BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, April 1st, 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.

☞ We received the proceedings of a Union League meeting held in the Presbyterian Church, at Hookstown, on the 28th ult., but owing to the late hour which they were handed in we are compelled to delay their publication until next week.

☞ THE editor of the *Star*, in his last issue, publishes an article in which it is stated that the loyal members of our State Senate refused the Senate Chamber to Gen. George B. M'Clellan to speak. Gen. M'Clellan never made application for the Senate Chamber for any purpose, nor any one for him. He is no speaker, neither does he pretend to be. But the loyal men of the Senate did vote to give him the use of the Chamber any time he might desire it. We therefore say that the editor of the *Star* wilfully and deliberately lies in the publication of this article. More than that, he has the cool and mean impudence to ask us to publish his traitorous falsehoods.

Supplement to the Sheets-Barker Venue Case.

In looking over the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of last Wednesday, we were astonished at reading a letter published therein, written from Harrisburg, over the signature "SNAP," in which the far-famed and, we may safely add, disreputably notorious *Sheets-Barker* case, is again brought to public notice, and almost universal disgust. Why this loathsome subject should be dragged from its last *Legislative hiding place*, to be again the theme of public view, is more than we are at present prepared to account for. Mr. "SNAP," the correspondent of the *Chronicle*, in his letter to which we ing language,

Mr. Connell read in place a supplement to the act passed some time since changing the venue of the case of the celebrated Barker family from Beaver county to Washington. It seems that the indictment for perjury is to be dropped, to which the act already passed to change the venue applies, and an indictment for misdemeanor is to be found by the next Grand Jury which meets in Beaver county. This supplement is to anticipate such an indictment, and give the defendants the same change of venue to the prospective indictment as was given in the case of the one already found. The allegation is that the people of Beaver county are now more excited than ever, and that the excitement being on the increase, there is more necessity for a change of venue for the trial of the proposed indictment than in the former case.—It is said one of the county newspapers is constantly inflaming the public mind against the defendants.

This fellow "SNAP" once lived in Beaver county, and is known to many of our readers. It would be bootless to give his *name* on this occasion, but we cannot allow him or any other hired scribbler to falsify the facts, without due exposure of his falsehoods, and an incidental rebuke of the venal, lying proclivities of the author.

"SNAP" seems to go it blind, and foolishly says the "indictment for *perjury* is to be dropped," and "an indictment for misdemeanor is to be found by the next *Grand Jury* which meets in Beaver county." And afterwards goes on to say: "This supplement is to anticipate such an indictment, and give the defendants the same change of venue to the *prospective* indictment as was given to the case of the one already found." Such an exemplification of stupid nonsense has seldom been allowed to crawl into the columns of a respectable newspaper. No indictment for "*perjury*" was ever found against the Barker family, or any portion of them; and no man of common sense, who had not in some reason-dethroning 'SNAPS' shortly before, would have ever uttered such evidence of positive insanity. Who in Beaver county ever heard of dropping the indictment as found—not for "perjury," but for being "accessaries after the fact to the murder of John Ansley," against Mrs. Barker and others?

But if it be so that *Mr. Connell*, of the Senate, in the plenitude of his impertinent and unscrupulous spirit of intermeddling in matters with which he has no business, has got up such grand concentions of legislative power as to induce, in his infatuated mind, the belief that he and his compeers can legislate for *prospective* indictments, why does he not make short work of the whole concern, and at once acquit the parties named up to the present time, and then take the whole Barker establishment into his special care and carry them to "*prospective*" and everlasting exemption from all pains and penalties in this world and the world to come?

"SNAP" as is seen by the above extract from his letter, revamps the old and stale *lies* that "the people of Beaver county are now more excited than ever," and that one of the county newspapers is constantly inflaming the public mind against the defendants.

It is scarcely proper to seriously dwell on such false representations now, as we have had occasion heretofore to expose these most contemptible and lying charges made against the people of Beaver county, and the course of this paper on the subject of the *Sheets-Barker* case.

But when we find *Mr. Connell* or *Mr. "Snap"* or *Mr. anybody else* so persistently outraging truth and common decency, and that amenity and courtesy due from one man to another, and from the representative of one portion of the State to another portion of the same State, we feel bound, as the editor of a public journal to put such men or beings in their proper position before our readers.

Under this obligation and sense of duty we therefore emphatically say that the course of Mr. Connell, of the Senate, in the Barker case has been characterized by a wanton disregard of truth, which we had not expected of him; but finding him in such position, willingly and against light, we will deal with him as he deserves—And as to "*Snap*," we have only to say to the *rotund scribbler, or hired penny-a-liner*, be careful not to get into such "*Straps*" as the one you wrote about—because exposure and general execration in this locality and everywhere will inevitably be your just and richly merited reward for giving vent to such wholesale falsehoods.

"Copperheads."

Every man who is observant of passing events, and of things immediately around him, must be aware that there are "copperheads" of the worst and most venomous kind in our midst. By saying "copperheads" we do not wish to stigmatize as such the true and genuine Democrats, and we rejoice that we have many, very many as belong, or pretending to belong, to that or any other respectable party as are willing and desirous of uniting with Southern traitors to overthrow our Republican Government, and bring the people under the yoke of military bondage. We have a few such mean, sneaking and cowardly scoundrels in this county, who, when the public authorities thought it necessary and proper to arrest and imprison disloyal and dangerous men, were afraid to express their real sentiments; but now that the fear of arrest has been removed, to some extent, they have become bold and insolent. They talk of opposing the execution of the laws, and even of driving from power the men whom the people have chosen to administer the government. Now what we wish to say is, that soon these "copperheads" will be compelled from fear of the just indignation of the people, to eat their words, as they now eat dirt for Southern rebels and enemies of our government.

This rebellion will soon be crushed by the power of the Union armies, and the majesty of the laws fully asserted and maintained. Then these miserable creatures will deny their disloyalty, and endeavor to convince the people that they were always in favor of supporting the government and of putting down rebellion. That there may be no mistake about this matter, we would call upon organizations of loyal men in every township and election district, to make correct lists of the "copperheads" among them—that is, men who are now bawling out their opposition to the constituted authorities, opposing the execution of the laws, discouraging our patriotic and noble soldiers in the army, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemies armed against our government; and when full and correct lists of such "copperheads" are made, let them be preserved for future reference and publication.—Then the people will know who the men are who dare to lift their hands or voices against their country.

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.

The Administration and the War.

We have seen it stated in a Western paper that a great mistake is made by some of our best men. In this matter we entirely agree. Some men honestly differ with the Administration as to its policy in regard to certain national measures. They do not believe in the Emancipation Proclamation, arguing themselves into a belief that it is unconstitutional, and wrong because it does not agree with their pre-conceived opinions upon the subject of slavery and the right of the States. Some of them admire certain Generals, and think that they ought to have supreme command; they cannot reconcile themselves to what they call arbitrary arrests, and many other matters of smaller importance. By sentiments like these, and after continually indulging themselves in finding fault with measures which do not suit there peculiar views, they are insensibly and inevitably led to array themselves with the party which is now opposed to the Administration in all its important war measure and national policy.

At first these men are probably honest in their views, but they are unconsciously hurried into counsels and views which are deadly to the preservation and existence of the Union which they pretend to love and venerate.

The natural result of this opposition to the constituted powers of our republican government should be considered.

We would ask of every man who possesses the smallest spark of patriotic feeling, is it not the aim of the Government as now constituted, to put down this rebellion? and has it not upon all occasions since the first moment it came into power, manifested the greatest zeal and energy to accomplish this great result? It is true some of its measures may not have been for the best; but who, even among the wisest and most ardently devoted to the Union, have not erred in their views as to the proper and necessary measure to put down the rebellion and punish treason? On the part of the constitutionally chosen President and his cabinet, what inducement can be imagined by any sane man that would prompt a policy hostile to the speedy restoration of peace and prosperity to our country and preserve its liberties? It is not only their highest duty under their solemn oaths they have taken to support, defend and maintain the constitution handed down from the foundation of the government, but it is certainly their highest interest as men, in the eyes of the present inhabitants of the world and of the future, to accomplish this great and holy purpose—If the end be accomplished; and the States now in armed rebellion against the government, and traitors who have banded together to destroy our government are crushed and put down, and yet no great or fundamental principle of our liberties taken away or seriously unimpaired, what we would ask, will any lover of his country care for the details or means of its accomplishment? Had the government been uniformily victorious in the field, no man could have be en found who would have lifted his voice in censure of the course pursued. But the fact that it has not—that in its hands alone, as far as any earthly power is concerned, must rest the responsibility of solving this great and momentous question, should be sufficient reason for the general support of all loyal men, regardless of party considerations or minor differences of opinion, opposition to the Administration in this time of the Nation's trials and peril, is still more and more imperiling the safety of the Union and our final triumph, for the plain and simple reason that it weakens the moral strength of the Government at home and abroad; it corrupts the armed defenders of the Union; it gives encouragement and boldness to the miserable crew of traitors who are amongst us, and it nerves the army of the rebel hordes, who from the beginning have relied upon the divisions in the loyal States. These men have certainly made a great mistake; they speak and act as if it was more importance to the well being of the nation, and the cause of civil and religious liberty to oppose the measures of President Lincoln, than to oppose the vandal and sacrilegious hands that are endeavoring to pull down and utterly destroy the temple of the Republic, and build upon its ruins a military and crushing despotism. The paramount duty of every man is first for his country.—After its restoration and the reduction of those who oppose it, to obedience to the laws, it will be time to settle our political differences in a loyal and a constitutional way at the ballot-box.

☞ THE Pennsylvania Legislature has fixed the 16th of April as the day of final adjournment. The sooner the better.

Loyalty vs. Disloyalty

We remember of reading in a good old book, "He that is not for us is against us," and since this doctrine is strictly true in a moral sense, it is equally as true when applied to all persons as members of Society, or to us as citizens of the United States.—There are but two classes in this country: the *Patriot* and the *Traitor*—and although the line between these is not so distinctly drawn as that which should separate the sheep from the goats, yet when we remember that by their fruits ye shall know them, it neither requires the eye of a prophet nor the hand of an artist to trace the line. Treason, in all its hatred forms, has reared its monster head in the South, menacing the priceless boon of Liberty bequeathed to us by our fathers. And although, we regard it as passing strange, yet it is nevertheless true, that we find in our midst the emmisaries of the *twa's*, some in the form of the *old serpent* who beguiled our first parent, others Judas-like, seeking the first opportunity to betray their country into the hands of the enemy for much less than thirty pieces of silver; and yet others whom we may properly style "copperheads," assuming the liberties of the *press* and the freedom of speech, are rehearsing the treasonable doctrines of Vallandigham and his co-conspirators, for the purpose of crippling the efforts of the Administration, to maintain the Constitution and laws of our country. There is said to be a time when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue." That time is certainly not far distant. Read over the infamous list of the members of the House of Representatives, who voted to refuse the use of their Hall to Gov. Andrew Johnston, because he happened to be a loyal anti-Breckinridge Democrat. Why do we receive so many letters from soldiers in the army, admonishing us to beware of *traitors* at home? Why is the flag of our country insulted? our Constitution reviled? law and order set at naught? Loyal men, rise in your might, and wherever treason has its lurking place, whether high or low, in Church or State, let it, with all its varieties, be banished from your borders into that exile "from whence there is no return."

☞ NEWLY ELECTED JUSTICES OF THE PEACE will remember that they must file written acceptance with the Prothonotary within thirty days from the time of election, or else no commissions will be issued.

ATTENTION Co. "F."—There will be a meeting of the company at the Court House on Friday, April 10th, at 8 o'clock, A. M. All the members of the company are requested to be present. Those who have guns which they have not returned, are expected to return them on that day.

By order of the Captain,

R GILMORE, O. S.

CAMP OF 140TH REG. PA. VOL., *Near Falmouth, Va.,* March 23d, 1863.

ARGUS: Your readers being deeply interested in the regiment I have the honor to command, I have thought it not improper to address you a few lines relative to its health and condition.

For three months we were stationed on the Northern Central Railroad, between York and Baltimore, and covering a distance of fourteen miles.—This period was in a great measure lost to us as to discipline and drill. We have been in our present position more than three months, a greater portion of which time the weather has been so inclement as to entirely intertere with drilling. Picket duty has been very onerous, a portion of the regiment being always thus engaged. Yet with all the disadvantages we have labored under, we flatter ourselves that we make quite a respectable appearance on parade, and hope that we will not fail in the hour of need. The health of the regiment has been excellent, comparatively few deaths have occurred—but two out of the three hundred men from Beaver county.

We arrived here immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg, and found the army in the condition naturally resulting from defeat. It had a depressing influence upon the minds of the men of this regiment; but all this has long since passed away.—There, probably, never was an army in finer spirits and condition than the "Army of the Potomac."

The passage of the Enrollment Act, and other measures of Congress, placing the necessary power in the hands of the President to crush out, speedily and forever, rebellion and treason, whether in arms or at home, has given new energy and hope to the soldier.

We read with unbounded delight of the great gatherings of loyal men, of all parties, in the North, proclaiming their fealty to the government, and their unconquerable determination to sustain it until the last "armed foe expires," or lays down his arms in submission.

I observe there are still some "copperheads" who endeavor to thwart the Government in every effort to save itself from death. It would be well for the sneaking cowards and tories to take heed and be admonished by the signs of the times.

Yours, etc.,

R. P. ROBERTS.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Mar. 25, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Our city election resulted in the choice of Roumfort, Anti Davis candidate, by some 40 majority. This is a sad rebuke to these fellows. Their majority is cut down from 280 to 40. A few more victories and they are done. Still so elated were some of them that in their zeal they shouted for Davis and Roumfort.

The Davis democrats of the Legislature are becoming alarmed at what they have done. They are arranging for an adjourned session hoping that they may be able to do something to wipe out their past infamy. Strange to say we have some Republicans *green* enough or *hard* enough to help them on.

The Bounty bill is fought desperately by the Kaines, Pattons, Glenns, Rex and such men. But I hope it will pass. The Calahan swindle has passed both Houses. A prominent man in the Senate very liberally talked and voted and engineered it through. If the Daily Record is not improved his friends may see his speech. Sometimes, however, speeches are revised, that is one never uttered is substituted by the member for the real one. This is done under pretence of writing the speech out *fully*.

The good people of Philadelphia were terribly excited lately by hearing that their *honest* representatives had legislated away all control of the city over Passenger railways. This Bill was hurried through both Houses on the representation of city members that the councils, solicitor, &c., were all satisfied. When the rascality was discovered and denounced, and a resolution offered requesting the Governor to return the bill, not a single signer dare raise his voice in favor of the swindle, and the resolution passed *unanimously*. The Governor has returned the bill.

I intimated in one of my letters early in the session that this House was inferior to the last one. Now every body thinks so that thinks at all on the subject.

The Bank committee hold on to the Bills with the clutch of a miser, but they might as well be honest. *Banks will not pay this session.* Mark that.

The best thing this Legislature could do, would be to adjourn, go home and repent of their sins; perhaps it is not too late.

The Appropriation bill is in the Senate. That body complained that it was waiting on the House some weeks for that Bill. But it seems that delay and inaction is not confined to the House.

The signs of the times are brighter. Gold is falling. It is now below 50 per cent. discount. Our Greenbacks in Richmond are $1,80. Jay Cook & Co., of Philadelphia, are receiving an average of $700,000 per day in Greenbacks in exchange for the new loan. These are *facts*, whilst your Kaines, Glenns and such base politicians are daily decrying the same notes assertiug that they are worthless. Surely they must [illegible] under a great mistake.

The great heart of the nation is yet sound to the core. The day-star of victory is clearly visible above the horizon. Soon you will hear many of those new prating of *southern* rights out Herod Herod in their professions of eternal love, past, present and future, for the Union. A. B. C.

M. E. Conference.

The Pittsburg annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened in Coshocton, Ohio, on the 18th ult. The following is the list of appointments in this District for the ensuing year:

I. N. Baird, P. E.

Allegheny City: Beaver street, Isaac Aiken, H. W. Baker; South Common, J. C. Brown, R. Hopkins.

Manchester, G. A. Lowman.

Allegheny Circuit; A. J. Rich.

Butler: A. B. Leonard.

Harmony: B. F. Saw hill.

Sewickleyville: S. Y. Kennedy.

New Brighton: W. B. Watkins.

Freedom: J. M'Carty.

Bridgewater: J. S. Bracken.

Beaver: S. Burt.

Enon Valley: J. Borbridge, E. Williams.

Liverpool: M. S. Kendig.

S. H. Nesbit, Editor Pittsburg *Christian Advocate.*

Columbiana: G. D. Kinnear; Louis Payne

Salem: J. A. Swaney.

New Lisbon: J. W. Baker.

Alliance: W. Smith, T. S. Hodgson.

Marlboro: G. W. Crannge, E. M. Wood.

Damascoville: T. Storer.

Elkton: W. Long.

D. P. Mitchell, transferred to Kansas Conference.

The next session of the Conference will be held at Barnesville, Ohio, in March, 1864.

Judge Ketcham.

In the list of nominations confirmed by the United States Senate, we see the name of W. W. Ketcham, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justice of the United States Court in Nebraska Territory. It is an office Mr. Ketcham will fill with usefulness to the country and credit to himself, if he shall conclude to accept it. It was not an appointment of his seeking, and the first information he had of it was the visit of friends to announce its confirmation.

We shall certainly regret to lose Mr. Ketcham from Luzerne, and shall only be pleased with the selection if inclination and duty shall clearly unite in prompting his acceptance.—*Wilks-Barre Record of the Times.*

☞ Deserters are returning to the army under the President's proclamation, and is rapidly increasing as the first of April approaches. It is estimated upon a basis of careful returns that the army of the Potomac is receiving accessions from this source at the rate of two or three regiments a week.

Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, 136th REG. PA. V. *Camp Bayne,* March 25, '63.

EDITOR ARGUS:—This forenoon the assembly was beat by the band of the 136th Pa. Vols., in front of the Colonel's Headquarters. Both officers and men came forward, and presently nearly seven hundred Pennsylvanians were to be seen "in mass meeting assembled."

On motion, Col. T. M. Bayne was called to the Chair. After stating the object of the meeting to be the expression of the opinions of all present concerning the war for the Union, and the denunciation of traitors and those who sympathise with them, exhorted a free and untrammeled expression of opinion. Both officers and privates were invited to say their say without intimidation or fear.—After the Colonel concluded his address, on motion of Capt. A. N. Rodgers the following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents.

Lieut. Col. Isaac Wright, Major Chas. Ryan, Dr. C. A. D. Redlick, Capt. E. J. Seibert and Capt. H. W. Larimer.

The Vice Presidents having taken their seats, it was moved that Lieuts. A. C. Lindsay and Sam. Dickey act as Secretaries.

On motion of Capt. W. N. Monies a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the Meeting.

The Chairman announced the following committee: Capts. W. N. Monies, J. R. Smith, S. D. Phillips, David Evans, John J. Mitchell.

During the absence of the committee, Lieut. Col. Isaac Wright, Lieuts. D. Hinkelright, A. B. Tate, Closs, Bailey and Capt. J. J. Mitchell made brief addresses to the meeting. The first three named gentlemen avowed themselves as life-long Democrats, but as opposed to any and every party or faction, not in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. They denounced the "copperheads" in the strongest terms, and avowed their determination to oppose any peace except a conquered peace.

Capt. Mitchell made an eloquent speech, and denounced the "copperheads" in terms which elicited loud shouts of approbation; indeed all the speeches were frequently applauded.

"The Union now and forever, one and inseparable," was the motto subscribed to by all present.

The committee after a short absence, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were accepted and adopted, with a tremendous acclamation:

WHEREAS, Sympathizers with treason, who favor compromise with the infamous Rebellion now threatening our liberties with destruction, are sedulously and insidiously circulating the report that the Potomac Army is demoralized—that the officers and men believe that the war has been perverted from its original purpose into a crusade against slavery—and that the army has lost confidence in the Administration and the leaders whom President Lincoln has placed over us.

WHEREAS, We regard these reports as aspertions upon our good name, and in derogation of the patriotic motives which induced us to enlist under the flag of our country; and

WHEREAS, We also regard these reports as calculated to frustrate the efforts of the Government to crush the Rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers and men of the 136 Pa. Vols. have an abiding faith in President Lincoln and his Cabinet, believing that they have endeavored to discharge these duties with an eye single to the welfare of our nation.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the patriotism and military ability of Gen. J. Hooker, and that we will fight under him or any other General who is placed over us, believing that obedience to our commander is our first and most important duty.

Resolved, That all those who oppose the prosecution of the war are traitors at heart, that they deserve the execration and scorn of the civilized world; and that their asservations, viz: the war is not conducted upon the principles it ought to be, is a mere pretext calculated to delude and enshare.

Resolved, That we are unchangably opposed to any peace save one brought about by the unconditional surrender of the Rebels now in arms to the United States Government; that we are in favor of the prosecution of the war to the bitter end, and for this purpose we "pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Resolved, That we appreciate that devoted patriotism which rises above party and gives to our Government its undivided support in the prosecution of the war, and that we hold in greater contempt the Northern man who sympathizes with treason, than the arch-traitor Jeff. Davis himself.

Resolved, That the Potomac Army is in an excellent state of discipline—better than ever before.

Resolved, That we tender Governor Curtin, Adjutant General Russell, and Deputy Secretary Thomas our sincere thanks for the kindly solicitude with which they have watched the progress of Pennsylvania Soldiers, and the interest they have taken in their welfare and comfort.

If the heart of the country beat in unison with the *heart* of the Potomac Army, peace propositions and those so justly and appropriately named "copperheads," would be compelled to take up their abode away down South of Mason and Dixon's line. The Potomac Army knows what it is fighting for. It is composed of men of brains, and after enduring all the hardships and privations incidental to a soldier's life, that patriotism that devotion to free institutions which characterizes the *true* patriot lives in its heart, and will continue to live, till every traitor if need be is made to bite the dust. F.

MURFREESBORO, March 29.—It is certain that no rebel infantry has passed either flank of this army into Kentucky, and therefore the Kentucky panic is useless.

There is reason to believe that Van Dorn, with 8,000 mounted infantry and cavalry, has moved to strike Cumberland river, below Clarksville, to intercept navigation.

We have trustworthy information that the rebels are concentrating exclusively on this front to resist Gen. Rosecrans' advance, and not to attack him.

They are no less than 60,000 strong, and fortified an Tullahoma, Stevenson and Bridgeport.

There are no troops at Chattanooga.

No infantry have appeared at Knoxville.

Provisions are being moved from Virginia to Tullahoma. There is no doubt that the rebels are suffering for want of provisions.

Joe Johnston's headquarters are at Atlanta, Georgia.

Gen. Bragg is in command of the army, and his headquarters are at Tullahoma.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The rebel raid into Kentucky has proved a failure.

A Murfreesboro special says the rebels report 15,000 Federals at Savannah, Tenn., that Grenada is in our possession; that Gen. Grant's forces are surrounding Vicksburg, and that the Anderson Pennsylvania Cavalry Troop have been mustered out of the service.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* contains a patriotic appeal from Yancey, Clay, Curry, and other rebel Congressmen of Alabama, to the Southern people to plant corn, and raise hogs and beef.

The reports, touching the scanty supplies of the rebels are well confirmed.

The *Advertiser* has an official advertisement of the rebel Commissary, appealing to the public for food and supplies of bacon, for which he has been authorized to pay fifty cents per pound or give one and a half pounds of sugar for one pound of bacon.

The people of East Tennessee are in a starving condition. Flour is fifty-five dollars per barrel at Knoxville.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Mar. 29.—All quiet over the river.

The main body of the enemy lies fifteen miles back of Fredericksburg.

It is ascertained by reports of deserters that the rebel army is suffering terribly for want of supplies. The daily ration has been reduced to half a pound of flour and a quarter pound of meat.

A strong wind is blowing, and the roads are rapidly drying up.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A letter from Hilton Head, dated 25th inst. says: "This morning all the Monitors, six in number, left this point, together with several wooden gunboats, and a half dozen schooners.

"The Ericsson has just arrived here with a floating nondescript in tow. She is called 'the devil,' and her purpose is understood to be to clear the channel of torpedoes and other obstructions."

FORTRESS MONROE, March 28.—Last Sabbath, several clergymen of Norfolk gave notice that the churches would be open on Friday, the 27th, for service, in conformity with Davis' proclamation. The churches accordingly were opened, but as worshipers began to congregate, they found a guard of Union soldiers at the church doors, consequently no services were allowed.

A Richmond paper says Judge Meredith of the Circuit Court, decided that every citizen of Maryland, and every foreigner, who ever enlisted in their army, no matter for how short a time, acquired a domicile, and were therefore liable to conscription if between 18 and 45.

The hull and machinery of the steamer Pennsylvania, burned three years ago on James river, has been raised and passed here last evening for Baltimore.

An officer who deserted from the rebel ranks arrived in Norfolk yesterday and has reports that the rebels are evacuating Richmond as fast as possible for them to do it quietly. The report is not fully credited.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Sunday *Mercury* has a special Cairo dispatch to the effect that the rise in the Mississippi has overflowed the peninsula, and that there are fifteen feet water in Vicksburg Cut Off. A fleet of six iron clads and twenty transports are said to have passed through, carrying fifteen thousand men; they are to join Admiral Farragut, and though the object is kept a secret, it is thought that they will attack Port Hudson.

Another dispatch says: A report has been received announcing the complete success of the expedition under Gens. Ross and Quimby and Admiral Porter. It is said that the rebel Fort Greenwood has been captured with all the troops. No particulars are given.

AWARD OF MEDALS TO SOLDIERS.—The party of Ohio soldiers recently from the Southern barbarians, and whose depositions have been taken by Judge Advocate-General Holt, were on Wednesday by appointment introduced to the Secretary of War by Gen. Hitchcock. After complimenting them upon their fortitude and devotion to the Union, the Secretary presented to private Jacob Parrott, the boy who received a hundred lashes on his bare back without flinching, the first medal given under the recent act of Congress authorizing the presentation of medals to soldiers for meritorious services.

☞ A Hogshead of Tobacco was sold in Newport, Ky., Saturday, at the extraordinary price of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per one hundred pounds.