

The Mariettaian.



F. L. Baker, Editor.

MARIETTA, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 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.

1. Robert P. King, 13. Elias W. Hall,
2. Geo. M. Coates, 14. Chas. H. Shriver,
3. Henry Burns, 15. John Fisher,
4. Wm. H. Kern, 16. D. McCaughy,
5. Martin H. Jenks, 17. David W. Woods,
6. Chas. M. Runk, 18. Isaac Benson,
7. Robert Purke, 19. John Patton,
8. Wm. Taylor, 20. Samuel B. Dick,
9. Jno. A. Hotaland, 21. Eberhard Bierer,
10. R. H. Coryell, 22. John P. Penney,
11. Edw. Holliday, 23. Ebezer M. Junkin,
12. Chas. F. Reed, 24. J. W. Blanchard.

THEIR CONDITIONS.—The interview between Col. Jaquess and "Edmund Kirk" with Jeff Davis, informal as it was, ought to put a stop to the silly twaddle about an armistice and peace on terms mutually honorable and satisfactory, which forms so large a part of the stock of trade of every coward and copperhead. The last words that Mr. Davis spoke to his visitors were, "Say to Mr. Lincoln for me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other." We thus have the alternative plainly presented, peace and disunion, or a continuance of the war till we can conquer the rebels and make peace on our own terms. Every sensible man knew it before, but now that it issues from the lips of the rebel president himself, there will be no further excuse for the ignoring of the fact by the greatest fool or knave; and hereafter when a man talks of peace we shall know that he means disunion, for that is the only way we can have peace till we have conquered it. Whether we will have such a peace as Jeff. Davis dictates or will continue the war till its objects are accomplished, we are to decide at the polls in a few weeks. Let us ponder the matter carefully and see that the question is decided in the right way.

An engine explosion took place on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, on Wednesday last, by which five or six lives were lost; amongst whom was Mr. Joseph McConnell, the engineer. Mr. McConnell was a Mariettaian and leaves a wife and three or four children in this place. Mr. McCo., was always regarded as an excellent engineer, but for some time had abandoned railroading. We, in conversation with Mr. McCo., only a couple of weeks since, remarked to him how he could resist the good prices paid for engineers. He replied that he had seen so many terrible accidents already, but had escaped injury so far, and now being off, he believed he would never again take an engine. We had scarcely missed him from town until we heard of his sudden death. His remains will reach his home here to-day.

During the past few years there has been a very large increase in the production of tobacco in the counties of York and Lancaster. As soon as the fact was known that the rebels had invaded Pennsylvania recently, the producers of tobacco shipped over the Pennsylvania railroad from fifteen to twenty car loads of leaf tobacco per day to New York. This fact proves that the farmers of Pennsylvania may profitably turn their attention to the growth of this staple.

Ex-Gov. Bigler was temporary chairman of the Copperhead Chicago Convention. On taking the chair he made a short speech denouncing the administration as incapable of making peace or war. The Governor's knees, we have no doubt, are willing to let him down easily into the vice presidential or any other easy chair. He is always in political want and is now fishing for something.

Joseph Snyder, Jr., we did not know him, a Mariettaian, was taken to Lancaster a few days since as a substitute, but not passing the medical examination, was refused, when, it is said, he became intoxicated and was caught by a train of cars on the Conestoga bridge and killed.

Five delegates to the County Convention are to be chosen to-day between the hours of 6 and 8, at the Town Hall school room.

On Saturday afternoon next, at Funk's hotel, Conrad E. Marks will of

THE SEVEN-THIRTIES—WHAT ARE THEY?—We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Eschschon, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was \$16,159,000,000, of which \$10,957,448,956 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two-thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent. or an average of 12.6 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, 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 (Aug. 12th), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—*Harper's Magazine.*

The singing of the M. E. Sabbath School scholars will take place in the morning. Addressed by Revs. Olawson and Gregg.

Some leading abolitionists of Boston have addressed Gen. Fremont, speaking of the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican ranks, and advising that the Baltimore and Cleveland nominees should both withdraw their names as Presidential candidates, and that a new convention be called to select a new candidate. They say: "Permit us, sir, to ask whether in case Mr. Lincoln will withdraw, you will do so, and join your fellow-citizens in an attempt to place an Administration in power on a basis as broad as the patriotism of the country and its needs."

General Fremont, under date of Nahant, August 25, replied at considerable length. He says he does not feel at liberty to withdraw his name without consulting the patriotic party who nominated him, but suggests that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and Cleveland nominations, in order that the friends of both may coalesce and unite upon an early day for holding such a convention. The following is extracted from General Fremont's letter:

"Much has been said about peace, and you will excuse me if I say what I understand by it.

"For me peace signifies the integral establishment of the Union without slavery, because slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because the institution itself is condemned by the enlightened liberal spirit of the age. "These are to be the essential conditions of peace!"

Speaking of the abundant crop of Peaches in Delaware, the Railway Register says some railroad trains passing through that city, carry as many as twenty thousand baskets. Never since peach-growing has been a business has there been such abundant crops in Delaware as this season. The present prices are not paying expenses for picking, and the glut has not yet come off. The supply will increase from two to four fold until the 10th of September. There will be much money lost by speculators, who have gone round and bought up the crops at high figures, and there is no help for their being melted deeply. One man near Smyrna will lose from twenty to thirty thousand dollars on this kind of operations.

General Thomas has issued an order prohibiting colored troops from performing all the labor in erecting fortifications. They will only be required to take their share of fatigue duty with the white soldiers. This is necessary to prepare them for the higher duties of conflicts with the enemy. Commanders of colored troops are requested to notify their superiors of an excess of labor of their commands over white troops.

We regret to learn from the *Harrisburg papers* that Michael Burke, a wealthy and much esteemed citizen of that city, met with an accident recently, which resulted in his death. He was crossing the railroad near the canal bridge, when a locomotive struck the buggy in which he was seated, causing him to fall heavily upon his head, and in a few hours he breathed his last. Mr. B. was an Irishman, and was some 70 years of age.

There lately died at Szepes Valarya an old man of 78 years of age whose will contained a clause leaving 10,000 cigars for those who might attend his funeral. This eccentric testator also expressed a desire that his friends should not leave the house of mourning without drinking to his memory all the wine left in his cellar. It is said that the wish of the deceased was entirely fulfilled.

Provost Marshal General Fry has decided that men who paid commutation under the draft of June 1863, are liable to the draft which takes place in September next, to fill liabilities in sub-districts under the calls made up to the present time, and the District Provost Marshals are ordered to place in the wheel for the draft the names of such parties.

The best Havana cigars are reported to be made from tobacco dipped into a solution of opium. Natural leaf tobacco never has that peculiar effect, as will be noticed upon smoking the best clean leaf in a pipe. In some of the Havana establishments twelve thousand dollars' worth of opium per year is used.

The deaths of Frederick Robson, the great actor, Miss Catharine Sinclair, the novelist, and Charles Wentworth Dilke, editor of the *London Athenaeum*, and one of the promoters and managers of the Great Exhibition of 1851, are to be added to the necrology of the year.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House, at Harrisburg, have agreed to increase the salaries of the judges of the courts, and have also decided to recommend increasing the pay of members of the Legislature to \$1,000 per session.

A fourteen-hundred-dollar clerk was dismissed in the Treasury Department, who represented that his pride would not allow him to appear in the United States uniform worn by the clerk's brigade.

Livingston, the rebel spy, was executed at St. Louis, on Friday last. The *Democrat* relates the following incident: "At an early hour the jail was visited by the inevitable Elizabeth Mand, the superstitious Swiss woman, who is afflicted with a 'dancing of the heart,' and believes that she can be cured by sucking the blood of a man who has been hanged. She implored Marshal Coff, with tears in her eye (she has but one), to allow her to enter the jail yard and obtain a few drops of Livingston's blood. The Marshal, remembering her violent demonstrations at the execution of Hansen, told her she would be allowed to come in at twelve o'clock, when she could get as much blood as she wanted. The vampire departed, promising to be back punctually at twelve. When she returned, however, the execution was over, and, for the fifth or sixth time, Mrs. Mand was disappointed."

Gen. Hooker is alleged to have said that "every true soldier fights for promotion." The *Portland Transcript* takes exception to this remark, and truly says: "It strikes us that the true soldier and patriot fights for his country, and is willing to fill any position in which he can be of service to her. One thing is certain, no General in this war, has gained anything by resigning his command because he was not promoted or thought his services were not sufficiently appreciated. Shields and Fremont both gave the death blow to their military reputations when they resigned on these grounds."

Jackson Haines, the skater, says the *New York Post*, in imitation of Morphy, the chess-player; of Heenan, the prize-fighter; of Bateman, the actress, and Patti, the prima donna, hopes to win a fortune abroad; and he has started for England, intending to make a professional tour as a skater—certainly a novelty in the way of amusements. He will travel all over Europe, and will probably find the most enthusiastic patrons in Holland, Scandinavia, and Russia, where ice and skates are almost national characteristics.

The Union League Club of New York recently sent to Admiral Farragut an elegantly wrought sword, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by that organization. It was duly received by the Admiral, who, in acknowledging the compliment, remarks that his whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, and he hopes that, in due course of time, the sword will descend to his only son, who, like his father, will always be ready to draw it in defence of the Union.

It is currently reported that a difference between two Major Generals, as to which should rank and command the other, was the main cause of our late sanguinary repulse before Petersburg. Before the dispute could be authoritatively settled, the golden moment had passed. We do not know that this is true; we doubtless shall know when the Court of Inquiry so promptly and properly instituted by Gen. Grant shall have reported.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* gives the following derivation of Admiral Farragut's name: *Farra* is a provincial form of the German verb *fahren*—*fara* on *ferra* meaning "to move on the water," or "to sail." "Cut, of course, is pure German, and means "good." So *Farragut* is equivalent to "one who moves well on the water," or "a good sailor."

Travelers in the White Mountain region this summer complain that many natural objects of interest are defaced by the advertisements of New York quack medicine men. A purse is to be made up by tourists to employ a house-painter to judiciously efface the offensive advertisements by the application of paint as near as possible to the natural color of the objects disfigured.

There will be no postponement of the draft, though several days will elapse between the 5th and the drawing. This will be understood at a glance. The necessary papers will have to be forwarded, setting forth the number of enlistments, substitutes, &c., and from them the quota will be made. It is asserted that one-fourth the number called for has been recruited.

A whole shipload of passengers from Antwerp have enlisted as substitutes for citizens of Boston. These men were nearly all from Belgium. Another vessel is expected in a few days with more such men. These men come not only to fight for large bounties, but to seek permanent employment when the war is over.

The *York (Pa.) True Democrat* understands that quite a number of recruits for the one year's service, who, previous to the late election had intended to credit themselves to the townships in which they reside, now positively refuse to do so because those townships by a majority, declared that the soldier had no right to vote.

The consumption of horse flesh as an article of food is largely on the increase in Paris. An official return recently published shows that the consignment of salted horse to the capital from the Department of the North amounts to nearly 30,000 pounds weekly,

General News Items.

California is importing molasses from the Sandwich Islands.

A man has been arrested in Pittsburg for enlisting an insane man as a substitute.

A daughter of Madame Lagrange, the well-known singer, has been married to a rich Russian prince.

A father of nine children, named Day, and living in Wesley, Me., lost seven of them within two weeks by diphtheria.

It is shown, by the most reliable statistics, that there are at least 4,000,000 Germans in the United States, one-third of whom, 1,333,000 are Lutherans.

Upwards of six thousand watermelons were sold in Pittsburg on Saturday, at prices ranging from twenty five cents to one dollar.

Four hundred and seventy-eight Swedish emigrants, principally miners, have just arrived in Quebec, on their way to the Lake Superior copper mines.

The citizens of Pontiac, Illinois, have subscribed \$277,000 to help the municipal authorities in the suppression of the illegal sale of liquors.

New York and places east are coming down considerably in the rate of bounties, paying only two hundred dollars local bounty for one year men.

The official lists in the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners indicate that we hold an excess of rebel prisoners rising 40,000 men.

Terrence Smith, a milkman in New York, was arrested in Williamsburg on Saturday, while in the act of pumping water into the milk in his cans.

Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, who, since the arrest of Surgeon General Hammond, has had charge of the Medical Department, has been appointed Surgeon General, vice Dr. Hammond removed.

Negro soldiers are to be paid the same pay, bounty, and clothing allowances as the whites, in accordance with the late decision of the Attorney General.

Captain Hicks, Superintendent of the Park Barracks, in New York, says that 700,000 rations have been served out to soldiers at that establishment since it was built.

Brigham Young has started a new flouring mill and a cotton factory near Great Salt Lake city. The factory is supplied with cotton grown in Utah Territory.

A venerable old lady named Sarah A. Ezell, a native of South Carolina, died in Memphis, last week, at the age of one hundred and seventeen years and eight months. She was the oldest "rebel" in the country.

There is an excess of females over males in five States in the Union. Connecticut has 8000, Massachusetts 37,000, New Hampshire 7000, New York 11,000, Rhode Island 6000. In Pennsylvania the number are nearly equal.

A French confectioner has had the curious mania of collecting portraits of Napoleon-I, not one of which was to resemble the other completely. He has succeeded in getting together 35,000 portraits.

An old man, named Frederick Newton, residing in Madison street, near Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, was beaten so seriously by his son, Richard Newton, on Saturday night, that he died from the effects of his wounds at the city hospital.

The Hon. John Appleton died in Portland, Me., on the 22d inst. He was in Congress in 1850; was Secretary of Legation when Buchanan was Minister to England, and afterward Assistant Secretary of State. At one time he was the owner of the *Eastern Argus*, a Democratic daily paper in Portland.

An immense force of contrabands is employed securing the harvests of the government farms near Arlington, under the superintendence of Colonel Green, Chief Quartermaster of the Department. It is estimated that the net profits from these farms for the present season will exceed fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. John H. Tallman, for a long time a dry goods jobber and cotton factor in Pearl street, New York, died on Friday, in the 88th year of his age. He was a native of Dutchess county, New York, and went to New York city nearly 70 years ago, when there were less than 50,000 inhabitants there.

It is estimated that, on an average, about 45,000 baskets of peaches, from all sources, reach New York every day. The regular peach train from Camden now takes daily about 10,000 baskets. The great bulk of the fruit now received in New York is from Delaware.

Letters from Rome, says the *Courier des Etats Unis*, state that Pius IX. intends to make Arch-bishop McCloskey Cardinal. There being a larger number of Roman Catholics in this country than in England, their clergy, it is claimed, are entitled to this distinction. The late Archbishop Hughes died before obtaining from the Pope that mark of esteem, with which, it is believed, his successor will be honored.

No Doubt About It.—You can always tell from the advertising columns of a newspaper who do the largest business and sell the cheapest. The man of enterprise and industry, who has goods to sell, and who is determined to outstrip all competitors, always wants the public to know what he has for sale. Judicious advertising is one of the most certain means of securing success in business. You must let the public know who you are, where you are, what your business, trade or occupation is. Your name and location once become "familiar as household words," you will never after be disposed to think that advertising "doesn't pay."

The following four points may be considered as established by the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jaquess to Richmond:

1st. That the rebels do not demand any better terms than the government offers relative to slavery, and that their only grievance is this, viz: that we insist upon their remaining in the Union.

2d. That the attempts of the Niagara Junta or any person else to spread an impression that the rebels will agree to any terms of peace short of a dissolution of the Union are deceitful.

3d. That the rebel leaders will not submit the question of peace to the people.

4th. That the rebel leaders will not allow the majority to rule.

We learn by a late arrival that Parliament has, after three years' hesitation, legalized the Birkenhead-street Railway. This was the first horse railway built by Mr. Train in England, and this action of the Government naturally revokes the decision of the Queen's Bench fining Mr. Train five hundred pounds for committing a nuisance. All the London roads, we believe, were ripped up under that decision, but the Darlington and Staffordshire line are still down. As Mr. Train owns the patent for all Great Britain, and is the sole promoter in England, this action of Parliament should eventually make Mr. Train one of the richest men in England.

The Boston Journal speaks as follows of the recruits obtained abroad for that city: They are not only physically a fine set of men, but they appear to be deeply interested in our struggle with aristocracy and slavery. They are infinitely superior as a class to the majority of those who are hawked about by substitute brokers, and will remain faithfully to their engagements and true to the flag under which they have enlisted. Most of them have had military experience.

A Paris physician relates a curious case of poisoning by tobacco. A man had wrapped together leaves all round his body on the naked skin, in order to smuggle the article across the frontier, but the perspiration caused by walking in hot weather gave rise to an absorption to the active principles of tobacco through the skin, which led to dangerous symptoms.

In Belgium a new kind of fuel is now made, of eight parts of coal tar to ninety-four parts of coal dust. This mixture subjected to great heat becomes a paste, which is pressed into cakes. These cakes are warranted not to produce more than six per cent. of ashes. They are in great demand by railway companies.

"Miss," said a gentleman, proffering his arm and umbrella to a lady in a shower, permit me to be your beau." "Thank you for your politeness," was the reply, "and as I have plenty of fair weather beaux, I will call you my *rain-beau*."

The Copperhead Convention at Chicago, nominated General McClellan, on the first ballot for President, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for vice President. Pendleton was a member of the last Congress.

On the 12th inst. the Eagle Mills and distillery at Lacon, Illinois, exploded, killing six men and wounding three. The damage done to the property is estimated at no less than \$25,000.

The increased cost in the production of newspapers in this country has been so great that but one solitary penny paper is now issued—the Philadelphia Ledger.

General McClellan, it is said, has returned to his native business of railroading and is surveying a new line from Boonton, New Jersey, to some one of the Erie stations.

LETTERS REMAINING unclaimed in the Post Office at Marietta, Pa., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.
Brightbill, S. L. Esq., Jones, Toby J.
Billings, Miss Sarah Kellar, Miss Elizabeth
Black, Mrs. F. H. Loachs, Henry
Burger, Saml. Esq., Lindsay, William 2
Bonher, George Marley, Thomas
Faust, Franklin Martin, Mrs. Harriet
Elder, Mr. Charles Mack, William
Hoffmeyer, T. F. A. B. Peiffer, Michael
Henderson, Harriet Ruesing, Edward
Hoover, Peter Summers, Mary Ann
Isanhoward, W. Williams, Andrew

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

ABRAHAM CASSELL, P. M.

BRANDS—All brands—guaranteed to be genuine. H. D. Benjamin.