

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum in Advance; otherwise Two Dollars. No paper discontinued unless ordered.

The New-York Tribune, first published in 1841, is the twenty-second volume of both a larger and more widely-circulated newspaper ever published.

The Tribune has a circulation of over 100,000 copies daily. It is published every morning except on Sundays and public holidays.

The Tribune is published at No. 37 North Second Street, New York. It is owned by D. L. Imbrie.

Subscription rates: Single copy 5 cents; Monthly \$1.50; Quarterly \$4.50; Six Months \$8.00; Yearly \$15.00.

Advertisements: One square (10 lines) for one week, \$1.00. Longer advertisements at special rates.

Union Hotel, Beaver, Penna. Alex. Clark, Proprietor. The hotel is situated in a fine location and offers comfortable accommodations.

BEAVER ARGUS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents per square each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 1st, 1863.

DEAR ARGUS—Ere this reaches you, you will have received from your exchanges a full report of the Grand Union Mass meeting held in the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives last night (31st March). To say that the city of "Magnificent distances" has redeemed its character as a loyal community would be but a poor expression of the real fact.

The expression of the programme of the conservative party per letter of Lord Lyons 17th November, 1862, to Earl Russell, published in this days issue of the Washington Morning Chronicle is received, only as corroborative evidence of what that snake in the grass has long ago been charged with.

The Army of the Potomac was under McClellan in '61 and '62 is still under McClellan. Fighting Joe Hooker is fast winning the esteem and confidence of his men, although they love to their old commander.

Among the most pleasant reminiscences of our visit, we shall long remember the closing exercises of the Beaver Female Seminary and Institute. To say aught of any particular part of the performances, when all were excellent, would be unjust.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN W. WALLACE, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1863.

On the question of establishing additional national armories and foundries in the United States.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania. The question, Mr. Speaker, of establishing additional national armories and foundries in our country is, one of more than ordinary importance.

I desire to see our Government adopt a different policy from that which has heretofore existed in regard to the manufacture of arms for its defense.

The original supply of warlike materials with which a nation begins hostilities can last but a little time, and the great care of every ruler has been to make his country independent in the means of attack and defense.

The sentiment is fraught with wisdom. It is the unchangeable principle of gentlemen upon this floor today. In my judgment it is the imperative duty of the Government of every nation to establish the ways and means within itself of certainly and independently supplying all arms and munitions of war necessary for the protection and defense of the people.

How stands the case in regard to ourselves? We have a loyal population of over twenty million people; and in intelligence, in resources, in wealth, and in military power, we are not excelled by any people on the globe.

And in the midst of our embarrassments our Government was suddenly placed in an attitude of threatened collision with Great Britain; and although the Trent difficulty has been adjusted, and a war with England for the time being averted, yet the tone and temper of the English press still indicate a warlike spirit; and the recent proposition of France for mediation presents indubitable evidence that we receive but little sympathy from that quarter.

These are considerations which meet us right here and now, and which question is, shall we do as we have at once adopted measures to meet a similar emergency, or shall we fold our arms in false security and cry "peace, peace" till a foreign war is upon us?

There is little doubt but that those Governments desire to see our Republic a failure, and but wait for a reasonable pretext to assist in its downfall.

Five weeks ago we had in North America a line of battle ships and first class frigates and finally armed coast all steamers, and more than a hundred of our own population for increasing Admiral Milne's force by adding two line-of-battle ships, twenty-three of the largest, fastest, and heaviest armed screw frigates, and eight powerful corvettes.

The peace and preservation of a people depend, in a great measure, upon the means and appliances of war, which enable them at all times to repel external insults and injuries, and to defend themselves against internal insurrection and from foreign invasions.

How stands the case in regard to ourselves? We have a loyal population of over twenty million people; and in intelligence, in resources, in wealth, and in military power, we are not excelled by any people on the globe.

And in the midst of our embarrassments our Government was suddenly placed in an attitude of threatened collision with Great Britain; and although the Trent difficulty has been adjusted, and a war with England for the time being averted, yet the tone and temper of the English press still indicate a warlike spirit; and the recent proposition of France for mediation presents indubitable evidence that we receive but little sympathy from that quarter.

How stands the case in regard to ourselves? We have a loyal population of over twenty million people; and in intelligence, in resources, in wealth, and in military power, we are not excelled by any people on the globe.

of coast on the Pacific, and of six thousand two hundred and fifty miles. No nation in the world has such an extent of coast as the United States; and how prepared to defend it in case of a war?

With such guns as the British Warrior could pass with perfect impunity, with our own iron-clad steamers, in my opinion, it becomes imperative duty, of Congress to make some provision to meet this want of the nation.

There is little doubt but that those Governments desire to see our Republic a failure, and but wait for a reasonable pretext to assist in its downfall.

How stands the case in regard to ourselves? We have a loyal population of over twenty million people; and in intelligence, in resources, in wealth, and in military power, we are not excelled by any people on the globe.

And in the midst of our embarrassments our Government was suddenly placed in an attitude of threatened collision with Great Britain; and although the Trent difficulty has been adjusted, and a war with England for the time being averted, yet the tone and temper of the English press still indicate a warlike spirit; and the recent proposition of France for mediation presents indubitable evidence that we receive but little sympathy from that quarter.

How stands the case in regard to ourselves? We have a loyal population of over twenty million people; and in intelligence, in resources, in wealth, and in military power, we are not excelled by any people on the globe.

And in the midst of our embarrassments our Government was suddenly placed in an attitude of threatened collision with Great Britain; and although the Trent difficulty has been adjusted, and a war with England for the time being averted, yet the tone and temper of the English press still indicate a warlike spirit; and the recent proposition of France for mediation presents indubitable evidence that we receive but little sympathy from that quarter.

and at a time of peace, strongly recommend this same policy; and in conformity with his suggestion the armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry were established as early as 1794.

The necessity of additional facilities for the manufacture of arms for the defense of the people we find set forth in the message of Madison and Monroe, and that at a time when our territorial domain was much less than it is to-day, and our population only one third as great.

There is little doubt but that those Governments desire to see our Republic a failure, and but wait for a reasonable pretext to assist in its downfall.

How stands the case in regard to ourselves? We have a loyal population of over twenty million people; and in intelligence, in resources, in wealth, and in military power, we are not excelled by any people on the globe.

And in the midst of our embarrassments our Government was suddenly placed in an attitude of threatened collision with Great Britain; and although the Trent difficulty has been adjusted, and a war with England for the time being averted, yet the tone and temper of the English press still indicate a warlike spirit; and the recent proposition of France for mediation presents indubitable evidence that we receive but little sympathy from that quarter.

How stands the case in regard to ourselves? We have a loyal population of over twenty million people; and in intelligence, in resources, in wealth, and in military power, we are not excelled by any people on the globe.

And in the midst of our embarrassments our Government was suddenly placed in an attitude of threatened collision with Great Britain; and although the Trent difficulty has been adjusted, and a war with England for the time being averted, yet the tone and temper of the English press still indicate a warlike spirit; and the recent proposition of France for mediation presents indubitable evidence that we receive but little sympathy from that quarter.

factory of arms and ordinance necessary for the arming of their people and for the defense of their cities. The proposition is eminently just and right that I apprehend it will meet with no serious opposition in this House.

The manner of determining the most suitable locations for another consideration, about which there appears to be some difference of opinion.

There is little doubt but that those Governments desire to see our Republic a failure, and but wait for a reasonable pretext to assist in its downfall.

How stands the case in regard to ourselves? We have a loyal population of over twenty million people; and in intelligence, in resources, in wealth, and in military power, we are not excelled by any people on the globe.

And in the midst of our embarrassments our Government was suddenly placed in an attitude of threatened collision with Great Britain; and although the Trent difficulty has been adjusted, and a war with England for the time being averted, yet the tone and temper of the English press still indicate a warlike spirit; and the recent proposition of France for mediation presents indubitable evidence that we receive but little sympathy from that quarter.

How stands the case in regard to ourselves? We have a loyal population of over twenty million people; and in intelligence, in resources, in wealth, and in military power, we are not excelled by any people on the globe.

And in the midst of our embarrassments our Government was suddenly placed in an attitude of threatened collision with Great Britain; and although the Trent difficulty has been adjusted, and a war with England for the time being averted, yet the tone and temper of the English press still indicate a warlike spirit; and the recent proposition of France for mediation presents indubitable evidence that we receive but little sympathy from that quarter.