

BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENNA.

Wednesday, April 30th, 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, - - - Editor

For Auditor-General,
HON. THOS. E. COCHRAN.
or some county.

In accordance with the instructions of the County Committee, whose proceedings will be found below, we this week take from our paper the call for the Republican County Convention:

A meeting of the Republican County Committee, held on Monday, the 29th inst., Archibald Robertson was elected Chairman in the place of Dr. David Minis Jr., deceased.

The following Resolution was passed:

That it is expedient to withdraw the call for County Convention, to be held on the 26th day of May; and that the same be withdrawn, to be renewed by order of the Committee.

Arch'd Robertson, Ch'n.

A. R. MOORE, Sec'y.

The name of D. L. Imrie, Esq., having been announced in last week's paper, in connection with the Congressional nomination, he requests us to state that he is not a candidate—and would extend to his friends his thanks for the liberal support they have heretofore given him, as well as this renewed favor.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the card of Jos. H. Cunningham, Esq., which appears in today's paper. Mr. Cunningham is a young man of decided ability; who has studied the law faithfully, and was admitted some time ago to practice in the Courts of this county. We would cordially recommend him to our friends in the hope that he may meet with the success that his prompt attention to business should deserve.

INSANE ASYLUM. Dr. E. Kendrick late Superintendent of an Ohio Insane Asylum, has purchased the "Female University" in New Brighton, together with the spacious grounds adjoining the same, with the design of opening, at an early day, an Institution for weak-minded persons. The enterprise is a private one, and the Doctor should receive encouragement from the citizens of Beaver county.

We may have occasion to notice more fully this humane undertaking under the name of "The New Brighton Rural Retreat."

Parson Brownlow's Book

The cheering news that New Orleans is in our possession has been confirmed. Thus has another glorious victory been won. Surely Sedition is about "played out." Gen. McClellan is sanguine that he can route them at Yorktown, and we will no doubt hear of another victory.

The good work is going on, and they are being smote in all directions. We suppose by this time they are having some doubts whether one Southern man is able to whip five of the "Abolition hordes."

Speech of Hon. W. W. Ketcham

We publish on our first page, by request, the able speech of Hon. W. W. Ketcham, delivered in the State Senate on the evening of the 13th of March ult., relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the subject of slaves in the States.

Mr. Ketcham most truthfully remarks that the resolutions "enunciate no novel doctrine," nor do they propose any "startling innovations, the results of which are mere conjecture." The idea of gradual emancipation, and abolition of slavery, found warm friends in the persons of both Jefferson and Clay. They, clearly seeing the encroachment of the Slave power upon national freedom, raised their warning voices and attempted to shield their beloved country from the disaster which has now come upon us.

We see, and it does not surprise us in the least, that the Breckinridge democracy are opposing and assailing the President for giving the Emancipation bill his signature. Anything which would have a tendency to affect their pet institution would of course receive their opposition and abuse.

We would ask our readers to give this speech a careful perusal, as we think Mr. Ketcham presents the subject in all its true lights, and shows that he has a just perception of the great truths which he has so long and so ably promulgated and de-

APPOINTMENT. Hon. Benj. Rush Bradford, of New Brighton, has been appointed, by Gov. Curtin, a Commissioner to attend to the wants of the Pennsylvania troops now in the west. Mr. Bradford left on Monday to commence the duties of his office.

The Pittsburg Post remarked the other day that the people of this age could "not do Buchanan justice." We do not think that they can; but most undoubtedly the devil both

The Union League.

The Patriot and Union of Harrisburg, and the Star, have at last discovered a mare's nest. They have made the astounding discovery that there has been a secret political association formed by the Republicans to carry the next election in Pennsylvania and pronounce it as an "infamous attempt to disfranchise the people." It is very strange how very sensitive some men are of the rights of the "dear people," especially just before an election.— This same Democracy could discover no infringement of the rights of the people when Senators were stoned down in the Senate chamber. They could see no infringement during all the Kansas troubles, when an infamous administration was seeking to cramp down the throats of an unwilling people, most odious constitutions and laws. They could discern no infringement when a legally elected President was attempted to be assassinated, and thus prevented from taking the seat the people had so plainly declared was their wish.

Whether there is any such organization as the one alluded to, we do not know. It smells exceedingly fishy. But of one thing we are certain: people must have better authority than the Patriot and Union before they will believe this story. A newspaper that proclaimed the rankest treason from its columns from day to day, is not likely to meet with much credence on any subject. Should there be an organization, we have no doubt it is of an entirely different character than the one named. And it may be that, owing to some of those Democrats backsliding from the position they were compelled to take by the outraged citizens and forced to quit talking treason, an organization has become necessary to keep them in the traces. Such sheets, for instance, as the Patriot and Union, which had to receive, when the rebellion broke out, a gentle reminder from the citizens of Harrisburg that it must quit publishing and talking treason, or it would become necessary for them to engage in a "pig" business extensively. As far as Beaver county is concerned, our neighbor need have no fears of the introduction of this or any other "new dodge." Republican principles are not of a "temporary character," and they are willing at all times to stand upon the good old platform, which has insured them victory before.

Southern Rights. The talk of wise statesmen in the last century was of man's rights—the rights of human nature." Theirs was a grand philosophic idea. In these days, unluckily, we are driven to discussing exceptions, provisos, and qualifications, not principles. One is almost warranted in saying that a sectional right is a general wrong.

The Congress of the United States the other day, from a sublime scruple, refused to tax slaves. A tax is to be levied on the people of millions of dollars. Every employment, every investment, the fruit of every branch of skill and handicraft is to be taxed. Taxes on whatever a man produces or handles—taxes on what he eats, drinks, and wears—as Sidney Smith says, "taxes on the ribbons of the bride, and the brass nails of the coffin."

But slaves are exempt—no tax on slaves. They are property for one class of purposes and persons for another; exempt from the liabilities of property because they are persons; and exempt from being treated as persons, because they are property like horses and cattle.

Some of the members from the north are scrupulous about taxing slaves, because to tax them was to recognize "property in man."

Unhappily it is no abstraction, but a stubborn, potential fact. We cannot annihilate it by blinking or affecting not to see it, nor by metaphysical refinements in its discussion. It stands every public man in the face. It is armed and arrayed for the overthrow of the government. It is in rebellion in ten states, at least, to-day.

The absurd scruples about recognizing slavery—the actual possession of slave property—is as ridiculous as the fantasy of Don Quixote in insisting that the windmills were giants.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Declination.

Mr. Envoy: Your notice in the Argus that One Dollar must accompany the name of each candidate to be announced, was not complied with, on my part. I gave "Mary" Dollar; nor did I tell you to announce my name. It is there, however, and I am thankful to you, and likewise to the kind friends who had it placed there, and will feel doubly thankful to you whom you displace it.

The worst thing I have to regret is that for reasons, some of which I will herein mention, I am at this time forced to become indifferent to the kind wishes of my friends. In the first place I am keeping a little Post office out here in Burlington, and to relinquish the exceedingly pleasant and lucrative business for his office of County Commissioner might be considered entirely too great a sacrifice.

Secondly.—The duty of County Commissioner for the next term will per-

haps be vastly more important than it hitherto has been, requiring greater business tact and sounder judgment than I am possessed of; therefore I very much distrust my competency to meet the wishes of the people.

Thirdly.—There are a number of

worthy gentlemen asking the nomi-

nation, who are all my special friends,

with whom I have no disposition to

compete or to enter into strife—if strife is—but rather enjoy the pleasure of

feeling and knowing the support I

would have, will be possibly equally

distributed amongst them.

Last—While it is strongly urged that I could easily obtain the nomination at this time, my own judgment dictates a declination in favor of all the remaining candidates, pre-monishing each that only one of them will be successful; to whom I intend giving my undivided, untiring and hearty support, trusting to all of you, with other good friends, for some position at a future time. Hoping for the final success of each aspirant, I am, gentlemen, your friend and supporter.

JOHN A. FRAZIER.

Army Correspondence.

PADUCAH, Ky., April 28th, 1862.
In view of the fact that we have four or five Beaver county boys in this (Spear's) Battery, and the strong probability of our soon being in active service, I propose writing for your paper occasionally, and thus keep our friends posted in regard to us.

Several weeks ago we left camp

driving on our way to Kansas, but on

arriving at Smithland we were halted,

and ordered up the Cumberland River to Fort Donelson. Long ere this let-

ter reaches you full details of the bat-

tal, and that they were bound to

keep it as strictly as New England

Pluritans. Paducah was a strong es-

casion city. I am told by the rebels

here that they give up the cause; and

are now willing to come back to the

Union and behave themselves. All

who will fight have already gone to

the rebel army, and those left are glad

to be on either side so that they don't

have to fight. They are great deal

like some folks we left behind us—non-

combatants and abolitionists.

Now, in conclusion, one word to our

friends at home: Parents, wives,

brothers, sisters, sweethearts and

friends, all, let me entreat you as a

friend of soldiers to write us more let-

ters. You have no idea how much

good you do us. Write long letters,

and don't forget to speak of Church,

Sabbath School and Prayer Meetings.

Pray for our soldiers in camp.

When you are enjoying the cheerful abundance of your table, or lying down in

your own warm bed, think of the sol-

diers in camp—think of the diseases

incident to out-door and camp life.

Think, too, of the temptations to which

they are exposed, unsheltered by the

influences of home and the restraints

of a Christian community. Think of

all this, and pray earnestly for them.

And now, to add to a letter already

too long, I will merely say that we

are under orders to leave for Corinth,

Mississippi. Should anything of in-

terest occur soon I will write you again.

J. G. ANDREWS.

Dear Mother: I set down this morning to let you know how we have been getting along since my last. We have moved our camp back out of the range of the enemy's cannon into a wood. Our regiment was on picket for the last twenty-four hours—we relieved the 5th Michigan; we believe them at night. Our company was posted in rifle pits, in rifle range of two farms. During the night we were not disturbed at all. We could hear the rebels calling their roll in the forts and could hear the names as they called them out. Daylight came and our boys commenced to fire at every rebel that would show himself. During some five hours we kept them from firing in their guns. Their bullets were skipping over our heads nearly all the time; we dared not get out of our pits without getting a storm of balls around us. About twelve o'clock they commenced to shell the woods where our Reserve was stationed, doing but little damage. About half past four o'clock the enemy was discovered in force moving towards the right and left of our pits, with the evident intention of cutting us off from our support and capturing us, or driving us out. In the afternoon our pits were reinforced by twenty of Bedford's U. S. sharpshooters, some of whom were armed with Colt's revolving rifles, and some with their own target rifles. We opened a murderous fire on them from our pits, driving them off as fast as we could; but they came too strong for us, and we fell back to our reserve. While we were falling back we were exposed to a galling fire from them and from the forts, their shells bursting around us and over our heads. We deployed as skirmishers, opened on them, our battery also piled the shell into them. Part of our company with company A were deployed to support the battery, as the rebels were flanking around on the right of it. 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