# The Mariettian.

*F. L. Baker, Editor.*

MARIETTA, PA:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.


FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

### Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia,
THOMAS H. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

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|---|---|
| 1. *Robert P. King,* | 13. *Elias W. Hall,* |
| 2. *Geo. M. Coates,* | 14. *Chas. H. Shriner,* |
| 3. *Henry Bumm,* | 15. *John Wister* |
| 4. *Wm. H. Kern,* | 16. *D. M'Conaughy,* |
| 5. *Bartin H. Jenks,* | 17. *David W. Woods,* |
| 6. *Chas. M. Runk,* | 18. *Isaac Benson,* |
| 6. *Robert Parke.* | 19. *John Patton,* |
| 7. *Wm. Taylor,* | 20. *Samuel B. Dick,* |
| 8. *Jno. A. Hiestand,* | 21 *Everhard Bierer,* |
| 9. *R. H. Coryell,* | 22. *John P. Penney,* |
| 11. *Edwd. Halliday,* | 23. *Ebe'zer M'Junkin,* |
| 12. *Chas. F. Reed,* | 24. *J. W. Blanchard.* |

☞ Under the new revenue law, every bank check; whatever the amount may be, must have a two-cent stamp attached to it by the person who gives the check, and cancelled with his initials and date. Also, all *receipts* for money due, over the sum of twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property over that amount, must have a two-cent stamp attached and be canceled. It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that as no person is required by law to give a receipt for money paid, the party demanding a receipt must pay for the stamp; but if no receipt is desired, and one is given, then the receiver of the money or the property is required to attach the stamp; and if he fails to do so, is liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars. It is well, as the law is now in operation, that these facts should be known by every one.

☞ The State Legislature has been in session three weeks, during which time it has been engaged principally in military business. A militia bill has been adopted, authorizing the Governor to call into service fifteen regiments of troops, cavalry, artillery and infantry, by draft, if necessary, to serve for three years as a State Guard, in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion. When organized, such portion of the force can be called out as an emergency may require and the Governor may order. The whole body will be commanded by a Major-General and two Brigadier-Generals, to be appointed by the Governor. The pay, clothing, rations, &c., to be the same as are provided for the National troops. It is probable that a regiment or two will be constantly kept in service. An adjourment was brought about on Thursday.

☞ Orders from the War Department direct that all provost marshals have everything in readiness to begin the draft immediately after the expiration of the fifty days' notice already given by the President, and direct that enrollment lists be closed and directed to the Provost Marshal General's Department on the first of September, with corrections to that date, so that proper quotas may be assigned.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that several citizens of Chambersburg have become insane on account of the loss of their entire effects by the late rebel fire in that town. One of the number, a gentleman who had been engaged in business for years, was taken through this city, a day or two ago, for one of the eastern asylums.

☞ Three housebreakers were killed, on Monday last, in Lancaster, Ohio, while forcing an entrance into the house of a soldier's wife, by a wounded soldier whom the lady's hospitality had received the evening previous. One of the burglers was recognized as the lady's brother-in-law. She had just received $500 from her husband in the army.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury, it is stated by authority, is not about to resign on account of ill health, or from any other cause. The report otherwise is said to have been made with a view to affect the credit of the Government. Mr. F. has returned to his post from his brief visit to his home in Maine.

☞ If we may credit the statement of the *New York Times*, Gen. Fremont and his friends have found out the hopelessness of attempting to divide the Union party by his nomination, and he is accordingly to be withdrawn.

☞ A "Coal at Cost Company" has been organized in Brooklyn. One thousand tons will be purchased by subscriptions and a purchaser dispatched to the Pennsylvania mines. A saving of $4 per ton is expected.

DISAGREEABLE SURPRISE.—A miner left St. Austell, Cornwall, England, a few years ago, leaving at home a wife and daughter, with the intention of "bettering his condition." He succeeded very well at the diggings, and for some time sent regular supplies of money to his wife. At length he stopped doing so, and the poor woman being resolved to satisfy herself as to her husband's position, was enabled, by subscriptions, and accepting a situation to take charge of two children to Melbourne, to procure a passage to the colony in September last. A letter has been received from her, stating that her husband had turned farmer, and was residing about fifty miles from Ballarat. She first saw him in the harvest field, and, on being asked if he knew her, said he believed he did, and afterwards confessed that he was married to another woman. At the end of two days the Australian "wife" gave up her claim, on the receipt of £200.

EATING MEAT IN SUMMER.—A celebrated New York physicion says that, commencing with May and ending with September, he restricts the members of his family and all his patients to two ounces each of animal food per day, requesting them to use freely during the summer months the vegetable products Nature lavishes upon us so abundantly. He has kept, during twenty years or more, a record of the mortality in the families of those who followed his advice, and estimates the deaths in the meat eating families as about four times more numerous than in the households of those who curb their desires for animal food during the summer months.

☞ When Farragut was notified of the surrender of the rebel ram Tennessee, he sent an officer off to receive Buchanan's sword. On learning of Buchanan's wound, an officer asked Farragut if he would go off and see him. Farragut looked along his decks, strewn with dead, and dying, and mangled comrades, and red with the blood of others who had fallen and been removed, and then replied: "With these brave men before me, killed and mangled by him, I consider him but my enemy. I want nothing to do with him."

☞ The dwelling-house in which General Hamilton lived has just been taken down, the last of the old residences in the lower part of New York. It was a three-story brick house, and a very genteel one in its day. The marble stone steps down which Hamilton walked on the morning that he left home for the bloody ground of Hoboken, where he fought with Burr, are all that remain of this once celebrated edifice. Nearly every passer by clips off a bit of the marble and bears it away in commemoration of the great man whose sun went down in blood.

☞ The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, who has been solicited to allow his name to go before the Union State Convention of New York, as a candidate for Governor, peremptorily declines to do so. A short time ago he was offered a responsible appointment by the President, which he also declined. This distinguished Democrat thus pointedly disposes of the charges made by his late party friends that he gave his powerful support to the war for the Union, only in the hope of obtaining office.

☞ Preparations are being made to build, at Cape May, a large and elegant hotel. The site selected is west of the old Congress Hall, has an ocean front of one thousand and eighty feet, and contains about thirteen acres. The ground cost forty thousand dollars, to be paid for in the stock of the company. A novel feature of the hotel will be a bathing-house where invalids and others can at all hours command hot, warm or tepid baths of pure sea water.

☞ The western papers are telling a romantic story of a Michigan soldier, who was taken sick on a march, found shelter and nursing in the house of a loyal Virginia planter, and fell in love with and was betrothed to the daughter of his host. Both the planter and his daughter have since died, and the soldier finds himself heir to property worth $800,000, all in Chicago real estate.

☞ A lady in London recently recovered by law the value of a dress which she had damaged by the fresh paint on a shop door, which she was entering. There was no written notice up that the paint was wet; the judge censured the defendant, who was bound to keep his shop so that no harm could come to his customers entering for a lawful purpose.

☞ Dr. Brown, of Liberty, Maine, was found guilty by the United States District Court, at Bangor, on the 13th, of the practice of applying poison to drafted men in such a way that they were exempted for piles and other diseases. His charge was $100 a man.

☞ The wife of General Sibly, of the rebel army, has come over to our side in Arkansas. Her husband escorted her to the Federal lines, and there bade her good-bye. She stands by the Union and the old flag.

☞ The daily papers of Chicago have raised their subscription to twelve dollars a year. The large Boston dailies charge *fifteen*, or thirty cents per week.

## General News Items.

The old bell in the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, N. J., was cracked a few days since, and has been thrown into the furnace to be re cast. It came from England some time during the reign of Queen Ann and must therefore be a century and a half old, as the Queen died in 1714. The first church organization in Morristown took place in 1714.

Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, is urged for the nomination for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention, by a writer in the National Intelligencer.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson peremptorily declines to be a candidate for next Governor of New York.

Miss Hannah Jones, of Dighton, Mass. now eighty-seven years of age, walks two miles to church every pleasant Sunday. She also visits her sister as often as once a week, who lives three miles from her residence.

George Sanders, the rebel politician who got up the late peace imbroglio at Niagara Falls, was said to be in New York, *incog.*, last week. It ought not to be difficult to recognize his short and fat figure anywhere.

The treasurer of the Washington University at St. Louis received lately two checks of twenty-five thousand dollars each—one from Nathaniel Thayer, banker, of Boston; the other from the family of Thomas Tileston, a deceased New Yorker.

General Hood, the rebel commander at Atlanta, is said to have but one leg and one arm. From the reckless manner in which he has hurled his troops against Sherman's army, it would seem that he means that the few survivors of his soldiers shall have no more legs and arms to boast of than himself.

A chimney built in 1793, in an old house on King street, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and lately taken down, furnished bricks enough to build three modern chimneys, and underpinning to a house, eight piers in the cellar, a cistern, and a drain three hundred feet long, besides a wagon load sold and a lot left.

A Paris correspondent writes: "I hear the same complaint here among the young men that I heard before leaving America, that marriage has become impossible, owing to the excessive luxury which has invaded all classes; that a lady's toilet now-a-days costs as much as it formerly required to provide for a whole family."

It is related of a man in Newport, R. I., that he married his second wife six weeks after the death of his first; the second was killed by a carpet thrown on her head, and in four weeks he married a third, who a month after was drowned. He waited only two weeks this time, and then married number four, whose husband was killed four weeks previously in battle.

A woman attempted to commit suicide at Cleveland a few days ago, but finding the water cooler or damper than she expected halloed lustily for help, and, being rescued, went home wet, but wiser.

The English fashionables put false tails on their horses, now, as the ladies wear Alexandria ringlets. Nets for their narratives are spoken of, also, for some of the "prancers."

A pleasure party while descending Mount Katahdin, Maine, recently, found a large bear in a trap and despatched him.

Women are going into the type-setting business afresh. The Newburyport *Herald* has five such compositors in its office.

One of the wealthiest men in New York State—Aaron D. Patchen—died at Buffalo recently, an idiot. He had overtasked his mind with cares and riches.

It is understood that the sentence of the court martial in the case of Surgeon General Hammond is, that he be suspended from his rank and pay for three years.

The people of Rockford, Illinois, have organized a society for planting shade trees. A good idea.

A lady, aged 117 years and 8 months, died in Memphis a week since.

Queen Victoria has appointed a commission with instructions to consider the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

The female college at Worcester, Massachusetts, has been leased to the State for five years for a military hospital.

A prisoner of war advertises from Johnson's Island for a substitute to take his place in the military prison there.

E. S. Bennett, of New Milford, Conn., shot himself dead in New York, on Saturday, because he was unable to procure a substitute.

The venerable ex-President Day, of Yale College, entered his 92d year last week.

Parson Brownlow advocates the propriety of negro suffrage in the border States.

MEDARY ON MCCLELLAN.—Sam Medary, editor of the Columbus (O.) *Crisis*, and an influential leader of the Buckeye Democracy, says: "It is well known that General McClellan has not one spark of pretensions to the Presidency except what he has made out of this war under Mr. Lincoln. He never held a civil office in his life, and was unknown to the public when Governor Dennison brought him forward as a military man. Yet, in three years as a mere soldier, he rises to the demands of the Presidency, to head a party which is for *peace*—a position requiring a statesman of enlarged views and a statesman's experience. And for what? That a few men who have got his ear may get foreign missions and home positions, at the expense of the peace of the country and the lives of their constituents. This is paying to dear for such whistles, and for one, we protest againgt it in behalf of our bleeding, ruined, and distracted country."

THE BIG GUN.—We see it stated that the 20-inch gun recently shipped from Pittsburg Eastward is now lying at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, just across the Pennsylvania line. On its journey it has progressed but some thirty miles per day, and is now awaiting the strengthening of some of the bridges along the road lests its enormous weight should crush one or them, in which event it might be extremely difficult to lift it out of some deep stream or gorge. The gun is said to be upside down on the trucks, and that two men sleep directly under it to prevent it being spiked. To our mind the two men had better "stay awake" beneath the monster, else while they slumber the gun may be spiked.

☞ Lady Franklin, the widow of the historic Sir John, is said to be a violent Secessionist. A few weeks ago she gave a grand dinner to the prominent Southerners and sympathizing Britons in London. Since she has thus shown her prejudices, amusing stories are being told at her expense. *On dit*, that she disliked Sir John, that her bad temper drove him to the polar seas on the expedition that proved fatal to him, and that she can't forgive the American Government or people for fitting out an expedition that might have proved successful, and brought her husband back to her.

☞ An officer in the 39th Wisconsin Regiment, stationed at Memphis, writing to the Chicago *Tribune*, speaks with a good deal of common sense of the practice of answering matrimonial and "wanted correspondence advertisements" by soldiers in the army. He warns all young ladies with any self-respect to beware paying any attention to them. Ladies foolish enough to respond should know that their letters are bandied about the camp, subject to jests and sneers neither complimentary nor fit for print.

MEADE AND BURNSIDE.—In alluding to the difficulty between Generals Meade and Burnside, the Providence *Journal* says the latter, being the subordinate, preferred, as he always does, to sacrifice himself rather than to embarrass the army in the field by any controversy. He tendered his resignation, which General Grant refused, and also refused to relieve him. General Grant then offered him twenty days' leave of absence, by virtue of which he is at home.

☞ The St. Paul Press says the hot summer pushed the corn ahead in that vicinity in a remarkable manner, and in another week it will be beyond the reach of frost. It will be such a crop as has, perhaps, never before gladdened the farmers of that State, and will soon be ready to be harvested.

☞ Prampton, the renowned stallion imported four years ago from England by several gentlemen of Franklin county, in this State, died on last Saturday, in Carlisle, from the effect of over-exertion in the escape from the burning of Chambersburg.—The original cost of the animal in England was $4000.

☞ Mexican intelligence is to the effect that Maximilian has provided for the formation of an Austrian army for service in Mexico. The French troops have been driven out of Jounta, and retreated to the island Carnevi. Napoleon is also about to withdraw ten thousand of his troops.

☞ On the 12th, a well dressed, smart, intelligent woman, with an eye to business, appeared at Portsmouth, N. H., with four substitutes, which she had brought with her from Baltimore. She sold them soon after her arrival to the brokers for $900 each.

☞ Hon. John Covode was severely injured the other day while assisting in mowing on his farm in Westmoreland county. His left foot came in contact with the knives of the machine, cutting his great toe nearly off. He will be compelled to lay up for some time.

☞ Adah Isaacs Menkin, wife of Orpheus C Kerr, has run away from him. We wonder whether he will run after her. The ancient Orpheus went to hell after his wife. Perhaps the modern Orpheus thinks he might catch hell if he were to overtake his.

THE 7-30 LOAN.—Many of the advantages of this loan are apparently on their face, says the New York Examiner, but there are others that will be best understood after consideration. Among them there are.

*Its Absolute Security.*—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities. Banks of issue and Saving banks hold them in large quantities—and in many cases, more than the entire amount of their capitals—and they hold them as the very best and strongest investment they could possibly make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any better or safer.—Saving Banks already have a large part of their assets invested in Government securities. As a rule they allow but five per cent. interest, and can only pay principal or interest in greenbacks or bills of State Banks,—for every note or bond held by them and due before the resumption of specie payments is payable in Government legal tender paper. Banks of issue and discount can not ask or get anything better in payment of customer's notes, and they prefer it to all other, for they are compelled to redeem their own notes in that paper as the circulating medium next to specie in value. By the issue of this loan the U. S. Treasury becomes a *Savings bank for the people.* There are none stronger—none more solvent, and not one that pays so *liberally* for the use of money. You may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand, The more you put in, the more you will aid and strengthen the Government, and the more valuable will be the remaining currency of the country.

*Its Liberal Interest.*—The *general* rate of interest is six per cent. payable annually. *This* is seven and three-tenths, payable *semi-annually.* If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same *kind* of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. If there is no National bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you without charge, and pay you the interest coupon at the end of six months as a most convenient form of remittance to his city correspondent. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon it, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

*Its Convertibility into a Six per Cent. Bond.*—Here comes an advantage that must not be lost sight of. 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, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (July 28). Before the war, U. S. six per cent. stocks sold at a much higher rate—and were once bought up by the U. S. Treasury under special act of Congress at a premium of not less than twenty per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or three per cent. per annum to the subscriber to the loan, thus increasing the actual rate of interest to about ten per cent. Notes of the same class issued three years ago, are now selling at a premium that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

*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.* On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country. Can greater inducements be asked for than those we have enumerated?

The Secretary of the Treasury has been told that he must "*buy money* at the highest rate necessary to command it;" that he should sell his obligations "for what they would bring," so as to lead the market; but the Secretary will do no such thing. If Shylock bought bonds at 90 in August, he would demand a concession of another ten per cent. in September, and twenty in October, until he would finally offer to lend only the interest and keep the principal. If Government securities are worth anything, they are richly worth all their face calls for in gold, and the country is not so poor in spirit or in purse as to submit to any such sacrifice as Shylock demands. There is but a limited supply of money seeking investment at any time, and the Government offers to pay liberally for its use. At the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum. to say nothing of the collateral advantages, it is the strongest borrower in the market, and every feeling of interest, as well as patriotism and duty, should induce our readers to invest in its loans.

The Chattanooga Gazettt states that the lightning struck Camp Fuller Brigade, near Rosaville, Ga., July 14, killing and wounding fifteen soldiers, besides killing and injuring several teams.

FREAKS OF A MUSKET BALL.—A singular instance of a stray shot occurred a few mornings since, out at the front, from a musket in the hands of a member of the 27th Mass. The guard of the overnight had just been relieved and went down to the bank of Julian's Creek to discharge their pieces. Firing into the stream, one of the shots *ricocheted*, passed over a distance of three quarters of a mile, entered the Regimental Hospital of the 9th N. J., and pierced the temple of a dead body of one of the 9th, which had just previously been laid out for burial.—*Old Dominion.*

☞ The following address was on the envelope of a letter which passed through the Detroit post-office a short time since:

"O'er the hills and o'er the level,
Carry this letter like the devil;
Don't stop for drink or other reason
Till you find my wife, Jennet Gleason;
She is waiting with all the patience she can,
She lives in Utica, Michigan."