difference that we have to go in advance."

Two corps crossed the river a few days ago. The rebs found it out, and called over to the pickets:

"Oh, Yank! we are coming over to give youens thunder to-morrow.—We've got forty thousand reinforcements."

"The mischief you have!" said Fed; "where did you get them?"

"Oh, they're some old Sherman sent over to us."

"Oh, yes, I think I see it."

I asked a rebel Major when he tho't the war would end.

"Well," says he, "I think it will end this fall."

"Why do you think so?"

"Well, you won't have anything to fight by that time if you keep on as you have done since May."

The rebel pickets asked our boys how long he thought the war would last.

"Oh, about twelve years," says Fed.

"Great Cæsar! ain't Vallandigham and them Copperheads up there going to help us any?"

## Confession of a Copperhead.

Hon. James Brooks, editor of the New York *Express*, is one of the most ultra opponents of the Administration, and a Copperhead of the first water. In a letter from Washington to his paper, he says:

"Slavery carries with it its own own punishment. It is a dead drag to the body politic. It is impossible for any community to prosper with it on its bosom. The affliction bears as heavily upon the master as upon the slave. It endangers the peace and happiness of the master, and robs the slave of his freedom and his birthright. As to prosperity and accumulation of property, it keeps the master in the rear of others in a like situation exempt from this evil, and thus deprives him when it depresses his servant. It is demonstrable, in my opinion, that that community of whites, taken as a whole, must be happier, more prosperous and richer, where slavery is prohibited, than where it is allowed."

☞ "Mister, I say, I suppose you don't want to hire nobody to do nothing, don't you?" The answer was, "Yes, I don't."

## Governor Curtin's Message.

The extra session of the Pennsylvania Legislature met on Tuesday of last week. The Governor calls upon the Legislature to take some action for the defense of the State. The following is an abstract of the message:

After giving a detailed account of the late rebel invasion and the letter addressed to the Government by him and Governor Bradford, of Maryland, the Governor recommends as follows: In each of the three years, 1862, 1863 and 1864, it has been found necessary to call the State militia for the defense of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government.—From the want of organization, we have been obliged to rely exclusively on the volunteer militia, and with few exception to organize them anew for each occasion. This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undisciplined. The militia bill passed at the last session is I think for ordinary times the best militia law we have ever had; but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it seems to require modifications.

I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best; that the officers be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation, approved by him, of a board of examination, composed of three Major Generals for each division, of whom the Major General of the division shall be one, the other two to be designated by the Governor, from adjoining divisions, or in such other mode as the Legislature may see fit; that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in service, and have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provision be made for drafting the militia when required.—The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissensions, and, too often, political jealousies which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and to secure the services of the most deserving and competent men.

The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service [illegible] has produced [illegible] privates ed to faithfulness. In the enlistment of new organizations the plan adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy. I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form—either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient—a special corps of militia, to consist, in due proportion, of cavalry, artillery and infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments, to be styled "Minute Men," who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years—who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defence of the State independently of the remainder of the militia.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our extreme border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it should be raised, and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State, and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border. A body of men so organized, will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. The expenses of clothing, arming and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained; but the Quartermaster General has been directed to make approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence.

The State should provide at least six four gun batteries of field artillery with all the modern improvements.—The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defence. Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure would be qute beyond the present ability of the State. To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars, and any smaller force would be inadequate. The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give to the State efficient protection, and, if the Legislature would think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the National Government, when it became necessary to call it into the field.—When thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased by draft made from our enrolled and classified citizens. The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration. Of the purpose of providing for the effectual defence of the State, I, of course, cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient and economical than the one which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to co-operate heartily in carrying it into effect.

The circumstances attending the last raid and the burning of Chambersburg will be fully discussed, while the mass of statistics which will accompany the message relating to the destruction of that borough, will constitute a most valuable adjunct to the history of the rebellion. The number of rebels who participated in that damnable work—the defenceless condition of the entire southern border of the State—the plunder and bloodshed to which our people have been subjected in that region, will also be adverted to—the whole forming a narrative of outrage such as no war has ever presented, and such as no people can peruse without emotions of indignation and horror.

An important feature of the message is the manner in which Governor Curtin refers to the taunts of our New York neighbors, and the frankness with which he reminds the people and authorities of that State that Pennsylvania is under no particular obligation to any of her sister commonwealths—that she has maintained her truth to herself, and her allegiance to the National Government at all hours and under all circumstances during the great peril in which the people of the American Union have been struggling. Pennsylvania has attempted, in no instance, to add to the embarrassment of the country, by appealing to the passions of the ignorant mobs to interfere with the laws of the land. Can the leaders of an opposing party or the authorities of New York, make a like truthful disclaimer? Pennsylvania has presented, as it were, the main barrier in the path of rebel efforts to invade the North. Her people have [illegible] her combined have not endured—losses for which they will never be indemnified, and for which they do not ask a return. But they have a right to expect that those who, like the people of New York, are perfectly safe as long as Pennsylvania maintains her front between them and the rebellion, should at least seal their lips in silence and retain their revilings for the common enemy of a common country.

## The Curiosities of Insanity.

A man was arrested yesterday in an old rebel uniform, wandering about the streets. He was taken to the Reserve Corps room, Fifth and Chestnut, where the idea that he was a rebel was quickly dispelled by the discovery that he was insane.

"What's your name?" asked the officer.

"Almighty," was the reply.

"That's a queer name. What is your first name?"

"God."

"You have some other name, haven't you?"

"I have a thousand names, but I am God Almighty. I am a rebel general. I went into fifteen battles. Oh, I wasn't impressed, either. I own that I've fought against this country with good will all the time."

At this juncture the man was recognized as an inmate of the insane department of the Almshouse, who had escaped the day before. How he came to procure the tattered uniform of a rebel, is something for which it is hard to account. He looked weary and hungry. He was asked:

"Would you like to have some dinner?"

"No," was the reply. "I don't eat; haven't eaten anything for fifteen thousand years."

The wanderer was told that he would be sent back to the Almshouse.

"You'd better not do that," said he with menacing look. "There was an accident there the other day. That was the work of my vengeance. If you send me there again I'll open the heaven and thunder down the whole buildings. So beware!"

They locked him up, and last night reconveyed him to his old quarters.—This form of insanity is by no means uncommon. Some months ago there were four persons at the same time in the Almshouse who fancied themselves the Supreme being, and two women who claimed to be the Virgin Mary. What is also singular is, that these several aspirants for Divine power quarreled with each other when in juxtaposition, and ultimately their separation became necessary. The subject of this writing is a new comer at the institution.—*Phila. North American, 26th ult.*

☞ "Where did you get that hat, Jerry?" "Borrered it." "Borrowed it?" "Y-a-a-s; borrered it of a feller asleep in the Park. Pete Meyers borrered his coat; Pat Gaffaney his boots; I borrered his hat. Do you think I'd steal? No, I'd scorn the action."

## The Attack on Mobile.

WAR DEPATMENT, Aug. 10, '64, WASHINGTON, 10:30, P. M.

MAJ. GEN. DIX: The following report of the success of our operations at Mobile, extracted from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this morning, has just been received by this Department from Maj. Gen. Butler.

MOBILE Aug. 8, Friday night.

Lieut. Col. Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort yesterday, and to-day the enemy are shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails, and the people are satisfied with the conduct of Lieuts. Buchanan, Maury and Barnett, of the navy.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at 9:30 o'clock this morning by Col. Chas. Anderson, of the 21st Alabama regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months and with a garrison of 600 men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce with the sanction of Gen. Page, who inquired by signal what his purpose was, but no answer. His attention was tracted by signal guns. Gen. Page repeatedly telegraphed "hold on to your fort." The same night he visited Fort Gaines, and found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet arranging terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders for Anderson upon his return not to surrender the fort, and relieved him of his command.—Fort Morgan signalled this morning, but no answer was received except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. Col. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Navy Department to-night received a dispatch containing the following from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th:—A dispatch from Mobile, dated August 5th, two days later than our previous advices, states that the situation had not materially altered since the enemy's victory over our iron clads on last Friday. The Navy Department received a telegram yesterday morning announcing that our fleet, which was not either sunk, beached or captured, has succeeded in getting over the bar and reaching Mobile.

## The Loyal League.

The act of the Loyal Leaguers of Baltimore, on the occasion of the recent rebel demonstration against that city, bears high testimony to the patriotism and efficiency of their organization. It is not impossible that the League of Baltimore rallied to the defense of that city saved it from attack and capture. At all event, the display of energy and zeal they made entitle them to the warm commendation of the loyal men of Baltimore, and the hearty approval of Union people everywhere.

The Union League of America is well understood to be a powerful association of men brought together in different localities, for the purpose of more efficient concert in support of the Government. It can in no proper sense be said to be a secret order, for its object is undisguised. Nor can it be charged with political aims, further than co-operating with the Government in subserving the policy which it adopts for its own preservation can be said to be political. The enlisting of men for the public service, the raising of funds for sick and wounded soldiers and for the maintenance of their families and in cases of of emergency, like that recently presented at Baltimore, the volunteering, *en masse* in an organized capacity to march to the point of danger and meet the enemies of the country, is a kind of service which cannot be offensive to any loyal man. It cannot be disparaged by charges of partizanship and the taunts of men who take a malicious pleasure in the work of misrepresentation. The record made by the Loyal League at Baltimore, the other day, is a most triumphant refutation of the multiplied slanders poured upon it from Copperhead sources.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* states "on the indisputable testimony of an eye witness," that a tree, twenty-two inches through and sixty-one inches in circumference, was actually cut through by the concentrated fire of Minnie balls from our troops at the battle of Spottsylvania. The tree fell, it asserts, inside the rebel breastworks, where it was measured.

☞ "Jennie," said a venerable Cameronian to his daughter, who was asking his consent to accompany her urgent and favored suitor to the altar—"Jennie, it's a very solemn thing to get married." "I know it, father," replied the sensible damsel, "but it's a great deal solemner not to."

☞ A correspondent of the Albany *Argus*, writing from Dixie, says the only hope the Rebels now look forward to "is the election of a Democratic President." Who doubts it?