BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, March 25th, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

S. M. Pentengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., & 6 State st., Boston, are our Agents for the ARGUS in those cities and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my interest in the Beaver *Argus*, all those indebted to me for subscription, job work, etc., will please call and settle immediately with J. L. Anderson, who is authorized to receipt in my name.
Feb. 19, '62. T. C. NICHOLSON.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.—No announcement of name will, hereafter, be made without payment of Two DOLLARS—excepting Coroner, Auditor, &c., which will be ONE DOLLAR.

☞ A friend has handed us, for publication, a letter from Newberne, N. C., giving an account of the battle at that place, in which our troops were victorious; but owing to the late hour which it was received, we are compelled to defer its publication until next week.

☞ The Union State Convention will meet in Pittsburg on Wednesday the 1st day of July next, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government.

The following resolution was passed by the Committee:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize in each election district of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

Coming it Strong

The *Star* of last week, not content with its endorsement, the week previous, of the resolutions of the "Copperheads" of New Sewickly township, endeavors to follow up the game it has started, and this week its columns are filled with the treasonable speech of Vallandingham, delivered to a party of "Copperhead" sympathisers at New York on the —th inst.

The editor of the *Star* is now fully committed to the whole policy of the Northern Traitors and sneaking "Copperheads," who have banded themselves together with the sole and single purpose of thwarting this Government in crushing the rebellion. We are glad that we have now got the sneaking editor out where he can be seen—his position is too well known for him to attempt [illegible] hereafter attempt to palliate his conduct, before an outraged and misled constituency. We now nail the editor down, as a *base coin*, as an admirer and partaker of the doctrines of the traitor Vallandigham and Fernando Wood; and, hereafter, when he attempts to deny, as many of them will, that he ever was a traitor, we hope the people of the County will bear in mind the course of his paper for the last few weeks. While noticing this matter, we would call the attention of our readers to the recent action of loyal citizens in different parts of the country, in the formation of associations under the names of Union Leagues. The object of these Union Leagues is to consolidate the Union men of the country in opposition to the secret machinations of the "copperheads," or Knights of the Golden Circle.

We learn that measures have already been taken in New Brighton for the formation of a Union League and hope soon to have a full county organization. We don't understand that there is any secret workings about it that can possibly prevent any loyal man from joining in the movement.

This measure we deem necessary, as from the course of the "copperheads" in this county, we fear that some check may have to be put to their course.

We warn our readers that treason is rank in our midst. Let loyal men be on the alert. We ask, shall this nation *live* or *perish?* "Copperheads" are crawling all around you. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

A Comment.

We read, in a new York newspaper that a Democratic meeting, held in that city on Tuesday evening, "hisses were given for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and cheers for South Carolina." ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the President of the United States, the choice of the American people, the chief man in the nation. South Carolina was the first State to make war upon the Union.—It has always been the home of treason and sedition. It is now arrayed against the Union in unrelenting war. The patriot is hissed; the traitor State is cheered. And this is done at a Democratic meeting.

☞ Col. Hall's Brigade while on a scout near Milton, Tenn., was attacked on the 20th inst., by Morgan and Breckinridge's cavalry about 8,000 or 10,000 strong. After a few hours fight they were whipped and driven back

"Who Caused the War?"

Under the above caption the *Star*, of the 18th inst., devotes over a column and a half, which for want of room prevented us from noticing in our last issue. What definite conclusion the writer arrived at, we cannot conceive, unless it was to demonstrate to his own mathematical mind that a *mean* is *about* half way between two extremes. Unfortunately, however, for the Professor, upon this occasion, (as is the custom of the School to which he belongs) in multiplying the terms together, the result is all one-sided, and his heart, instead of his head, furnishes the answer—slavery is a divine institution; therefore, Lincoln is a Sectional President. Somebody preached a Sermon in Beaver: they have Polygamy in Turkey, and Cannibals eat *people* in the South-Sea Islands; the Beaver Preachers have forgotten to fast and pray for them; hence the *Star* is compelled to rebuke these sins in the article referred to, or, to illustrate, Moses was the meekest man, Sampson was the strongest man; therefore David killed Goliah! We had not the pleasure of hearing the sermon referred to, but understand that slavery was strongly hinted at as *the* cause, and a great sin, of bringing upon us the unfortunate rebellion now scourging our nation. Unless we have been misinformed upon the merits of the Sermon, and are incapable of judging the true interpretation of the *Discipline* of the Church to which both the Minister and the editor belong, the doctrine was orthodox. We are neither a preacher nor the son of preacher, but whenever and wherever we find a wolf in sheep's clothing, either by insinuadoes or sophistry, undertake to sustain the accursed system of Slavery upon Bible principles, our anathemas shall be pronounced against him. Whether it will be good authority in the estimation of the editor, or whether the view might not be styled superficial, yet we heard a minister of the M. E. Church, in high standing and of superior intellect, declare boldly, in presence of the champions of the proslavery Democracy of Pennsylvania, that "Slavery in this country is the whole cause of our trouble;" but those champions together with all their deluded followers, including our worthy cotemporary, still feel like the poor culprit, whose proclivities for theft, one day led to steal an animal of not very domestic habits, and when pursued by the rightful owner, with the cry of "stop thief!" to cover up his own guilt, he drew around his mantle and hurried to his [illegible] until his own vitals were rent asunder. So it seems that the *Star* man has become so perfectly attached to the favored institution that he can take it to his bosom, hold it up, kiss it lovingly and even implore the Divine benediction upon it, notwithstanding it severed the church of which, we believe, he is still a member in good standing—is strictly forbidden by the rules of that Church North, backed up by such passage from divine authority as "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." "Break the yoke and let the oppressed go free." "Love thy neighbor as thyself." "Whatsoever ye would that men do unto you, do ye even so unto them," &c., &c.

Yet, sometimes, slavery is a great political question, and preachers being only capable of reasoning upon it superficially must turn their attention to other passages, which do not expose the enormities of the traitorous slaveholder at the South, or excite the ire of their "copperhead" sympathisers at the North, but just as the occasion requires, it is either a political or moral question. If Ministers name it, it is sacrilege, if Black Republicans think about it, coals of fire are heaped upon their devoted heads.—Thus we are in as bad a fix as "Ike" was when Mrs. Partington gave him the advice, when about going out upon a fishing excursion: "My son in the days of thy maternal ancestor, you can go fishing but be sure and keep away from the water." "Who caused the war?" Northern fanatics! Sectional Lincoln! Black Republicans, or Abolitionists! Let the Christian Minister, the true patriot, or the common politician lay aside all prejudice, and how will they dispose of the Slavery question? Who was it that said, through their leader, many years ago, "we, with the influence of Slavery at the South and the Democratic party at the North, can hold the government, and when the time shall come that we cannot hold it, we will separate and destroy it;" and when that time had arrived, whilst a poor old imbecile son of Pennsylvania sat in the Presidential chair, manacled, helpless, unable to speak, but automaton-like merely nodding assent to the behests of slave power, when this rebellion might have been crushed with a frown, had a Jackson, or a man, occupied that chair. Who plundered the national treasury? Who stole your arms and munitions of war? Who preached treason until the countenances of Statesmen grew pale?—Who agitated the Missouri Compromise until they crimsoned the crystal streams of Kansas with fraternal blood? Who throng your prisons, charged with collusion with open treason and of whom is the Southern army composed?

Go ask the old man Buchanan, if he yet be able to *nod*. Go ask his Southern masters, Breckenridge, Jeff. Davis, Floyd, Mason, Slidell, and Vallandigham, Hughes, and hosts of the smaller fry nearer home, and, if the truth be in them, their answer would only be, "We are joined to our *idol*, let us alone; give us slavery or give us death."—When the old Democratic craft foundered at Charleston, the Southern brethren thought they had many servants on board, and they could tow her into Baltimore for repair; but, alas, "the bark that held the Prince went down, the sweeping waves rolled on," and just at this critical juncture the Captain offered up the prayer of the poor Slaveholder who could only own half a "nigger, "Oh Lord, bless my half of Cuff; give us the slave portion of the Union." In the confusion which here ensued, many good, honest, loyal men, who were on board at the time of the disaster, saw the star of liberty guiding them to a shore of safety; hence the followers of Douglas are found upon the side of loyalty to-day, whilst others, instead of going away to their own place southward, where they might bow at the very shrine of their deity, *Slavery*, are here in the free North weeping and wailing over the fate of their beloved. Thus the true feelings of these sympathisers are betrayed by an over zeal, at once discovering that it is not to correct the erring minister for having rebuked their Southern master, or has failed to fast and pray for the great crimes of polygamy and cannibalism. But there is a class in the North, and we are sorry to say that we find them so near home, whether under the name of peace men, Knights of the Golden Circle, or any other name they may choose to assume, who are controlled by motives clearly antagonistic to the welfare of our government. Whenever slavery stands up and whistles, they cry out, "here are we to do thy bidding;" and like the trained spaniel, if but a crust is held up by their master, and he calls out, "lie down, roll over," the command is obeyed, if it be in the dirt, or with a kick, "go; lie in the corner." Still, with a dog-like submission, they return and lick the hand of their master

Union Leagues.

Organizations with the name that appears at the head of this article are [illegible] up all over the country.—Our exchanges come to us filled with the doings of these Leagues. These proceedings, we understand, are not secret; on the contrary, the members appear to be anxious that every thing should be made public. There can be no objection, therefore, to the organization, by those who believe that darkness and secrecy cover only evil device. It does not seem to be a political organization. It is the offspring of no party, and embodies no political creed in its constitution. It simply proposes to unite, in one organization, the loyal men of the country. There is in the North a secret organization now rapidly spreading all over the Northern States, banding together the disloyal for disloyal purposes, organizing to cripple the Administration, embarrass every branch and every effort of the government, to give encouragement to rebels, and to restore, what they call, peace, by the sacrifice of our national unity, national honor, justice and prosperity. That such secret organizations exist amongst us there is no doubt. It is the consciousness of united strength of preparation that gives Northern traitors their boldness and assurance. Six months ago editors dare not publish treason; Vallandigham dare not utter his disloyalty in such cities as New York and Philadelphia. They publish and speak with as much boldness now as do their co-workers and fellows at Richmond. Why is it?—Simply because they feel that they, although in the minority, are united, and the friends of the government are not, consequently they assume a bold front, proclaim openly their hostility and treason, and thus Union men are disheartened, the enemies of the government everywhere encouraged, and the Administration weakened. These home traitors propose and intend more than this, however. They are organizing to resist any attempt by the Government to recruit men to fill the decimated ranks of our army, and thus force a peace upon us upon any terms. The only issue now before the American people is loyalty or disloyalty to the government. Shall the rebellion be crushed, and our unity as a nation preserved, or an inglorious peace made that will forever destroy this government, and proclaim the incapacity of man for self-government. It would reasonably be expected, in this issue, there would be but one sentiment in the North. Time has proved, however, that wicked men and devils infernal, are found everywhere ready to entertain, undertake and perform anything and everything that wickedness and incarnate fiends can conceive and desire. A large party in the North, under the leadership of Vallandigham, who deserter to his own mother, and traitor to the country that has cherished and sustained him, have avowed their treason openly, and glory in publishing their own shame. This party has taken the part of treason, and are organising and laboring diligently to sustain and strengthen themselves.

The object of the Union League is to unite all the loyal men of the country, without distinction of party, for the support of the government; to unite in one organization all who will stand by the Administration in its efforts to crush rebellion, to strengthen its bonds, to preserve peace and unity at home, and teach traitors that treason is crime. The benefits of such an organizations cannot be overestimated. It places friends and foes in their true position. It shows where each one stands in this contest, on whom the government can rely.—It will rescue the weak from the hands of those who seek to lead them astray; and finally disarm the traitors themselves who will steal away or cover, with professions of loyalty, their secret, treasonable thoughts before the united multitude of loyal men of this yet great Republic. In Union there is strength, is the old maxim or, as another has it—

"The thunderbolt of concentrated strength
can be hurled by one;
While the dissipated force of many are harmless as a summer night."

If ever it was necessary for unity of action from unity of interest for loyal men to stand together as one man, for a government to be strengthened by the undivided power of the whole country, it is now. This is all the organization, whose members the *Star* calls "Blacksnakes," propose.—It is all its constitutionists members ever intended. The *Star* may well call Union men "Blacksnakes," because like that serpent they will yet crush the life out of traitors. The Vallandigham editor of the *Star* once so loud in his professions of Unionism and denunciation of his present treasonable leaders, whose speeches occupy his columns each week, cries out in the bitterness of his soul against the Union League. It is the wail of fearing and desparing traitors.

Let us present the issue to all. Let us know where each man stands. It is the duty of every man, who intends to support and sustain the government, to join the Union Leagues. We hope an opportunity will be given in this county.

THE REBELS AND VALLANDIGHAM.—A Louisiana correspondent says: Almost every day I get hold of rebel newspapers filled with praise of Vallandigham. The following, which I clipped from the *Planters' Banner*, of the 28th ult., published at the rebel Gen. Monton's headquarters, at Franklin, La., is a fair specimen:

"Vallandigham's great speech will be issued from the *Banner* office in a few days, in the form of an extra, at fifty cents each. Those at a distance can obtain it by forwarding the price by mail. It is a tremendous thunderbolt thrown into Lincoln's camp. It was delivered in the lower House of the United States Congress, last month, and is by far the greatest speech of the war. It has put the whole Northwest in a blaze, and has electrified the South. It is lengthy; there being enough of it to fill the *Banner* full, and two columns besides. Copies of it can be obtained at this office any time after next Wednesday."

This is the "Great Speech" of the traitor Vallandigham, which was published, a few weeks since, in the *Western Star*, of *this place*, and was recommended to the careful perusal of its readers, eulogizing it, too, as a masterly and *patriotic* production. It has now found its way to the *Southern* traitors, and has, *not* strange to say, electrified them also. Comment is unnecessary.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The donation of the Pittsburg Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co., referred to in the *Argus* of last week, never came into the County Treasury, nor was there any official notice given the Commissioners of such a donation being made by the Company. They had seen the statement in some of the papers that a donation of $10,000, had been made to certain counties through which the road runs, for war purposes. When the Commissioners made inquiry in regard to their proportion of the $10,000 they were told by the Officers of the road that inasmuch as the "war debt of Beaver County was to be met by taxation, they would pay their proportion of the taxes, which would place them on an equality with the citizens of the County."

In looking over the Duplicate we find the County tax for 1861 and 1862 was $5 88-100 for each year, but it has not been paid, the property being returned unseated. The *war tax* assessed to the Company for 1863 is $2 52-100, and it is estimated that three years will pay off the war debt, which, if correct, will amount to $7 56-100 as the Company's share of that debt.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
Commissioners' Office, Mar. 28, '63.

☞ THE following is a letter written by an able and influential Senator from the Eastern part of our State:

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1863.

Editor Argus: Dear Sir—The loyal members of the Legislature, and leading citizens of Harrisburg, have just been gratified by the delivery of Judge AGNEW's admirable lecture upon the Adaptation of the Federal Constitution to a state of Rebellion. Perhaps, upon no other subject does the public mind, at the present time, require more enlightenment. The wholesale charges of the opponents of the Government, in regard to what are termed "arbitrary arrests," have received entirely too little attention, and thousands of honest Union men in every State have been induced to censure the Administration for an unwarranted exercise of power, in consequence of not understanding the undoubted right and duty of the President to see the Laws faithfully executed. Judge Agnew's clear, logical and highly instructive Lecture will be invaluable in opening the eyes of all well-wishers of the institutions of our country to a real understanding of the sound and constitutional position of the Administration in this respect.

Those who heard him, and those who elsewhere may read his unanswerable argument, will never more *apologise* for the course of the Government, but defend it as founded upon, and sanctioned by, the plain warrant of the Constitution and the wise laws of the founders of our free institutions. To all doubters, his explanations and illustrations are invaluable, and afford an armory of arguments from which the friends of the country, everywhere, may draw a weapon to use against traitors and sympathisers with treason.

The members of the Legislature have requested of Judge Agnew his permission to circulate it widely, to which he will, doubtless, give his consent.

There is but one opinion here of its great merit and ability, and all are glad to be furnished with so timely and masterly vindication of the general course of the Government.

He came here with a high reputation as a learned Judge, and this Lecture, read, as it will be, everywhere throughout our State and country, will place him in the very front rank of the great legal minds of the nation.

Your county may well be proud of him, and sure the State will demand his services in a higher and more distinguished field of usefulness, than the one he now occupies. * * * * *

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., March 13th, 1863.

Dear S——: I received your letter some time since, and on this cold Friday morning haste to answer it. I might have written before, but have been a "*Mackeral*" for some time back, and consequently did not like doing anything. But I am happy to say that I am convalescent, though I have not yet resumed my duties. * * *

We have true March weather here. [illegible] part of the winter has been very much like a Pennsylvania winter, but it will soon be over.

There is considerable stir in this part of the army, as Gen. Hooker is having the whole army inspected and reviewed. This morning they were inspecting the ammunition trains.—Old soldiers say that this indicates a movement, and I have no doubt that Hooker intends to improve the time, as soon as the weather will permit. All seem to have confidence in him. He does not like the name of "Fighting Joe." He says there is danger in this title, giving him the name of a of a reckless General, and one who is regardless of human life. The general opinion is that when he strikes a blow the Rebel Dynasty will tremble. I hope the opinion may be correct.—But, yet to me, the affairs of this nation look very dark; and, to conquer, there must be some heavy blows struck in the next two months. A great many doubt the efficiency of the draft, should it be resorted to; and the "Copperheads" swear vengeance against the Administration if they are called upon. I could take my musket and shoot such men down like dogs; and I guess you have some of them for near neighbors. *Where will such men find hiding-places when this affair is settled?* I hope they may be driven from the land; for I wish to live with loyal men if my fortune is to get home once more. We have some sneaking, cowardly traitors here who would sell their birthrights to get back to their mean homes. Their watchword is "*nigger and conscription*," and I verily believe that a decent nigger is better, than any one of these wretches.

Well, at last the countenances of the soldiers of this regiment (140th) have been cheered at the sight of "Green backs." We were paid off last Sunday—not a very appropriate day, truly; but paymasters are not men who regard that day much. * * We have been paid up to the first of January, with the promise of the balance in two weeks. I am afraid that it will be a long two weeks.

We have jolly times and plenty to eat; wages from the beautiful hand of Uncle Sam; clothes found, and whiskey three pints for twenty-five cents, but only for officers; privates are temperate, and don't indulge.

Yours, etc., J.

Agricultural Notice

The members of the Board of Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society are hereby requested to meet on Saturday the 4th day of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organization, and at the same time bids will be received for renting the Fair Grounds to the highest and best bidder. Meeting will be at the Secretary's office. By order.

A. G. M'CREARY, *Sec'y*

Mar. 17, 1863.

☞ Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner, recently connected with the army of the Potomac, died on Friday last, at Syracuse, N. Y.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Mar. 20, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—On Sunday night I attended at the M. Episcopal Church in this place, to hear the farewell sermon of Rev. Franklin Moore. I need say but little of this man to your readers, as I have been informed that he is a native of your county.

The church is the largest in the city, and although the night was very stormy the house was filled to its utmost capacity. Some twelve or fifteen hundred being present. Rev. Moore seems willing for one to obey the command of his Divine Master, by preaching the whole truth, whether the people would "hear or forbear." He has since the rebellion broke out, at times, given offence to some few of his people by plainly and kindly, though earnestly, pleading for the cause of his native country.

He seems fully aware that this is a slaveholders' rebellion. But for saying so, occasionally, strange as it may seem, men professing to belong to an anti slavery church, have been offended.

I think, very strange of this, because every intelligent member of the Methodist church must, if honest, be opposed to slavery. This is plainly to be inferred from the *doctrines* of the church as well as from its history, antecedents and the material of which it is composed. In doctrine she stands out boldly on the record and inquires quarterly, annually and quadriannually "what shall be done for the extirpation of slavery."

Now when any intelligent Methodist attempts to answer that question by a miserable attempt at Biblical argument in favor of slavery he is simply a hypocrite. No *intelligent* man can advocate both sides of any question, moral or otherwise, and claim to be *honest*. The antecedents of the Methodist Church all point in the same direction. Her great, good Wesley proclaimed slavery "the sum of all villanies." The mission of the Methodist Church has always been chiefly with the masses, with the poor in other words, and nobly, gloriously and successfully has she labored in her appointed field. From a small, despised, persecuted band she has arisen to be "a power on earth." In the streets, lanes and alleys of the Old and the New World, her plain devoted servants have always been found seeking to elevate, to restore.

In the last quarter of a century she has done a great deal, perhaps more than any other church in the cause of education. Look at her Colleges and Seminaries in every State of the free North. She has reduced the expenses of Education almost to the position of a [illegible] opening up the way to truth. Many eminent poor man's son to prepare it their names to certify contending in the great battle of life remedies, while other successfully, with the sons of to the rich and well born." A man raise twenty-five dollars can insure the collegiate education of his son, and his son's son, through all time. Nor is this all. There is provision made for the gratuitous education of the sons of an itinerant preacher. I know many who were thus educated. As might be expected from a church with such doctrines, such antecedents and such materials, it is almost universally loyal. True, there is here and there a base ingrate who is false to his religious training, but the exception proves the rule. In no church North, is there fewer exceptions to loyalty than in the M. E. church.—The editor of the tory organ here is yelping at the heels of Mr. Moore; another evidence that he has been doing his duty to his country and to his God. Had he plead for slavery, had he even been silent when silence was a *crime*, the tory organ here we know would have praised him.

The Appropriation bill went through Committee of Whole on the 18th inst. The House then adjourned till Monday night which was devoted to petitions, &c.

Tuesday the 17th was private bill day. A large number of Bills were disposed of; many of which will not reach the Senate in time. Many others will not be acted on when they do reach it. Many others will be rejected. Many others even when passed into laws will sleep for want of the Enrollment tax. Beyond all these contingencies, others which may get into the Statute Book will be repealed in 1864, 1868, &c. Such is Pennsylvania legislation.

After all the "noise and confusion" on the Tonnage Tax question, the bill was re considered in the House, and all is out at sea again.

On Tuesday the pure, honest Col. Hopkins pressed a bill through the House exonerating the bail of his man Friday *alias* Calahan for Locomotives sold or squandered on the thrice infamous Portage Rail Road. I have no hesitation in charging this act of Col. Hopkins as dishonest and dishonorable beyond all precedent.—This Calahan was the neighbor of Hopkins. He was fully conversant with the *moral* status of the General when he was appointed. Such, however, was the effect of that appointment that even well-drilled democrats could not stand it. Messrs. Plumer and Forsythe kept a sharp eye on the pet of Hopkins, which ended in the removal of Calahan. Now after many years delay, when few members know the history of Calahan's administraton on the mountains, Hopkins urges his bill of exoneration through the House. He talks of tonnage tax. Shame on the man. Surely his impudence is greater, stronger than his nerves long time ago. I do hope the Senate, or the Governor will veto this monstrous outrage.

On Wednesday the House was engaged on the appropriation bill on 2d reading. It is now in the Senate, which body, I learn has been waiting for it some two weeks.

On Wednesday night Judge Agnew, of your County, delivered a lecture in the Court House here to a large and intelligent audience. I have heard but one opinion on the subject—unqualified praise and admiration. I hear that a request has been made to have the lecture published. The traitors of the North cannot prevent this. The loyal people of Pennsylvania are denied the use of their *own* Hall for loyal purposes by their *servants*—Glenn, Kaine, Patton and such disloyal men. Nor do they stop here. The same men are doing all in their power to prevent the counties which paid bounties to volunteers, from collecting the same. Base, cowardly traitors, why don't you go boldly and manly South and join your friend Jeff Davis at once. *Here* you are despised, and will be despised, so long as loyalty, honor or honesty lives. There your friend and brother Jeff. would perhaps appreciate you, and do something for you worthy of your zeal in his cause.

The Revenue Board has adjourned *sine die*. Farewell, "good and faithful servants." In these degenerate times when so much corruption and treason abound, it is refreshing to observe such conduct as the members of this Board has exhibited.

Their services, during their short session will be worth $170,000 to the State. This compares well with another Board which holds its meetings not far off.

The House has a scheme on foot now to saddle the State with the expenses of an extra session. I hope no man pretending to brains or business qualifications will join in this dirty scheme. The best thing this House could possibly do, would be to adjourn soon as possible. It is not to be tolerate that after loitering and scampering about and wasting nearly half the session, an extra dose should be given the honest, heavily taxed people.

A B C.

Roll of Infamy.

The following is the list of names of the persons who refused to allow Hon. Andrew Johnston, of Tennessee, the use of the Hall, at Harrisburg, to speak for his country. Gov. Johnston is an unconditional *Union* man and this the only reason why it was refused him. Their names shall be remembered.

ROLL OF SENATORS.

Geo. H. Bucher, Cumberland county.
Hiester Clymer, Berks county.
C. M. Donovan, Philadelphia.
A. H. Glatz, York county.
Chas. Lamberton, Clarion county.
H. S. Mott, Monroe county.
John C Smith, Montgomery county.
G. W. Stein, Northampton county.
J. B. Stark, Luzerne county.
W. A. Wallace, Clearfield county.

ROLL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

W. T. Alexander, Clarion county.
T. J. Barger, Philadelphia.
R. F. Barron, Centre county.
[illegible] Beck, Lycoming county.
[illegible] R. Bloan, Philadelphia.
J. W. Brown, Northumberland county.
Jas. Delone, York county.
John C. Ellis, Montour county.
Wm. Glenn, Washington county.
Conrad Graber, Schuylkill county.
Aaron Hess, Northampton county.
H. C. Hoover, Montgomery county.
W. Horton, Fulton county.
Geo. D. Jackson, Sullivan county.
Sam'l Josephs, Philadelphia.
Daniel Kurtz, Fayette county.
E. Kerns, Schuylkill county.
C. A. Kline, Berks county.
L. B. Labar, Bucks county.
H. J. Myers, Adams county.
D. H. Neiman, Northampton county.
A. C. Noyes, Clinton county.
Alex. Patton, Greene county.
G. A. Quigley, Philadelphia.
Joseph Rex, Montgomery county.
J. P. Rhoads, Cumberland county.
Jacob Robinson, Luzerne county.
G. H. Rowland, Pike county.
S. W. Trimmer, Luzerne county.
Peter Walsh, Luzerne county.
D. K. Weidner, Berks county.
Adam Wolf, Schuylkill county.

Union League.

We are informed that there already exists not less than 500 clubs of the "Union League" in this State, and that the organization is extending with surprising rapidity throughout the loyal States.

The object of the organization is strictly loyal, and is thus stated in the printed circulars of the organization:

"The object of the "Union League" shall be to preserve and Liberty and the Union of these United States; to maintain the Constitution thereof, and the supremacy of the laws; to put down the rebel enemies of the Government, and thwart the designs of traitors and disloyalists; and to protect and strengthen all loyal men, without regard to sect, condition or party."

"That a necessity exists for the consolidation of the loyal strength of the country, without regard to party, in such a manner as to place it in condition to render most efficient aid to the Government, will be conceded by every reflecting man. The growing boldness of rebel sympathizers, backed by treasonable and secret cabals in our very midst, which have been formed for the purpose of sapping the patriotism of the people and overturning the Government, seem to demand a counter movement which will combine and concentrate the loyal sentiment of the North in an organized and effective form."

Other organizations having similar objects in view exist; but we have no hesitation in saying that the "Union League," so far as we understand it, is better calculated than any other to render the Government essential service in the great work of saving the Union from perishing, and the people from a horrible, dismal future.—*Chicago Tribune.*

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—The city has been filled with various rumors of rebel advances all day. All that headquarters are advised of is that the rebels in numbers varying from 5000 to 10,000, are in the vicinity of Somerset and more are coming.—Military circles estimate the number there at less than 2000, notwithstanding these advices.