

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

March 1st, 1865.

Facts About the 7-30s—The Advantages they offer.

THEIR ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Near all active credits are now based on Government securities, and banks hold them as the very best and strongest investment they can make.

THEIR LIBERAL INTEREST.—The general rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths, payable semi-annually.

IT IS CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BOND. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 Loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold-interest bond.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated a special act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK.—While this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings.

THE HIGHEST MOTIVE.—The war is evidently drawing to a close, but while it lasts the Treasury must have money to meet its cost, and every motive that patriotism can inspire should induce the people to supply its wants without delay.

Columbia! Charleston! Wilmington!

We announced last week the capture of Columbia and Charleston, and this week greet our readers with the glorious news of the capture of Wilmington, Fort Anderson (next to Fort Fisher in strength) was captured by the combined attack of our land and naval forces, and its capture necessitated the evacuation of Wilmington.

Our troops now hold and occupy the city. Its capture is more important than either Savannah or Charleston. For years it has been the only port of egress and ingress for blockade runners, and it proved impossible to effectually blockade it.

There the South shipped cotton to Europe, and there her vessels returned loaded with necessities and munitions of war. This trade is now cut off, and the South must depend upon its own resources. In addition to this, Wilmington will furnish a new and safe base for Sherman, on his Northern march, and allow him to cut loose from Savannah and Charleston.

It is, a place of vast importance, and its capture insures the success of Sherman's plans. The capture of Charleston and Wilmington gave us over two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of military stores and cotton; and the occupation of Columbia caused the partial destruction of the offices and works of the Treasury Department of the Rebel Government.

Charleston was set on fire by the rebels and more than two-thirds of the city consumed before our troops could check the flames. Its destruction is a matter of congratulation rather than regret. Charleston was the hot-bed of secession, the home of treason and oppression. There first the old flag was dishonored, the first gun fired, and the first victory of the South won!

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25. Mr. Emmons. During the last two weeks the equanimity of the Legislature has been disturbed by complaints of the official misconduct of Major R. I. Dodge, Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

It is alleged that he evinced, at all times, an unwillingness to co-operate with the State authorities in their efforts to develop the military strength of the Commonwealth and correct the errors of his department in regard to the pending and past drafts, though ready enough to embarrass their action when opportunity afforded, and also that he or his subordinates had neglected to make provision at the Camp here for the accommodation of the volunteers now being recruited.

I regret to say that an investigation by the military committee of the Legislature proved that the latter charge was not without foundation. It disclosed that during the most inclement weather of the present winter recruits had been allowed to lie in Camp Curtin in shelter tents without fire, and in some instances without blankets, and that there were cases among them of extreme suffering.

Mr. Kelly, of Washington, after report of Committees, offered a joint resolution requesting the President to remove Major Dodge, which passed the House by a vote of 62 yeas to 13 nays—nine Democrats and four Republicans voting in the negative. The resolution went to the Senate, where it has not yet been disposed of.

Your correspondent has had frequent official communication with Major Dodge, upon the military business of the State, since he was ordered to this Post, and has always found him prompt, courteous and obliging. But whether he is in fault in the matters laid to his charge at present or not, it is evident that his usefulness in his present position is at an end, and he should be relieved.

[From the Monongahela Republican.]

Escape from Dixie—Southern Prisons—Swamps, Negroes, etc.—Arrival Home. Lieut. Frank A. M. Kreps, 77th Pa. Vols. arrived at his home in West Newton, a short time since, having escaped from Southern Prisons, five different times before he succeeded in reaching our lines.

Frank was captured at Chickamauga, Sept. 19th, 1863, and taken to Libby prison. From this notorious hole he made his escape on the night of the 9th of February, by that well-known tunnel through which 103 of our men escaped, 54 of whom reached City Point.

This tunnel was opened through the hospital wall, its entrance being concealed by a pile of loose straw thrown in a corner by the rebels and used to fill their boots. In company with two others, Kreps crawled through this hole and walked rapidly towards the center of the city, where a consultation was held, and as most of the prisoners would naturally go north of the James river, toward White House, it was decided by this party to take the Weldon railroad.

This was wise, for as soon as the escape was discovered, cavalry was sent after those who took the other road, capturing nearly half of them. No pursuers however followed this party, who safely reached 17 Milepost. Here they struck to the left, leaving the railroad and reaching the Appomattox, about two miles below Petersburg.

Here they procured a boat from the negroes, and although the night was biting cold, resolved to float toward City Point. All was well! Our pickets only a few miles distant, the current swift, and the boat though frail, was carrying these brave boys out of Dixie and away from the horrible filth, disease and vermin of Libby. Filled with these thoughts, they were happy and home seemed to reach forward its loving arms for their welcome.

Standing the 1st day of November.—Standing one day in this field Frank determined he would travel for his health, and just then seeing Adjutant Brooks, one of his former companions, he slapped him on the shoulder with "old fellow, I am going out of this place, will you go along?" Brooks said "At two o'clock P. M., on the first day of November, they ran past the guard, who fired at them, and fled for three miles to a swamp in which they hid themselves until dark.

They then adopted the design of following the Congaree river to the coast. We have no time to detail the many and thrilling adventures, but they made the 400 miles in 13 nights, in a boat, aided by the negroes—noble, generous, faithful negroes—reaching the coast in safety. Here they saw a gunboat, the old flag waved in its majestic beauty before them; home, with its loved ones, was almost within their reach.

They signalled with their caps and joy! joy! the ship answered. A boat was lowered; they were saved or would have been if a squad of rebel cavalry had not just then pounced down upon them, and took them back to the rebel prison at Georgetown. There they were handcuffed like convicts, notwithstanding a note addressed to the Adjutant of General Traper, commanding post, protesting in strong terms against such barbarity. From thence they were taken in a wagon, tied like felons, for 40 miles to Kingsport Station, on the road leading from Charleston to Wilmington.

There the party was unbound and placed on a train for Florence, but at 12 o'clock on the night of the 10th of December, at Ramsey Station, Kreps and his companion, having removed the caps from the guns of the guard, quietly walked off the platform just as the cars started. The Santee river was ahead of them, and through the kindness of the negroes they reached its banks. It was hard traveling, however, for the ice on the swamps was an eighth of an inch thick, yet they waded through it for miles, breaking the ice before them with a stick as they walked along, waist deep in water, ice and mud. In one of these ponds, Kreps lost his shoes. When they reached the Santee, a negro ferried them over, although he was to be whipped for a similar act performed the day before; indeed he came to them the next day, as they lay hidden in the swamps and showed the marks of 200 lashes and told the refugees that he would die sooner than betray a Union soldier.

They struck the Congaree river at Web Door Landing. Here they found their old friends, the negroes, and soon had a Palmetto dug-out and were floating down the river once more towards the coast. Wherever they found negroes they found friends, looking for them, eye, looking for and expecting them. How did they know Frank and his companions were coming? Many a one has asked the same question. Once more the blue ocean was reached, but this time they stood out to sea, not caring to trust themselves again to the shore. This was Brook's seventh escape and the fifth for Kreps. So to sea they went in a dug-out canoe, toward the gun boat Nipsic, and paddled eleven miles into the ocean. They were hospitably received, and we do not dispute the words of our friend who tells us: "I was glad to see the faces of friends, and to be once more where men loved the old flag; and where the bill of fare was not raw pumpkin and green persimmons. I was glad to hear the signal gun which the Captain fired to let the negroes on shore know that we were safe; knowing as I did that when its reverberations reached their lowly cabins, hundreds of knees would bow down and thank God for the safety of Massa Frank and Massa Brooks!"

U.S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing 7 3/10ths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

Table with interest amounts: One cent per day on a \$50 note, Two cents " " " \$100, 10 " " " \$500, 20 " " " \$1000, \$1 " " " \$5000.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular-Loan of the People.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia. Subscriptions will be received by the

National Bank of Beaver County.

March 1, 1865—3 m.

ROCHESTER DRUG STORE.

D. S. MARQUIS, M. D. Cor. Bridge st. and the Diamond, ROCHESTER, PA.

ROCHESTER, PA.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PURE DRUGS.

Medicines.

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FANCY ARTICLES.

CHEAPEST OILS & PAINTS IN THE VICINITY!

PURE WINES And Brandies, FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

THE GREAT

HAIRDRESSER, "FLORLINE!"

ALL ARTICLES OF STATIONERY

Usually Kept in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

PLEASE CALL AT THE

ROCHESTER DRUG STORE

IN THE DIAMOND.

FOR SPRING OF 1865!

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, BORDERS, AND DECORATIONS.

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE PAPER-HANGING LINE, are now offered to the Trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. Call and see at No. 107 Market st. between Liberty and Fifth sts. PITTSBURGH, PA. JOHN R. HUGHES & BRO.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate IN BEAVER COUNTY.

THE undersigned, Executor of the last will of JAMES EAKIN, late of Beaver County, Pa., dec'd., will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Friday, March 17th, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a.m., a Valuable Farm, late the estate of said deceased, situated on the Public Road 1/2 mile north of Beaver Co., Pa., containing 181 acres, 85 acres of cleared and well timbered, 70 acres now in meadow, buildings, a good two story brick house, large barn, corncrib, &c.; fruit trees on premises. This farm is desirably located, convenient to Railroads, Mills, Schools, Churches, &c., and is one of the most desirable, productive and valuable farms in the county. Also two lots adjoining above farm, containing 15 acres, one-half cleared and improved, balance well timbered. Will be sold with said farm or separately to suit purchasers. Also, on same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a house and lot in the borough of Beaver, lot fronting 60 feet on Third Street, and extending back 200 feet to an alley; the whole containing 7 rooms and 1 1/2 baths, underneath, a stable and fruit trees on lot. Terms at sale. Further information may be had by inquiring of the undersigned, residing 4 miles from Allegheny city, in Ross Tp. (P. O. Allegheny City,) of Daniel B. RAY, Esq., Beaver, Pa., or of James Eakin, on the farm aforesaid.

GEORGE QUAIL, Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned of the estate of JAS. W. M'NAMAR, late of Beavercity, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same to present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

ADRIAN H. B. WOLF, Adm'r. Brighton Tp.

The Last Stroke OF THE HAMMER.

It is our general in the field who can effect the price of Domestic Cotton, and so they have during the last successful campaign!

SHERMAN, GRANT, FARAGUT & TERRY

AS PEACE COMMISSIONERS

REDUCED PRICES. Good Calicoes for 18 and 21 cents. Good Muslins for 20 and 25 cents. And all Cotton Goods reduced 50 per cent.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

SPRING DELAINES. DRESS GOODS. Prints, Gingham, Muslins, Satinets, Cassimeres, BALMORAL SKIRTS, Hoop Skirts, BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND RUCHES, IRISH LINENS, GLOVES, Shirt Fronts, HOSIERY, &c., &c. At prices as Low as can be found anywhere. Having all been purchased within the last week, buyers will have the benefit of the recent great decline in prices.

F. A. Fortune's

CELEBRATED

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

IN ROCHESTER.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES E. EAKIN, late of Beaver County, Pa., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same to present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HANLEY, Adm'r.

Beavercity, Beaver County, Pa.