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GAZETTE ASSOCIATES,
CHARLES MCKNIGHT,
Publisher Evening Chronicle.
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Gen. Rousseau's Raids.

Rousseau's raid is one of the proudest affairs of the session—one of the most noteworthy exploits of the whole war. He started from Decatur, in Northern Alabama, on the 10th inst., and the rebel telegrams give us glimpses of him at Talladega, east of the Coosa river, recently at Dadeville, on the Tallapoosa, and by the information that he had cut the lines between Montgomery and Atlanta, we learn that he had struck the Chattahoochee. Since that we learn from our own sides that he had passed Marietta, safely within the lines of Gen. Sherman.

His long gallop-de, Gen. Rousseau must have described a distance of four hundred miles in the enemy's lines, and he did it in twelve days.

This is certainly very remarkable. The once renowned raid of Morgan was great as that covered by Gen. Grierson's great raid through Mississippi last year. Grierson swept clear across Mississippi, but Rousseau swept over more than the length of Alabama, and then turned and joined our army in Georgia.

The object of the raid was to cut certain of Hood's communications and destroy certain of his depots. We judge the work was effective enough.—*N. Y. Times*

Recruiting and Re-enlisting.

So long as the war has continued, the greater the forces needed to occupy the recovered territory and the fact is creditable to us, that this has been so firmly and systematically done that none of the hundreds of towns, forts and posts in Dixie has ever been retaken and held by the enemy. The enrolment includes over three millions, who have not yet rendered military service. Our resources in men are still great. Immigration alone far exceeds, numerically, the loss by the war. Our failure, therefore, to succeed in the war to its triumphant conclusion is not of men and means, is not to be thought of. We have but opened the mine, not exhausted it; nor does our patriotism need to be puffed with figures and false exaggerations of our policies or our losses, however great they may be or seem.

A HERO.—The Elmira *Gazette* says: The officer on the train conveying prisoners to this city, when the collision was discovered to be inevitable, with certain death staring him in the face, heroically remained at his post and reversed the engine, and was buried in the wreck. Several days afterward his body was found against the engine, his back was found against the engine, and he was literally burning to death. Amidst the man told those who came to his assistance to keep away from him for their own safety, as he feared the boiler would burst. Every effort was made to extricate him, but without success until life was extinct. His name was Wm. Brown. He will not be forgotten when other incidents of the terrible accident, which caused death, cease to be remembered.

MR. BURLINGAME DEAD.—It is believed that Colonel Burlingame will never be heard of in life, but that the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rottenburg is ended, and the proceedings annulled. The appointment for an inhibition dated July 6th (which I consider had been granted, would have been fatal to this plea; but it was saved by the Lord Chancellor, who pointed out that the inhibition would acknowledge the jurisdiction. If the proceedings are quashed, it is said that Dr. Colenso will bring an action of damages against Bishop Gray for injury done to his assuming powers which he does not possess.—*Record.*

THE KEY DISCOVERED OBSCURELY.—In the 63d Pa. a spy was discovered in a somewhat singular manner. He had been in the service, and appeared and disappeared frequently under circumstances that awakened suspicion that he was communicating with the rebels. Nothing could be proved against him, however, until he appeared the other day, and a Union soldier, dressed in a rebel uniform, was thrown into the Monongahela, pretending to be a rebel prisoner. Finding himself in the company of a rebel, as he supposed, the rascally spy opened his mouth and mouth, and revealed his own guilt so completely that he will be hung without unnecessary delay.

THE *Newport News* condemns the "seaside" element pervading at that fashionable watering-place. On the 5th inst. the Hotels drives the Rebel Cavalry are prominent as ever, every day by persons who are loud in their denunciation of the Northern people and the Union army. In the parlors, these degraded females use expressions to their countrymen, who respectable Union men will entertain, while the Secession ladies keep gentlemen away from other.

THE Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday last says: We are informed on reliable authority, that Jacob Thompson, late colonel-loser at Niagara Falls, in company with Clay and Holcombe, visited the Detroit prisoner at Grosse Isle several days ago, and is now somewhere in the Western States.

THE little town of Enfield, Mass., has presented an example of patriotic energy which ought to be imitated in every village and city in the loyal States. Within two days after the call for 500,000 men was published, her forty-three men, were raised, and the men accepted, accepted, and mustered in.

A DUPLICATE parties in a fit on Indie street, Boston, refused to raise a substitute, and applied to a stout delivery who was standing on the opposite corner, when he received this reply: "Let's see you, I've got eight hundred dollars to buy a white man for myself."

A HEAVY rain fell in front of Petersburg last Tuesday, but the dust in the roads, that had accumulated to a full six depth everywhere, was scarcely laid through the night-nothing more. A seven o'clock drought is about as opposed by our Sun's rays.

Meeting of Union Men at the Bedford Springs.

The Bedford *Inquirer* (Pa.) says:

An unusually large number of visitors were registered at these Springs last week. On Wednesday Miss Lane, Miss Harriet Buchanan, Dr. Henry Carpenter and James Buchanan arrived. A number of his friends from town went to the Mount Dallas station to meet him, and returned to the Springs with him. General Buell, who is staying at the Springs, rode in the same carriage by the side of Mr. Buchanan. A "Col." Plume of Philadelphia was conspicuous on the occasion. *The "Colonel" is the person who swung his hat and hurrahed loudly in town, one day last week when it was reported by the allies of the Rebels that Washington was captured.*

—This "Col. Plume" will be recollected by many New-Yorkers as spending some time in 1862 at Highland Light, N. J., and hailing from Californ'a. He then called himself a Secessionist, and as such was on terms of daily intimacy with a McClellan Brigadier, who also sojourned there. The "Col." seems to find congenial society wherever he goes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Refusal to Surrender Prisoners of War.

The Cherbourg authorities, a correspondent of the London Daily *News* says, refuses to give up to Captain Winslow eight wounded sailors of the late ship Alabama, whom he sent to the Cherbourg Marine Hospital in order that they might be better taken care of than they could be on board the Kearsarge. The ground of the refusal is what is said to be an indisputable rule of French law, that every prisoner of war who sets foot on French soil becomes, by that act, free. If that be the law of France, Captain Winslow no doubt acted in ignorance of it when he parted with his prisoners, though the Cherbourg officials are not likely to let him derive any advantage from that fact. It is probable, also, that neither the two belligerents can properly quarter his prisoners in the territory of a neutral and then go to fight, to regain them at pleasure.

To the People of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

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 six per centum, payable in coin in par-ticular cases, the authority then 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 offered to investors, 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 developed the national strength, and developed the material resources, to an extent quite 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 determined and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown in how short a period a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor and elasticity in resources, able to conduct through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and facing itself, when the war is done, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently exhausted by a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and became it sees, the nearer approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the greatest 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 now well. You proclaimed it, and you have maintained it as not traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The recruiting offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to obtain publicity to our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self reliant, our own means thus far have 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 support. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, muskets of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. The time for the last very effort of the country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No future and no profit can be desirable if followed by national dismemberment 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 the national existence.

I am encouraged in the belief that by the resent 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 many checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus proceed to acquire sudden wealth have led to riotous speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuations. The remedy is to be found only in correcting the necessity which gave the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made on what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action, on the part of Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great apprehension on has existed, as to the ultimate effect, on this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entire novelty, as it was to be tried, and that system must in case fit 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 equitable, and as to obtain the least amount of sacrifice or acquiescence, requires time and experience and what, above all these, experience has failed to test the value of the system, and correct its errors. Much has been the work which Congress was called on to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the financial system set to street, to this easy to be overcome. A certainty of its success. In the month of June, 1863, it yielded about four and one-half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about twenty-four and the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience shall be still employed in collecting the revenue to collect the largest provisions of the new law. I trust that a billion per day will be found the easy and certain rate. Still much more is left for Congress to do than has as yet been attempted. A more complete system of pecuniary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of collection, are best developed in the execution of existing laws. And it has ever been necessary to be familiar with which will, it is believed, enable Congress to perfect a system more in accordance with the genius of the people and the resources of the country than the first system framed in a time of unusual excitement and under the basis for the national currency. Only one more basis, and in a steady and uniform market upon currency can a remedy be had from depreciations. And I have every confidence to be established