

# The Waynesburg Messenger.

A Family Paper--Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Science, Art, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence &c.

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## Select Poetry.

"THE GREAT HAVE FALLEN FROM US ONE BY ONE."

BY R. STOCKETT MATHEWS.

No great men in a land of arts!  
No statesmen in the midst of law!  
It cannot be; there must be hearts  
Which still hold history in awe!  
If recant to their holy trust,  
And deaf to lofty calls of fame,  
Some voice would speak from saintly dust,  
And wake them to their country's shame!

Our own--above all prize supreme,  
A freedom won by common blood!  
The patriot's fact--the poet's dream--  
The highest reach of human good!  
A nation in the largest light,  
Whose codes of earth and heaven blend,  
To sanctify the ruler's might,  
And make the law the poor man's friend!

She must own some one yet unheard,  
Whose will may bid the tempest "Cease,"  
To speak some just, commanding word,  
Fraught with the very balm of peace!  
Some earnest mind, as fair, as broad,  
As ever shaped the ages past,  
Strong by communion with God,  
And in his mould of wisdom cast!

Some man, unwarmed by selfish life,  
Born from the travail of the times,  
Alien to mean, belittling strife,  
And pure from party's nameless crimes--  
Whose heart recoils from small intrigue,  
Nor seeks applause from the hour,  
Who'll dare bring right and truth in league,  
With all the enigma of power.

Is there not one, whose large eyes scan  
The perils of the madman's game,  
Who'll dare to work for future man,  
And leave his recompense to Fame?  
Who'll stand a PATRIOT, brave and grand,  
Self-poised, the maker of his fate,  
And thunder through the restless land,  
"THE UNION IS THE ONLY STATE!"

—Baltimore American.

## Miscellaneous Reading.

**Infirmitie of the Great.**  
Handel, Milton, and Delille; were blind; Lucretius, Tasso, Swift, Cowper, Rossetti, and Chatterton, are melancholy cases of insanity.

Richelieu had occasional attacks of insanity, in which he fancied himself a horse; he would prance around the billiard table, neighing, kicking out his servants, and making a great noise, until, exhausted by fatigue, he suffered himself to be put to bed and well covered. On awaking, he remembered nothing that had passed.

Shelly had hallucinations. Benjamin St. Pierre, while writing one of his works was "stuck with the griping illness." Lights flashed before his eyes; objects appeared double and in motion; he imagined all the passers by to be his enemies. Heine died of a chronic disease of the spine. Metastasio early suffered from nervous affections.

Moliere was liable to convulsions. Paganini was cataplectic at four years old. Mozart died of water on the brain. Beethoven was insane. Cardon, hypochondriac. Donizetti died in an asylum. Chatterton and Gilbert committed suicide. Chateaubriand was troubled with suicidal thoughts; and George Sand confessed to the same. Sophocles was accused of imbecility by his son, but this was after he was eighty. Pope was deformed, and, according to Atterbury, he had mensa curva in corpore curvo. He believed that he once saw an arm protruding from the waist of his hypochondriac. Dr. Francis was unequivocally insane. Dr. Johnson was hypochondriacal, and declared that he once heard his mother call to him "Samuel!" when she was many miles distant. Rousseau was certainly insane. St. Simon is said to have committed suicide under circumstances indicating insanity. Fourier passed his life in continual hallucination. Cardon, hypochondriac. Lavater, Zimmerman, Mahomet, Van Helmont, Loyola, St. Francis Xavier, St. Dominic, all had visions. Even Luther had his hallucinations; Satan frequently appeared, not only to have inkstands thrown at his suppers, but to get into the reformer's bed and lie beside him. Jeanne D'Arc gloried in her celestial visions.

**A Fact for Business Men.**  
If you wish to sell more goods this year than you ever did before, advertise more. The unparalleled success of those merchants and traders who have kept their business and their goods before the people is a lesson not to be disregarded by any one who depends upon public patronage for a living. The best customers are those who find out what they want before they leave home, and these are the ones who invariably buy in the newspaper to see where the article is to be found. Do not want anything whatever that you do not know where to find, or do not choose to run after, advertise your wants, and ninety-nine times in a hundred you will be gladly served by any door, far cheaper and better than by any other known process. The newspaper is the established medium of exchange between mind and mind, and its usefulness is rapidly extending among all classes. Every body reads the newspaper, rich and poor, high and low--and no part of the paper gives so fresh, varied and comprehensive pictures of the age as the advertisements.

**A Romantic Adventure.**  
A very romantic adventure is related in the New York papers. A young girl of thirteen years, of respectable parentage in the city of Dublin, Ireland, fell in love with a youth of seventeen, of the same place. He came to America in the capacity of a ship carpenter. She followed, in search of him. Her subsequent history is thus told in the New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday:--"She shipped as cabin boy on board of a vessel at Liverpool, and made several voyages in that capacity. After spending two years in this way, she shipped as a deck hand on board the ship Resolute, in which vessel she made her last voyage, but which never succeeded in finding her lover. During these three years her sex was not discovered, and probably would not have been for some time hence, had she not refused to treat, the second time, a party of sailors with whom she was drinking at the Water Street Saloon on Thursday evening. One of these men, becoming very tipsy, and her refusal, struck her in the breast, and immediately suspected her of being a female."

male. He accused her of being such, and he, as well as some of the others, expressed their determination to ascertain whether or not the suspicion was correct. She screamed for help, and a policeman came in and hearing the story, took her to the station house, where she made the above narrative. Yesterday morning she was brought before Justice Kelly, who committed her for the present to the care of Miss Foster, matron of the City Prison. The girl is quite intelligent, and strange as it may seem, exhibits evidence of refinement. She states that she has no relatives in this country."

## A Melancholy End.

A young man named Pratt, about eighteen years of age, and Miss Vanderwerker, only sixteen years old, who were uncle and niece, eloped from Rome, in June last, and went to New Ashford, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about ten miles from Pittsfield, where they were married. A horrible tragedy, the result of this early clandestine marriage, occurred in that village Monday last. The father of the girl, who had learned of their whereabouts, started in pursuit of the couple, and arrived in New Ashford on the fatal day, declaring he would have his daughter. She saw him coming to the house, and went up stairs, and in five minutes afterwards the youthful and misguided couple were found with their throats cut, and so closely clasped in each other's arms, that their men could scarcely separate them. The girl died immediately, and the husband lingers with little prospect of recovery.

## Shocking Death of a Lady.

The wife of Dr. Brodhurst, a London physician, has met death in such a horrible manner as the wife of Professor Longfellow. The doctor left her writing a note in the drawing room, but was recalled by loud cries of "I'm on fire!" He rushed down and found his wife in the middle of the drawing-room, enveloped in flames. Her clothes were entirely consumed, and the furniture near her was on fire. She had on a white muslin dress. She did not seem to have lost her presence of mind, for she requested the rug to be rolled around her, and the bell to be rung for the servants, which he did, and extinguished the flames about the upper part of her person. Immediately the bell was rung, three servants rushed in, and he believed the reason of their being so near the door was because his wife had rung the bell before for prayer. Unfortunately, she had one of those crinolines made of steel hoops. Every means was tried to extinguish the fire about and under the hoops with the sea cushions and other things at hand. He also knelt on and tried to compress and break them, for the purpose of putting the fire out, but all without avail, and they had to be cut off before they could be extinguished. She had been writing with a candle by her side, which had fallen into the socket, and he believed she had tried to reach an envelope from the case when the light caught her muslin sleeve.

## Rev. Dr. Spring's Marriage.

The recent marriage of Rev. Dr. Spring is alluded to as follows by the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal:--"Some time since I wrote you of the proposed marriage of Rev. Dr. Spring. The event came off in the chapel of the Brick Church on Thursday last, in the presence of a small company of visitors. The affair has created much talk. The doctor is well on to eighty. He is quite firm and his sight is good. The lady bride is sixty-five, and is a maiden. Mrs. Spring has not been dead quite a year, and in New York it is regarded as quite an impropriety for a widower not to wait at least one year. In this marriage quite a little romance is blended. The lady has a fortune of \$300,000 in her own right. She has long resided with her uncle, one of the most benevolent men in the city, and the lady is reported to say that it has always been her great desire to become Mrs. Gardner Spring. The bride and bridegroom left the chapel and at once proceeded to the cars for a bridal trip to Niagara Falls, both seeming in need of assistance and help, although the bride was sprightly for one of her years."

## A Fact for Business Men.

If you wish to sell more goods this year than you ever did before, advertise more. The unparalleled success of those merchants and traders who have kept their business and their goods before the people is a lesson not to be disregarded by any one who depends upon public patronage for a living. The best customers are those who find out what they want before they leave home, and these are the ones who invariably buy in the newspaper to see where the article is to be found. Do not want anything whatever that you do not know where to find, or do not choose to run after, advertise your wants, and ninety-nine times in a hundred you will be gladly served by any door, far cheaper and better than by any other known process. The newspaper is the established medium of exchange between mind and mind, and its usefulness is rapidly extending among all classes. Every body reads the newspaper, rich and poor, high and low--and no part of the paper gives so fresh, varied and comprehensive pictures of the age as the advertisements.

## Union Volunteers Shot.

Two Union volunteers, named J. H. Debolt and P. Brooks, residing respectively of Masons and New Salem, Fayette county, were shot the other day while returning from Bulltown, in North-Western Virginia, whither they had been with despatches for the commander of the federal troops at that point. It appears that on their return from Bulltown, they were fired upon by a party of secessionists, concealed in the woods. Debolt received two bullets, one in the head and the other in the back. He had sufficient strength to shout to Brooks to avenge his death, and then dropping from his horse expired. The horse was also shot, and fell dead near where his master lay. Brooks received two wounds, one in the side and the other in the shoulder, but succeeded in making his way to camp on horseback. He was not, at last accounts expected to recover. A detachment was sent from the camp to the scene of the attack, and Debolt's body recovered. It was sent to Fayette county, we believe, for interment.

## Something about the Rebel Generals.

Some particulars, in the nature of a biographical notice, of the rebel Generals, will be of interest just now. General Samuel Cooper is the senior officer. This gentleman was born in Delaware county, New York, and was sent to the Military Academy, where he graduated in 1817. He was soon placed on staff duty, generally at Washington; was Military Secretary of Mr. Poinsett; Chief Clerk of the War Department; then Aid to General McComb, General-in-Chief of the army, and subsequently an Assistant Adjutant General. In this bureau, by personal and political influence, he went through the various grades till, on the death of General Roger Jones, he became Adjutant General, which place he resigned last spring. General Cooper married Miss Mason, a sister of ex-Senator Mason, of Virginia. His son-in-law, Frank Whelan, Colonel of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, was appointed a Lieutenant in the First Cavalry, where he remained until transferred as above. General Cooper never saw a battle, and, except for a few months forty-five years since, never had the actual command of a man, much less an army.

Generals Johnston and Lee had a regular military education, and most of the latter's service in our army was in a staff position, and he never had an important command. He is a Virginian by birth, and an accomplished man. He married Miss Custis, the only child of the late George W. P. Custis. She inherited from her father Arlington, opposite Washington, and also other extensive plantations on the Rappahannock River. Mrs. Lee is in favor of the Union, and was, a few weeks since, residing, almost unknown, in Washington. Gen. Johnston held a staff appointment as paymaster for some time, and was one of the army for several years. His battle record, except in a subordinate capacity, is yet to be made. He and Gen. Lee were always deemed efficient and intelligent officers, but never ranked above many of their associates.

Gen. Beauregard graduated second in his class, and became a brevet second lieutenant of engineers, rising to a captaincy, which he held when he resigned. *Passim*, we remark that Rufus King, of Wisconsin, a native of New York, and George W. Merrill, of Cooperstown, both reported appointed Brigadier Generals in our service, each graduated first at the Point. Gen. B. was never considered superior or the equal even of Major Barnard, Captains Benham, Frazer, and other officers of the engineer corps. He was captured in Mexico as an engineer officer on a general's staff. The duties are simply to direct and construct fortifications, batteries, &c., and have no more connection with the disposition or handling of troops in the field than belongs to the duties of the medical staff or the chaplain. At Bull Run he had an opportunity to show his engineering ability in erecting masked batteries and other works, and then fought the battle, in which he was captured. He was defeated by our forces, and would have fallen back on Manassas or Richmond, but for the appearance of General Johnston with 4,000 fresh troops. This was Gen. B.'s first battle. Its results, while he alone was responsible, do not warrant the high encomiums passed on him.

## Reminiscences of Gen. Lyon.

We find the following in the St. Louis Democrat:--"Physically, General Lyon was one of those hardy, wiry men, that could undergo any amount of fatigue. He possessed an iron will, and he was a man of indomitable perseverance. He never knew what fear was, and he cared little for himself, all for his country. At a time when it was asked by one of the press, 'who is Gen. Lyon?' a friend wrote to him requesting him to give the principal events in his history in order to answer the inquiry. 'That is of no consequence,' answered Lyon; 'for myself I care nothing, but if I can be instrumental in putting down this wicked rebellion, I shall be perfectly satisfied. From a letter written by the General to his cousin, dated Springfield, July 21st, ten days before the battle, I am permitted the following extract. It gives his views of the Manassas retreat, and the deep anxiety which filled his mind in regard to his own critical situation is indicated. He says:--

"We are deeply grieved over the retreat of our forces at Manassas. If our people shall learn from this a little more moderation, and substitute a little resolution for the over-weening confidence in which they have too much indulged, this defeat will have its benefits. I have been compelled to remain quiet here for want of supplies to move, and I fear the enemy may become emboldened by our want of activity! I have constant rumors of a very large force below, and of threats to attack us with overwhelming numbers. I should have a much larger force than I have, and be much better supplied."

## How The Springfield Girls Welcomed Their Volunteers Home.

In noticing the return of the Springfield companies from the First and Second Ohio, the Springfield News says:--"The incidents of this occasion were varied and rich. Will Sykes came into the supper room in advance of his comrades. A little woman we took to be his mother charged upon him at once, capturing him without difficulty, and bore him off, dancing with delight at the conquest he had achieved. 'Will's' contact with his young lady friends with some interest. At first they shook his hands, but one fair young charmer, had spunk enough to smack him outright, and then the others pitched in and did likewise. 'Will' stood it like a soldier. After the girls got in the way of kissing, it was an easy matter for them to put the rest of the boys through."

## A Gallant Irish Brigade.

We learn from the best authority, says the New York Tribune, that a new Irish Brigade, 5,000 strong at least, is to be immediately organized in this city, the command of which will be tendered to

Gen. James Shields. The 1st Regiment of the brigade is now forming under the gallant Lieut.-Col. Robert Nugent, of the 69th, and will be known as the 69th Volunteers. Already companies from Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and other cities have pledged themselves to press forward in this new and brilliant movement, which speaks volumes for the generous loyalty and unconquerable spirit of our adopted citizens. The Irish spirit of the North is fairly aroused, and thousands are ready to obliterate the sad memories of the first engagement in which the green flag waved gloriously beside the Stars and Stripes. In view of this organization, Captain Thomas Francis Meagher will decline the high position offered him by Major Fremont, and once again take his place in the ranks of his gallant and devoted regiment."

## The Rebels Withdrawing.

The War Department has information which leads to the belief that the rebels have withdrawn a mile beyond Fairfax Court House, leaving only pickets in the village. The movement was made with such precipitation--it is said some of the pickets were shot--as to lead some to infer flight as the cause. More probably it was intended either to lure us within some ambuscades, or preliminary to a concentration of their forces on other points. It is reported that the rebel force at Leesburg is increasing, and consists of several thousand men, supported by artillery. Gen. Banks is near enough, however, to present serious shot-and-shell obstacles to crossing, were it the rebels were fordable, which will not be for a day or two yet.

## Another Fight in Roane County.

A gentleman who arrived at Wheeling on Wednesday from Roane county, brings intelligence of another fight between the Union men and secessionists, at Spencer, the county seat. The Union men again took refuge in the court house, and abandoned the idea of capturing or killing them, as an undertaking of a little too dangerous character. Two of the secesses were killed.

## For the Blockade.

Thirteen vessels, seven of them steamers, carrying 2,000 men, are expected home within forty or fifty days, and will be added to the blockading force. The Brazil squadron, the frigate Congress and another is expected daily. The African squadron, three vessels, one the Mohican, equal to the Iroquois, should be here early in September. The China squadron a month later.

## Escape of Prisoners from Richmond.

Capt. DeGolyer, of company F. Fourth Michigan regiment, and Assistant Quartermaster Henry C. Jencks, of the Second Rhode Island regiment, escaped from the military prison in Richmond, on Tuesday, the 13th instant. From the escaped officers we give many interesting particulars of their fellow prisoners in this room. They say the Hon. Mr. Ely bears his confinement with equanimity, and that Col. Corcoran is well, and was not wounded at all in the engagement. Capt. John Downey, of the Fire Zouaves, (reported killed,) is there uninjured and in good health. Col. Wilcox is slightly wounded, but doing well. Mr. Alvin Huson, of Rochester, New York, is in good health. The Confederate papers claim that they have, as prisoners, two members of Congress. They probably count on Mr. Huson as one. The prisoners are fed on fresh bread, (generally boiled,) and wheat bread, with an allowance of bread every other day. Every fine afternoon there is a crowd of visitors, male and female, "to see the Yankees." This exhibition the prisoners playfully allude to as "stirring up the animals." Many of these visitors, wearing patriotic trappings, with kindness if they dared do so. Amongst others who visited the prisoners was ex-Senator Wigfall. He said if their government chose, they might be exchanged. "If," said he, "they want to fight us as Christians, we will fight them as Christians, but if as Camanches, we will fight them as Camanches." The officers of the prison and the surgeons acknowledge their loss at Bull Run killed and wounded to have been greater than ours. They claim to have one thousand three hundred Federal prisoners at Richmond, of whom two hundred and fifty are wounded. We have already stated that among these prisoners are about sixty officers. Capt. Todd, said to be a brother-in-law of President Lincoln, is in charge of the prisoners, and he alleges that he is very harsh and unaccommodating to the prisoners. In the treatment of prisoners, the kindness of Major Winder and other Confederate officers.

## More Secession Women Arrested.

Mrs. Greenhow, a widow lady well known in Washington, was arrested by the provost guard of Brigadier General Porter on Sunday. Her secession proceedings have long been the subject of popular conversation. Mr. Greenhow died in California in 1844 or '45. He was twenty years ago employed as librarian and translator in the State Department here. Afterwards he was translator for the commission of private land claims in California, where he was accidentally killed. Also Mrs. Philips, wife of a former member of Congress from Alabama, is a fashionable woman, of a bold type of character, with rebel affinities, and is accused of carrying on treasonable correspondence, telling the enemy about our forces, fortifications, showing our weak points, and exaggerating everything in their favor, and enjoying intimate personal and epistolary relations with them. One of these women, who are under guard at their homes, with the family who refuse to leave them, boasts of her imprisonment, and calls from windows to passers by that "there is a free country." There is a report that Mrs. Senator Gwin has been arrested. Inquiry assures us, says a Tribune dispatch, that neither she nor Mrs. Sillidell is in Washington. Mrs. Gwin is at West point, where it is presumed she is still waving the magic wand by which two cadets were estranged from their allegiance two months since. Mrs. Gwin's trunk, ordered to go on, was examined, and plans of the fortifications at the chain Bridge on the other side of the Potomac, traced on paper by some clerk in the War Department. A woman fresh from Beau-

regards headquarters, was arrested while passing through our lines into Alexandria. She manifested great indignation, claiming that, as a lady, she was exempt from arrest. An Irishwoman of one of the regiments searched her and found, among her underclothes, some twenty letters addressed to and implicating prominent citizens in Washington and Alexandria. She was sent to headquarters.

## Another Arrest in Philadelphia.

On Saturday afternoon another arrest was made in Philadelphia by the United States Marshall. The prisoner is one Samuel Eaken, an agent of the rebels. The "Inquirer" says:--"Mr. Eakin is known to be a very ingenious man, and an extensive patentee; but we are not at liberty to say for what he has been arrested. Eaken acknowledged that he lived on Palmer Street, between Richmond and Queen, and his house being searched, a large quantity of papers, about \$1,000 in value found, a coil of telegraph wire for field purposes in blowing up fort, field batteries, &c.; a pass over the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and charging the passage of himself and freight to the Government of the Confederate States. Eaken is apparently about forty years of age, has a dark complexion, black hair and black whiskers, and was very well dressed. Eaken came to this city on Saturday week. He is an accomplished gentleman--a chemist and a telegrapher. [From the description given, we believe that the Eaken above alluded to, was, some years since, a resident of this city, and was well known, and generally respected here.--CHRON.]

## The Arrest of Mayor Berret.

The telegraph has already informed us of J. G. Berret, Mayor of Washington city, and of his having been taken to Fort Lafayette. His arrest produced considerable excitement but no surprise, it having been made, *ex officio*, a member of the new Board of Police Commissioners, and on entering into office it was necessary for him to take the oath of allegiance to the government, and that he refused to do, on a sole ground, as alleged by him, that having been made an *ex officio* member of the Board, it was not necessary, as the same oath which he took when elected Mayor applied to all cases in which he was called upon to serve the public. The government, however, did not seem to understand the punctilio, and ordered his arrest, and on Sunday he was conveyed to Fort Lafayette by order of Secretary Cameron. Before leaving Washington the officers searched his residence, but nothing was found to implicate him with the rebels. He claims to be a strong Union man, and only refused to take the oath of allegiance from an empty assertion of dignity. In addition to the other charges against Mayor Berret, it is well known that he was a prominent member of the National Volunteers, an exclusively rebel organization, and that he had organized the police exclusively of men of secessionist politics, and when men were turned out of the day police on account of their disunion sentiments, he immediately made places for them on the high police.

## Tennessee Threatening Kentucky.

A letter from Georgetown, Kentucky, dated August 19th, says:--"To-day, being our regular county court day, was selected by Col. Roger W. Hanson as an appropriate occasion for making a very inflammatory and traitorous speech. His object was to stir up a hellish spirit of war. He began with an attack upon the camp in Garrard county. He declared that, if those troops are not disbanded in thirty days, they will be put down at the point of the bayonet. He said he saw Governor Harris, of Tennessee, a few days ago, and that Harris declared that he should not permit a violation of Kentucky's neutrality, and that Kentucky would in battle array it 50,000 Tennessee troops in battle array it those camps are not speedily vacated. Thirty days are given you, Union men of Kentucky; use those thirty days to a good advantage, or a civil war will confront us with all its horrors."

## A Bellows Mail Bag.

In cleaning out "The Farmer and Advertiser" office in Bridgeport, Conn., a United States mail bag was found filled with papers addressed to leading secessionists in Alabama, Georgia and other Southern States, also some two hundred wooden bottles, turned and furnished with strings for the wrists. These clubs were made from shovel handles, and were probably furnished by a secession shovel manufacturer in Bridgeport. Some curious letters were also discovered, exposing the treason of politicians in Hartford and elsewhere. One of the editors of "The Farmer" has gone to New Haven, threatening to issue his paper from the Register office tomorrow.

## Starvation in Memphis.

Hunger begins to pinch the rebels in Tennessee. The Memphis "Avalanche" says that the destitution of the poor in that city is daily on the increase. The Sunday devoted to the wives and children of volunteers by the county court is no longer paid, the amount, having been so much larger than was anticipated, emptied the treasury. The result is that those soldiers who enlisted, relying upon receiving the amount appropriated, now see their wives and children in an actual starving condition.

## Goose Over to the Rebels.

First Lieutenant Manning M. Kinnell, of the Second Cavalry, who was at Bull Run with a part of his regiment, has resigned his commission and accepted a Captaincy in the rebel cavalry in Missouri. He had the new commission before the battle. Two other officers in the same regiment are suspected, and it is believed that they also have commissions from the rebels, which they are debating whether to accept or not. Of with them.

## Was \$200,000,000.

It is stated on reliable authority that an offer was lately made to Secretary Chase, on behalf of foreign bankers, to take \$50,000,000 of the loan, provided the Government would promise to pay the interest at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The Secretary, however, declined the offer, as he is confident in the ability of the Government to maintain itself without asking the aid of foreign capital.

## News of the Day.

### Fortress Monroe Items.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 23.--General's Wool and Butler have spent part of the day at the Rip Raps, experimenting with Sawyer's Gun. The second shell fired burst in the Confederate camp at Sewells Point broke down the flag staff and scattered the rebels like chaff. A propeller, which was about landing troops at the Point, put back toward Norfolk. The whole was witnessed from the Newport News station.

### Grand Reviews to be Held.

Grand reviews to be held at Newport News and Camp Hamilton. Col. Wardeop has taken command of the Naval Brigade. The gun boat Seminole has arrived from the blockade off Charleston. She brought up as a prize the schooner Albion, formerly the Wilmington pilot boat, from Cardenas, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, fruits and cigars. When taken she was sailing under English colors. The captain and nearly all the hands were drunk. She had run the blockade off Wilmington.

The Seminole has overhauled several vessels showing English colors. She spoke to the Dale last night. She will coal and undergo repairs at Old Point. The blockading squadron off Charleston consists of the Ranoke and Vandall.

The recent gale on the coast was severe. The Confederate prisoners who arrived here this morning from Baltimore will be sent to Norfolk in a few days. The propeller New York sailed to-day with nine prisoners for New York.

### Improved Condition of the Army.

WASHINGTON, August 23.--The continued improvement of the troops, in all respects, is the subject of congratulation in the army, as well as the Executive quarters. This result is mainly from strict discipline. The line of the upper Potomac is now well guarded, and at the latest reliable accounts Gen. Banks was still resting on the Monocacy. The administration of the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by the Act of Congress, was a matter of interest to the clerks in the Bureau of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department this morning.

### The Rebel Pickets--Union Men elated--Civil War in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, August 27.--The rebel pickets are reported to be nearer our fortifications across the river than ever before. It is not believed that the rebels have now any design to attack. The Union men here are very much elated by the election of Wallace as Mayor, in place of Berry. Mr. Wallace is a warm personal friend of the President, and a noble Whig.

Amos Kendall is removing his furniture from his country seat, near Washington, purposing to reside in Trenton, N. J., till the war closes. He is writing his life, and needs quiet.

Private advices from Kentucky represent that State on the very verge of civil war. The Union men are ready at Chain Bridge this morning. He belongs to the District Troops.

There was an alarm at Chain Bridge last night, and the troops turned out in force. It proved false.

Secretary of State, Seward left this morning for New York.

### Mayor Berret Prisoner--Court House Fired by an Incendiary.

BALTIMORE, August 24.--Mayor Berret, of Washington, passed through as a prisoner this morning, destined for Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor. The Baltimore county Court House, at Towson, was fired this morning by an incendiary. The record office was destroyed, but the rest of the building escaped.

### Arrest of an Officer in the Rebel Army.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.--The police last night arrested Wm. Johnson, a nephew of Gen. Johnson, of the rebel army, and an officer in the same army. The prisoner has been in the city about two weeks, stopping with a relative, and was arrested at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, after he had purchased tickets for Louisville, Ky. He was brought with his baggage to the Central Station, where he was searched. No commission was found on him, but in his trunk a number of letters were found, directed to parties in the Seceded States. Some of the letters mentioned the prisoner as an officer in the rebel army. He was sent to prison, and will have a hearing to-day.

### Adams' Express Company Refuse to Carry Letters to the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, August 20.--The Adams' Express Company having applied to the proper authorities for the construction to be placed on the President's Proclamation relating to the interdiction of commercial intercourse with the so called Confederate States, and learning that it was intended to include letters, immediately issued orders to all their officers to cease receiving letters without waiting for the expiration of the limit of time numbered in that document. It is not known what action, if any, has been taken by the letter express companies on this subject.

### Arrival of Mather's--The Flag of Truce Dropped.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 26.--The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Washington with one hundred and fifty-nine mutineers, sentenced to two years' imprisonment at the Tortugas. They have been sent temporarily to the Rip Raps. A flag of truce arrived from Norfolk this morning with three ladies and a number of prisoners captured by the rebel privateers. The object of sending the flag of truce at this time was deemed rather inquisitive. Gen. Wool decided to detain the flag until late to-morrow. It is high time that an end should be put to this constant intrusion of the enemy. Whenever they think any important movement is on foot here they are sure to be on hand with a flag of truce. Capt. Davis, the Provost Marshal, yesterday arrested the crew of the schooner Chingarra, from New York. Gen. Wool sent her to the Rip Raps. Seven spies have been arrested and placed in confinement.

## PEN AND SCISSORS.

GEN. McCLELLAN.--Mr. Willis writes to the "Home Journal" that a distinguished civilian who had called upon Gen. McClellan on some matter of importance, concluded his visit by a general comment or two on the state of affairs, venturing a question, at last, as to what McClellan thought of our army's probable recovery from the late defeat. "I don't think," musily replied the hero of Western Virginia, "that they will win again; but, if they do, there will be two men left dead on the field--I shall be one, and Lander will be the other."

### Frightful Accident.

A frightful accident occurred the other day in Spring township, Crawford county, through which a young man named Aaron Ward, son of a widow woman residing in Crossville, lost his life. A number of young people from the neighborhood were enjoying themselves at a social picnic, and a swing which they had put up for the occasion having become entangled in some way, Ward undertook to ascend the tree from which it was suspended, for the purpose of righting the rope. He had nearly reached the limb, when he lost his hold, and was precipitated to the ground below, a distance of some fifty feet. His skull was fractured by the fall, and his brains scattered in every direction, to the unspeakable horror of his young associates, nearly all of whom were assembled around the tree, watching him make his ascent. Deceased was twenty-four years of age, and was highly esteemed as an industrious and promising young man.

Col. Black's Regiment.--A private letter from Col. Black's regiment says:--"On our way through Baltimore, the pavements were lined with spectators, some of whom expressed their approbation, but there was considerable underland muttering, and some of our men who had rambled from the main body were insulted by the ladies (!), who called them Northern ragamuffins and Union dogs. There was one man shot dead last night, and one man hung up by the wrists. They belonged to Captain Holme's company."

Gen. Butler.--A Washington correspondent writes: I hear Gen. Butler is not particularly well pleased to be sent up in Fortress Monroe--says he has been keeping a "nigger boarding house for government."

Gen. Heintzelman.--Gen. Heintzelman, of Pennsylvania, has suffered a relapse. The public will be concerned to hear that the wound on his arm threatens inflammation.

Gen. Lyon was unmarried. He left three brothers and three sisters.

Congressman Potter's Committee reported Friday to the Secretary of War the names of twelve disloyal clerks, and of not a few disaffected army officers; to the Secretary of the Treasury, the names of fifty-one disloyal beyond doubt, and ten suspected; to the Secretary of the Interior, twenty disloyal and seven who are suspected. Similar reports will be sent to the other Secretaries this week.

George D. Prentice, the editor of the Louisville Journal, is about to receive a handsome testimonial from the friends of Liberty, Constitution and the Laws, resident in New York. The bold and fearless position taken by Mr. Prentice, in defence of the Union, against the tanatics of the South, has been the cause of much gratulation in the North, and no where more than in New York.

A Happy Escape.--Mr. H. F. Eastman, of Rochester, New York, writes to his sister that he has escaped from his forced service in the "Prince William Cavalry," in the rebel army in Virginia, and has found shelter in Washington. He adds: "I deserted and am now here, bound to be revenged. I want to get up a company of as desperate fellows as ever looked down on the muzzle of a gun, and go right forward with the Federal army."

Gen. Fremont has been authorized to take and use the Illinois Central Railroad for military purposes.

Five Pickings.--The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the contractors who furnished blankets to the Government for our soldiers, have made the handsome little profit of TWO HUNDRED