

The Mariettian



F. L. Baker, Editor

MARIETTA, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

REPEAL OF THE \$300 CLAUSE.—A report was laid before Congress on Wednesday last, by the President, from Provost Marshal General Fry, with a recommendation, approving of the suggestions, by Mr. Stanton. Mr. Stanton says: "The recent successes that have attended our arms lead to the hope that by maintaining our military strength, and giving it such increase as the extended field of operations may require, an early termination of the war may be attained, but to accomplish this it is absolutely necessary that efficient means be taken with vigor and promptness to keep the army up in its strength, and supply the deficiencies occasioned by the losses sustained in the field. To that end resort must be made to a draft—but ample experience has now shown that the peculiar exemption from service frustrates the object of the Enrollment Law, by furnishing money instead of men.

"An additional reason for repealing the three hundred dollar clause is, that it is contemplated to make the draft for a comparatively short time. The burden of military service will, therefore, be lightened, but the certainty of furnishing troops is an absolute essential to success."

Gen. Fry, after going into detail as to how many commutes and few go, says: "I invite your attention to the small proportion of soldiers being obtained under the existing law. I see no reason to believe that the army can be materially strengthened by draft so long as the three hundred dollar clause is in force; nor do I think it safe to assume that the commutation paid by drafted men will enable the Government to procure a volunteer or substitute in his place. I do not think that large bounties by the United States should be again resorted to for raising troops. I recommend that the three hundred dollar clause, as it is known, be repealed."

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, are the Union standard bearers for President and Vice President. The Baltimore Convention was like the "handle of a jug—all on one side." The votes stood: Lincoln, 497; Grant, 22. For Vice President: Johnson, 200; Daniel S. Dickinson, 113; Hamlin, 145; General Butler, 28; General Rosseau, 21; General Burnside, 2; Speaker Colfax, 6; Holt, 2; Governor Tod, 2. Before the announcement was made by the chair, however, all the votes were changed, which made the nomination of LINCOLN & JOHNSON unanimous.

Hon. Elisha H. Allen, who is a native of Vermont, and represented a district of Maine in Congress from 1841 to 1843, was appointed consul to the Sandwich Islands by President Taylor. His term expiring, he was invited to take the post of Chief Justice of the Islands, which he still most worthily fills. Judge Allen is now on a visit to his friends and relatives in New England, after a very long absence.

The Richmond Enquirer gives a list of 11,130 rebel wounded who have been sent to hospitals from Lee's army, and 3,040 from Beauregard's command. This probably covers about half the total losses. Add then 11,000 taken prisoners by Grant and Butler, and 4000 or 5000 killed outright, and we can approximate to the rebel losses thus far during this memorable campaign.

On the night of the 30th ult., at Sinbury, after an exhibition, some parties living near the line of the Northern Central railroad, took a hand car belonging to the company, and, although warned that the express train was due, they proceeded down the road, about a mile below the town, when the express train ran into the car, killing three women.

Two peddlers, in Centre county, have been pushing their trade after a new fashion. One of them traveled a day in advance of the other and refused to receive Book Haven Bank notes as worthless, and the people gladly traded with the other, who said he would take the notes, as he was in debt to the bank.

Major-General Don Carlos Buell has resigned his commission in the volunteer army, and it has been accepted. He still retains his rank as Colonel in the regular army, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Ohio has already furnished the twenty thousand one hundred days militia called for by her and has offered five regiments more, now ready.

Herr's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa., has been sold to Harry Thomas for \$100,000.

ITALIANS THROWING DOWN THEIR ARMS.

Richmond papers of a late date contain the following:

A number of citizens of foreign birth, enrolled in the 19th Virginia battalion, by order of the governor of the commonwealth, for the defence of Richmond, threw down their arms on yesterday morning, in the presence of the enemy, at the fight on the Brooke turnpike, and refused to fight in the cause of liberty and the southern confederacy. They were placed under arrest and sent into the city, guarded by a detachment of the President's Maryland Guard, and committed to Castle Thunder by order of Governor Smith, until such time as the grave charges against them can be investigated. The recreants, twenty-five in number are all Italians but two, and made fortunes out of the war and the sale of peanuts and confectionary at their stands on Main street. When brought to the Castle they were searched, and large quantities of gold coin, greenbacks, jewelry and gold watches were found safely stowed away in belts around their persons, showing conclusively that there existed among them a secret understanding to desert to the enemy upon the first opportunity, carrying their worldly effects with them, and leaving their families here, some of them to become a burden to the Young Men's Christian Association, and other charity-dispensing societies.

THE PRICE OF PRINTING PAPER.

The high price of printing paper still continues, with the prospect of a still further advance. So severely does this expense of printing newspapers press upon publishers, that, in the city of New York they have combined to import their paper from Europe, which, it is stated, can be done at a saving of from two to four cents per pound—a saving of the very highest consequence to publishers. This may possibly affect prices here slightly, but scarcely to a degree worthy of consideration. One thing, however, is clear, that, unless there is a reduction in the price of paper and printing materials generally, no publisher whose circulation is in any way extensive, can continue to issue his journal at present prices. At the very lowest estimate, an advance in the price of subscription ought to be fifty per cent.; and the delay in making it must sensibly cripple many establishments. When it is considered that publishers suffer more than any class of business people, in the general advance in price of everything except newspapers, the policy of adhering to old prices is as absurd as it is suicidal.—Har. Tel.

The Mattaponi river, in Virginia, watering the present battle fields, gets its name, oddly, from four separate branches running south-easterly. The southernmost branch is called Mat, the next one Ta, the next Po, and the last Ny. In the forks of these syllabic streams the armies are enacting the bloodiest drama of the war. Spottsylvania is situated upon the Po, a stream which is only a few inches deep, and half a dozen yards wide. The North Anna river is about the size of the Bull Run, and when swollen by rains is not fordable.

Several days since Major General Fremont sent his resignation to the President, which has been accepted, and General Fremont has ceased to be an officer of the United States army. His name stood second on the list of major generals of the regular army, General McClellan standing first. General Grant, as Lieutenant-General, is General-in-Chief. General Fremont is now free and before the country as a candidate for the Presidency. It is understood that several members of his staff have also resigned.

The following is the latest novelty in "underground travelling" from Richmond:—"Dr. MacInnes has for some time been engaged in the business of disintering and embalming the dead, preparatory to transportation to the home of their families. He has just been arrested while driving a wagon in which were two coffins, supposed to contain the remains of dead Federal soldiers, but found upon examination to be occupied by two live Jews, who, it is believed, paid high fares for their conveyance."

The "Wilderness," in which the first battle of the present campaign was fought, embraces fifteen miles of timber land, thickly studded with undergrowth, making it at some points utterly impassable. During the battles our men were often unable to see any object twenty-five feet distant from them. It is from twelve to fifteen miles from Fredericksburg.

On the night of the 25th of May the Tioga Co. Bank of Pennsylvania was robbed of \$20,622 83 in United States bonds, greenbacks and retired currency of the bank. Payment of the bonds is stopped. Five thousand dollars of the amount was in 5-20 bonds and over three thousand in gold.

During a heavy thunderstorm, a few days ago, a boy named Sullivan, of Sullivan county, took shelter under a hemlock tree. The lightning struck the tree, and passing to the ground tore the boy's boots off his feet, but he escaped injury.

General News Items.

There are now gathered together in Central Park, New York, over 200 varieties of birds, American and foreign. They are left free to build their nests in the Park and to make it their resort from generation to generation.

A number of country wagons were on Tuesday morning stopped in Baltimore, by a man who professed to have authority to levy a war tax of 35 cents on each wagon. He collected the tax from a number, and then disappeared.

The yearly product of pianos in the United States has increased from 2,000 to 20,000 in the last fourteen years, the latter being the estimated manufacture of the present year.

Colonel Dahlgren's alleged order, photographed, has reached this country through the London Photograph Journal, and furnished, it is said, "by the kindness of an American friend." The fac simile bears no date, and the name is not correctly spelled—proof, in part, that it is a forgery.

Gen. Kilpatrick, in a dispatch to his family at Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., says that although his wounds are slight, they will compel him to give up his command, and he is therefore on his way home. He was wounded near Summerville, Ga., while leading a cavalry charge in the rear of Johnston's army.

A war correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from the Pamunkey river, says: "Two miles from where we are encamped is Studley, the well known birthplace of Henry Clay. The old graveyard and monumental stones commemorative of the deceased and interment of his father, mother, brothers and sisters have been undisturbed thus far in the war."

The "special" of the Richmond Enquirer, of the 17th is not at all satisfied with Gen. Grant, and says: "Any other general but Grant would have several days ago recrossed the river and acknowledged himself whipped."

It is said that the cardinal resident in Rome, at the latest date, had been summoned to a secret conclave to elect a successor to Pope Pius the Ninth before the death of the Pontiff, which it was daily expected would be announced to the public.

There were ninety-one Southern daily newspapers before the war, now, there are five. The dailies in the free States four years ago numbered two hundred and eighty-one, and there is now a still greater number.

A dispatch from Montreal, dated May 27th, says, "Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, American Consul General, dropped dead at ten o'clock to-night. No further particulars are given."

Nearly the whole of the village of Glen's Falls, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. A more complete annihilation of a thriving place has seldom been witnessed.

Four young ladies of Lansingburg, N. Y., recently inhaled chloroform by way of amusement. One of them remained insensible for a long time, and is yet in a critical condition.

Eight hundred freed slaves, of all ages and both sexes, arrived in Washington from Virginia in one day this week. They had been nearly starved to death before they ran away.

On the 13th of May there were 2,000 persons waiting in Cork, Ireland, to emigrate to the United States, as soon as vessels can take them, and the number was rapidly increasing.

The new Washington radical paper "The New Era," stopped publication on Wednesday; after a rather short existence. No special cause is assigned for its demise.

At the St. Louis Sanitary Fair there is a ballot box where any man, woman, or child can vote for his or her favorite for President by paying ten cents.

The rebel General Johnston lately had twenty-five of his men in Georgia tied to stakes and shot for trying to desert.

The "Life of Stonewall Jackson" is a prohibited article in Louisville—so General Burbridge notifies the booksellers of the city.

During the canal break a few days ago in New York State, the jam of boats extended 35 miles west of the Whitesboro canal.

Hon. James Mill, President Judge, died at his residence in Chambersburg, on the 27th ult., after a short illness.

During the recent furlough of the Second Iowa Cavalry two hundred marriages took place in the regiment.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society has selected Easton as the place of holding its next annual exhibition.

The new rebel commander of Fort Sumter is a young man, aged 26; Capt. John C. Mitchell, of South Carolina.

The postal money order system lately authorized by Congress, will go into operation July 1st.

Queen Victoria is 45 years old, having been born May 24, 1819.

The expenses of the nation are \$35 per second.

DEATH OF GEN. STUART.

A long obituary of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, in the Richmond Examiner, gives an interesting account of the dying hours of one whom the rebels call "the flower of cavaliers." On the night of the 19th ultimo Stuart breathed his last. During his dying moments he "reviewed in broken sentences all his glorious campaigns around McClellan's rear on the Peninsula, beyond the Potomac, and upon the Rapidan, quoting from his orders, and issuing new ones to his couriers, with a last injunction to "make haste." About noon Thursday President Davis visited his bedside, and spent some fifteen minutes in the dying chamber of his favorite chieftain. The President, taking his hand, said: "General, how do you feel?" "Easy, but willing to die if God and my country think I have fulfilled my destiny and done my duty." To the doctor, who sat holding his wrist and counting the feeble, weakening pulse, he remarked, "Doctor, I suppose I am going fast now. It will soon be over; but God's will be done. I hope I have fulfilled my duty to my country, and my duty to my God." To Mrs. Gen. E. E. Lee he directed that the golden spurs be given as a dying memento of his love and esteem to her husband. To his staff officers he gave his horses. So particular was he in small things, even in the dying hour, that he emphatically exhibited and illustrated the ruling passion strong in death. To one of his staff, who was a heavy-built man, he said: "You had better take the larger horse; he will carry you better." Other mementoes he disposed of in a similar manner. To his young son, he left his glorious sword. Gen. Stuart was about thirty-five years of age. His oldest offspring, a sprightly boy, died a year ago while he was battling for his country on the Rappahannock. When telegraphed that the child was dying, he sent the reply, "I must leave my child in the hands of God; my country needs me here; I cannot come."

Beware of Peddlers.—A spectacle peddler one day this week called upon an old gentleman of this city, to sell a pair of spectacles. He presented a pair fitted to the eyes; and to show the superiority over those he had been using, asked him to look first through the new and then through the old ones, giving the latter a rub with a piece of wash-leather. The difference was very striking, and the old gentleman was delighted. After the wandering trader was gone, the spectacle wearer picked up his old glasses, which he regarded as worthless, and after wiping them, would take a farewell look through the "eyes" that had served him so well for years, when he found he could see through them as well as through the new ones. It was all explained in this way: the peddler, instead of cleaning the old glasses with his wash-leather, had actually put something on them to obstruct the sight. His spectacles, for which he asked a double price, were not worth a cent more than the old pair.

So come out nine persons out of ten who trade with peddlers, or go abroad to purchase of those whom we do not know, instead of relying upon our own merchants, whose honesty is unquestioned, and who have had experience in their business.—Newburyport Herald.

THE CLEVELAND NOMINEES.—The Cleveland Radical Convention, nominated for President Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, and for Vice-President, Maj.-Gen. John Cochrane. The platform declared for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, the suppression of the rebellion without compromise, the rights of free speech, free press, and habeas corpus, the Constitutional prohibition of Slavery—for integrity and economy, for confiscation, the right of asylum, the Monroe doctrine, the one-term policy, and so on. A committee of five was appointed to report a plan of party organization and a name for the party.

The next exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Easton, in the park fitted up by the citizens of the neighborhood.—The enclosure is the largest of the kind in the State, and its accommodations very spacious. The days fixed for the exhibition are Tuesday, September 27th to Friday, the 30th (four days). The premiums offered are liberal. Catalogues can be had after the 1st of July next, by addressing A. B. Longaker, Secretary, Norristown, Pa.

There is considerable opposition in London to the further construction of underground or tunnel railways. Sir Joseph Paxton, the well known architect, says their extension would be an unbearable nuisance; and other equally good authorities declare that if the tunnel lines are worked with engines of ordinary construction, the amount of steam would give the Londoners the atmosphere of a washing-tub.

In the battle of Resaca, Georgia, four of our brigadier-generals have been wounded. Hooker, slightly; Kilpatrick, painfully; Mansou, seriously; Willich, it is feared, mortally. Three general officers of the rebels are known to have been killed. General Kilpatrick is on his way north.

Ladies in calico, gentlemen in satin and corduroy, is the party style in New York now.

To Wounded Soldiers.—All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in any battle, and who have not received the one hundred dollars bounty, can receive the same now at once, by applying either in person or by letter, at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Walnut street, Philadelphia. A full list of all Prizes payable to date can be seen at the office. These and all other claims against the Government promptly collected. Joseph E. Devritt & Co.

Reports received at Castle Garden, New York, from all parts of Europe, indicate 250,000 as not far from the number of emigrants that may be expected at that port during the current year. There is great excitement on this subject all through Europe.—Villages and even whole counties in England and Ireland will be emptied of their able-bodied industrial population.

The wife of Patrick Cronin, of Lewistown, Me., died last week. Cronin made all the arrangements for the funeral, procured a hearse, and paid all the expenses. On the 6th he was seized with sudden illness himself, and died before the day was gone.

The great Paris poisoning case, in which Dr. La Pommerais was charged with poisoning a Madame Paou in order to get the payment of several policies of insurance on her life, terminated on the 14th, of May in a conviction. Advertisement to a limited number will be inserted in the Weekly Herald. The Daily Herald, three cents per copy—10 dollars per year for three hundred and fifty-three issues. Five dollars for six months. Ten dollars and fifty cents for three months. JAMES GORDEN BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor. West corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New York City, N. Y.

There are no traveling agents for the Herald.



FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FUR, WOOL, &c. INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c. Put up in 25c, 50c, and \$1 boxes, Bottles, & Flasks. Three and Five dollar sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c. "Only infallible remedies known." "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." "Sold wholesale in all large cities." "Sold by all druggists and retailers everywhere." "Beware of all worthless imitations!!" "See that 'COSTAR'S' name is on each bottle, and Flasks, before you buy." Address HENRY R. COSTAR, Principal Depot, 432 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Marietta, Pa. [10-30]

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For the use of Messrs. U. LITTLEFIELD, Sold by all Druggists. Office, 36 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Swallow two or three hogheads of "Buchan's Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of "Old Doctor Buchan's English Specific Pills"—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D, Bible House, New-York, General Agent. P. S. A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is \$1.00 post free.

MATRIMONIAL.—If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you "without money and without price," valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, no matter how old, how ugly, or how poor. This is a reliable affair. The information will cost you nothing; and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address SARAH H. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings Co., N. Y.

A gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, enticed by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

Do you wish to be cured? Dr. Buchan's English Specific Pills cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Tridary, Sexual and Nervous affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, \$1 per box. Sent, post paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address, James S. Butler, Station D, Bible House, New-York.

Use no Other! BUCHAN'S Specific Pills are the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous Systems. Try one box, and be cured. One Dollar a box. One box will perfect a cure, or money refunded. Sent by mail on receipt of price. JAS. S. BUTLER, Station D, Bible House, New-York, General Agent.

Eye and Ear: Prof. J. Isaacs, M. D. Oculist and Aurist, formerly of Leyden, Holland, is located at No. 511 Pine-st., Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with diseases of the Eye or Ear will be scientifically treated and cured, if curable. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. The medical faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment.

Be wise by times. Do not trifle with your health, constitution and character. If you are troubled with any diseases for which HENOLD'S EXTRACT BICCU is recommended, try it! It will cure you, save long suffering, allaying pain and inflammation, and will restore you to Health and Parity, at little expense and no exposure. Cut out the advertisement in another column, and call or send for it. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Henbold's. Take no other. Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment, in pint bottles, price 50 cents.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten months 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 opportunity of having their bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. premium) or receive them drawing interest on the date of subscription and deposit.

These Bonds are exempt from Municipal or State Taxation, and their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax which they pay.

Over Eight Per Cent Interest. These Bonds are of equal convenience as permanent or temporary investment. It is believed that no securities offer so eventful 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 annuities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the sole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

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

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31 day of March, 1864, was \$768,945,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year 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 the gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States 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 Philadelphia, Pa. Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS & BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. [3mainside.]

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