BEAVER ARGUS

Wednesday, April 29th, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For Supreme Judge,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

OF BEAVER COUNTY.

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

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.—Eastern mail will be open at 9. a. m., and close at 4. p. m. Western mail will close at 7:30, a. m.; open at 6 p. m.

☞ If the carrier fails to deliver the *Argus* regularly to any of our subscribers, they will much oblige by giving us notice.

☞ We again say to correspondents that no communication will be published in the *Argus* unless the name of the the author is given us.

☞ The Union League, of Beaver, will meet every Friday evening, at the Court House.

A Word to Loyal Democrats.

We desire to address a few lines, dictated only by a spirit of kindness, to the loyal Democrats of the country. When we speak of loyal Democrats, we mean the great mass of the Democratic party. That some of the leaders of the party are disloyal has been clearly shown by their conduct, voluntary admissions of themselves and friends, and more recently by the testimony of Lord Lyons. But we have always, and still have, abiding faith in the loyalty and patriotism of the masses of the party. Many may, in the heat of argument, when aroused by abuse and uncalled for invectives against the Administration, that they believe and know to be governed in every measure by honesty and patriotism, they may when thus excited say hard things of the opposition and unjustly accuse the party. Remember, however, that equally bitter reproach-

[illegible]

ty, the term abolition is equally unjust when applied to us as a party.—The charge of crimination and recrimination belongs equally to both parties. That it is uncalled for, wrong and injurious to society national welfare, we admit, and hope it will not continue. But starting now upon the assumption, or rather assertion, of a well known fact that the Democratic party as a mass are loyal, we intend to show it, all candor and kindness, that you are fast drifting to a position where you must give up loyalty or forsake party. And, first, we allege that the man who to day stands highest in your party, who is endorsed by your leaders, by your press—whose speeches are circulated and referred to as the exposition of your political faith, and who in fact is *the* leader of your party, is a disloyal man. It is not necessary to enter into an argument to prove this, as your own admissions are sufficient for this purpose. Less than six months ago it was found necessary for your public journals to prove, by a labored defence, that he was not endorsed and not recognized by the party. In this District your papers had to resort to the record to show that your candidate for Congress had not even voted with him. In your papers, speeches, and conversations, you denounced him as bitterly as we now do. Why this sudden change?—Valandigham says he stands where he always did, in opposition to the war and the Government. It is clear, then, that you have drifted a long way from your moorings in the last six months, and your disloyal leaders, unperceived by you, have skillfully guided the bark down the stream that ends eventually in disloyalty without guise. Again you are educated by the teachings and publications of your leaders to believe the laws are oppressive, unconstitutional and impliedly that they should be resisted.—The Conscription Act is pointed at as wrong, hard and oppressive in its operation, and then it is artfully said, it is but little wonder such laws are resisted. Cannot you see that such teachings are intended to arouse the timid and fearful to resist the law. Look at its effect already. In Ohio armed men of your party rescue and protect deserters from the army from arrest. In Pennsylvania we find, in one county alone, a thousand men united, armed and sworn to resist the law. All over the country the same intention is proclaimed by some of your party. Resistance to the laws is treason. Thousands, then, under the teachings of your party, who heretofore were loyal are now in open hostility to the laws, and are guilty of treason. You hear men say almost every day that they will fight before they will submit to the enforcement of the conscript act. They are traitors so denominated by the constitution, yet they justify their conduct by quoting the speeches of your leaders about the unconstitutionality of the act, its oppressiveness or the transgressions of the Administration. The constant abuse of those in power, the continued cry of violated constitution and usurpation, denouncing, deriding the laws is insidiously leading you to believe that those in power are not entitled to your respect, or the laws to your obedience. Hence the thousands of sworn traitors in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the North. Treason and insurrection always begin in this way. Every man who refuses obedience or resists, or even counsels or intends resistance to the laws, is a traitor.—We ask you candidly, do you not hear men of your party counseling and threatening resistance? Do you not know that the laws have been resisted and unions formed to resist? You cannot help but know it, as the fact has been proved, beyond controversy. One year ago this was not so of the Democratic party. It is evident then, you are drifting toward a stand point of opposition to the Government itself. Another fact we ask you to consider. You have all seen extracts from the Southern papers showing that the press of the South are leading the people to believe that our divisions and dissensions promise great things to them. They are much encouraged and rejoiced at it. They argue from the fact as they allege that the Democrats are getting into power that we will soon have to stop the war on them and settle our difficulties at home. In short they look upon a Democratic triumph in the North as a triumph for them. Not that they expect so much favor from the Democracy as they calculate upon the opposition to our Government from your success. Thus they confidently expect from your opposition that our warfare upon them must soon cease and their independence be acknowledged. In a late number of the London *Times*, and also in the letter of Lord Lyons, our enemies in Europe are encouraged with the same hope. You, then, can see how important your patriotic loyalty ever be found where the enemies of the Government are encouraged and strengthened? We conceive we have now shown that your party is in a wrong position and that as patriots you *cannot, ought not*, to remain with it. You must then reform the party, forsake the leaders or forsake the party. Recollect the action and position of every one will be remembered. For the sake of yourselves and your children, don't allow yourselves to occupy a position for a moment where your loyalty may justly be suspected.

☞ JUDGE AGNEW delivered his justly celebrated lecture on the "Adaptation of the Federal Constitution to a of State Insurrection," before the "Union League," in the M. E. Church, Bridgewater, on last Thursday evening. Although the evening was very unpleasant, there was a respectable and intelligent audience present.—And never, we think, was an audience better entertained or paid for their attendance. The lecture occupied two hours in delivery, and was listened to with undiminished attention throughout.

It was a calm, dispassionate, logical, and unanswerable argument, showing the perfect adaptation of the constitution to every want of the nation in a state of rebellion. The authority of the President to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, make seizures and arrests, issue the Emancipation Proclamation and declare martial law, was clearly proved. Every objection urged by those who seek to embarrass the Government by pointing out the alleged violation of the Constitution and exercise of power not therein contained, was met and conclusively answered. The President might take this lecture and write upon it as President Jackson did on the speech of Douglass, "this is my defence."—We cannot, and will not, attempt to give an outline of the argument, as we would only do injustice to the subject. We understand it is being published so all may obtain it. It should be in the hands of every loyal man, adapted so completely as it is, to the time and to the want of the loyal people of the nation.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—We learn from Mr. S. H. Piersol, Principal of the Union School of Rochester, that an Exhibition to be given by the Pupils of his school, will take place in the school hall of that place, on Friday evening, May 1st. All are cordially invited to attend.

Common Schools.

Our system of education in Pennsylvania has frequently been spoken of by persons, who were wise in their own conceit, with indifference. Playing upon the word *common*, and distorting its true meaning from that intended by the authors of the benign institution, it is perverted to mean schools for the common people. We know of no order of nobility in our country. Here the high, the low, the rich and the poor, upon republican principles, meet together on the same common basis, and it should not be, and *really* is not, a test of respectability, whether your child is taught in the common school or at the most renowned and time-honored college within the reach of influence and wealth. It never was intended, and ought not now, to be a question, whether the son or daughter of the poor or wealthy man possessed one or five talents. Each of them has been entrusted by their Creator with certain degrees of intelligence, for the improvement or misimprovement of which they are accountable to Him. With the facilities afforded to the youth of the present day, for acquiring a liberal education, our National welfare in the future might be correctly foretold, by the repetition of that old saying; "thou art the hopes of my country." Perhaps we are too fondly attached to the interests of common schools, and may, therefore, be considered partial, in thus expressing our preference for a different man than the appointee to the position of Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania. Reposing entire confidence in the selection of Mr. Coburn, by our worthy Governor, yet we will be excused in saying that there is no one within the range of our acquaintance whom we would have preferred to Tho. Nicholson, Esq., of this county. Although he did not consent to become an applicant for the important post, his numerous friends in this section of the State had fondly hoped for the interests of education, that he would have accepted.

The Directors have an important duty to perform in the selection of a County Superintendent. We are not informed whether Mr. Carothers again desires the appointment, but if not, we hope to see one fill his place with credit and efficiency, as he has deserved the approbation of all true friends of education.

[illegible] mysterious dispensation of Providence, R. G. M'Gregor had lost his reason.—*Star*.

FOR THE ARGUS.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 17.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice in your issue of the 15th inst., a communication, extracted from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, in which the writer strongly and ably urges the of Hon. DANIEL AGNEW for nomination to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, by the Union Convention, for the State of Pennsylvania. Although without any experience in political matters, I know of no one better qualified to discharge the duties of that high and honorable position than the gentleman in question. There are many considerations, apart from his profound legal knowledge, that should entitle him to the nomination. He is well and favorably known throughout the entire State; has always borne a character beyond reproach, and is (a phenomenon, lamentably rare at the present day,) *an honest man*. Add to these the fact well known, that Judge Agnew has never been an office-seeker, which latter consideration should strongly recommend him to the approaching convention. It is manifestly to the interest of the citizens of Beaver county, and the State in general, to have an honest, fearless and truly patriotic man on the Supreme Bench. This, we are confident, will be the case if Judge Agnew is elected. Will not the people of "Old Beaver" use all honorable means to have his name placed upon the Union ticket? Loyal men of every party will support him; and once nominated it is safe to predict that he will be elected by a triumphant majority.

BEAVER.

FOR THE ARGUS.

FREEDOM, April 21 '63.

The closing exercises of the Public Schools of Freedom Boro.' took place on the evening of the 15th of April, in the Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Mr. C. Boggs, Principal. The exercises consisted of original and elected speeches dialogues, essays, and excellent music by the Freedom band. Some of the performers exhibited talent, which, if properly trained and cultivated, would fit them for any profession in life. The large church was crowded to its capacity, and yet all went away fully satisfied with the programme and time thus spent. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered to the teachers, for the able manner in which they had conducted their several schools.

The school year sums up thus:—never in the history of our town have we had as *good* a school: which result has been attained through the untiring energy of Mr. C. Boggs, and Misses Robinson and Porterfield; which is attested by the fact that before the school was closed the Directors engaged the service of the same Teachers for the next school year of eight months, commencing May 4th. K.

FOR THE ARGUS.

MR. EDITOR:—It was with great pleasure I read the resolution of the County Meeting at Beaver, on the 18th inst., commending the Hon. DANIEL AGNEW, to the favorable consideration of the people of the State, as a candidate for Supreme Judge. All who know Judge Agnew believe that he possesses those qualities necessary for the position. Of his legal knowledge and sound judicial mind, every lawyer is convinced. His opinions are models as terse, energetic, concise rhetoric, and on the Supreme Bench would display a vigor of thought and style not seen since the days of Chief Justice Gibson. His acute perception of the mysteries of a cause, and the rapid application of correct principles of law to the same, has often astonished those who, for the first time, have seen him on the Bench. His legal mind has not only familiarized itself with the ordinary principles of his profession, but it has grasped those great Constitutional truths upon which our Government is based. His exceedingly able lecture on "The Constitution as applied to a state of insurrection," has attracted the attention of the leading minds of the country, and is pronounced the ablest expose of the powers of the General Government in a state of War, that has appeared since the Rebellion. He is thus a man who, by his capacitate legal knowledge and profound intellect, would do honor to his State and the Court of which he was a member.

But pre-eminent as he is in his profession for his learning, he is much more so in the private walks of life for his social and moral virtues. He is truly a pure and upright man—one who is loved, admired and respected by all who know him for these virtues, more than for the laurels he has won in his profession.

Judge Agnew has been a citizen of this county for thirty-four years, and every citizen, irrespective of partizan feeling, has a natural pride in his abilities and the honors he may attain. May we not expect that the Convention that meets at Pittsburg, will recognize the claims due to the Western part of the State, and at the same time pay a tribute to true worth.—Should it do so, and the people elect Judge Agnew, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, we will have a man on the Bench who will be indefatigable in his labors to give proper construction to our laws, and whose purity of character will place him above every suspicion of unworthy motive, in his judicial action.

UNION.

NEW BRIGHTON, Apr. 25, '63.

Teachers' Institute.

The Teachers' Institute, according to adjournment, met at the Union School House, in Beaver, on Saturday, April 25th, for the purpose of organizing a permanent Institute. The house was called to order by Mr. Taylor, secretary, *pro tem.* Prof. Smith being called upon delivered an address showing the objects of the Institute, and the different methods of conducting them.

Prof. S. H. Piersol followed with an able and interesting discourse, on the subjects of spelling and writing, showing very conclusively that spelling is too much neglected, especially in some of our higher schools, academies, &c., and that this branch of education is one of the primary objects of the Public Schools.

Mr. Boggs, of Freedom, made some excellent remarks on to duties of the Teachers' Profession.

Mr. Taylor made remarks on different subjects connected with the Institute.

A pressing invitation is extended to all Teachers, and those who contemplate adopting the profession, as well as all lovers of learning who can conveniently, to unite with us in forwarding the cause of education.

We hope none will be backward, through fear of giving their aid and support. We trust a reciprocal benefit will be realized by all the members, and the advantages derived may be fully realized by all the pupils under the instruction.—Let the Teachers' Institute be one of the best appendages of our School System. Come one, come all. The next Institute meets at the Union School House, in Rochester, on the 9th of May, at 9, A. M. INSTITUTE.

ST. LOUIS, April [illegible]—Dispatches received at headquarters announce the arrival of General [illegible]'s command at Cape Girardeau yesterday. That place is now entirely safe against attack, it being well fortified and fully garrisoned.

Pilot Knob is also garded secure, and such a disposition of our forces has been made as will speedily result in driving the rebels out of the State.

Major McConnell has been exchanged, and is understood to have revealed to the proper authorities all he knows of the strength and designs of the enemy. The rebels occupied Fredericksburg, twenty miles east of Pilot Knob.

Gov. Gamble called four regiments from the militia from this district, into active service for thirty days, in consequence of extensive kidnapping in this vicinity.

Gen. Curtis has issued an order that no negro be permitted to be taken from the city without special permit to be granted by a Provost or General Provost Marshal.

ST. LOUIS, April [illegible]—A dispatch from General [illegible] dated Cape Girardeau, says the enemy are moving off [illegible] Gen. McNeil has started in pursuit.

Another dispatch from General McNeil some two [illegible] later, says that "Gen. Van Dorn attacked the repulsed enemy last night, taking a large number of prisoners, horses, arms, &c. I am in pursuit of the flying enemy, who are retreating towards Bloomfield."

Treason Again Rebuked.

The following resolution were reported and adopted at a meeting of the members of the 169th Reg. Pa. M.

WHEREAS, From the accounts which reach us from the North, there appears to be a combination of persons forming there, whose object is avowed to be the securing of peace with the Southern rebels at any cost, we feel it incumbent on us to express our sentiments on such a movement; therefore

Resolved, That this Rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, was in its inception begat by the ambition of wicked men, aiming at their own personal advancement, nourished in the Southern womb for thirty years, on the passions and prejudices engendered by the States of Slavery, and brought forth in blood at Sumter—fit child of such parentage. May it die, as it was born, in its own blood!

Resolved, That when the boom of the traitors' cannon, which was fired on our flag at Sumter, went reverberating through the length and breadth of the land, startling the loyal lovers of their Country's flag in their peaceful homes, it struck the key-note of each true-hearted breast and removed from their eyes the film which so long had held them in blindness to the treason's growth, and awakened them to the full knowledge of the deeply-laid, long-hid and devilish plot to wrest from them the heritage of freedom won for them and bequeathed to them by their glorious sires and their purpose to maintain their country's rights and glories, unimpaired, was fixed.

Resolved, That from the depth of our hearts, we thank our God, that he had at that juncture of affairs, placed at the helm of State, the honest straight forward, cool, sagacious patriot—Abraham Lincoln—and as then, we *now*, with perfect faith, entrust our lives, our honors, and energies to his guidance, and pledge them all in aid of his steady purpose to conquer this wicked, wanton rebellion, and to punishment the authors and instigators thereof.

Resolved, That laying aside all party feeling, all political inclinations and animosities, we know no one a friend and no one as brother, but he who loves his Country unselfishly and knows no sacrifice too great, to maintain it in its former glory and add to its renown.

Resolved, That those who are now conspiring in the North to embarrass the Administration in its efforts to restore peace to the Union,—either know not what they do, or are guilty of unmanly treason, trenching on the privileges and immunities which the habitual reluctance of Americans to interfere with freedom of speech action gives them. Base Reptiles, let them crawl, but if they bite, the heel of every loyal scion of a loyal stock will be used to crush them from existence, and using every power of mind and body to best do our portion of this holy work, the voices from home, when they come breathing loyalty and devotion make our hearts throb with joy and nerve us to our task. But when the Northern breeze bears on its wing the effluvia of the noxious Copperhead, the gall is mingled with the sweet. We blush to know that Americans can be so recreant.

Resolved, That we will hail with joy and with gratitude, the day when the unqualified submission or entire extermination of the Rebels, will place it in the power of our Commander-in-Chief to announce to us in "General Orders" that peace again reigns; that we may once more, as in days gone by, sit down by our own firesides, in safety and happiness.—But whilst an armed foe treads our soil, or one Star remains obscured on the azured field of our dear old Flag, we will listen to no insidious cry of "Peace," but firm in belief of the righteousness of our cause, and with a living faith in blessing of Almighty God being with us, we will fight for the rights of mankind—the whole issue now at stake.

After the adoption of the resolutions, three times three heavy cheers, and a tiger, went up from 700 true and loyal breasts, attesting their devotion to their country's cause.

County Superintendent.

WE are requested by a number of Directors to announce that T. C. Carothers will serve another term as County Superintendent of Common Schools of Beaver county, it elected.

WE are authorized to announce the name of M. A. Anderson, of Big Beaver tp., as a candidate for County Superintendent of Common Schools.

J. I. REED of Darlington tp., we are authorized to say, will be a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

☞ The election takes place Monday, May 4th.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A letter from Newbern contains the following:—Gen. Foster left Newbern on the 18th with large force to relieve Washington and drive the enemy from that place. General Negleo commands the advance, consisting of Hickman's brigade and 3d New York cavalry, with a light howitzer. They overtook the rear guard of the enemy on the road leading west, near the mouth of Blount Creek.

At Chicowmitz Creek, about six miles from Washington, the enemy made a stand, but Gen. Negleo, with his staff and cavalry, drove the enemy precipitately from behind his works, capturing a number of prisoners, including a Colonel of the 2d Georgia cavalry. Our pursuit was so vigorous that the enemy were compelled to break and scatter in confusion toward Greenville.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE LOYAL VOTES OF BEAVER COUNTY, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desires to support, by every power of the government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving diseases, and the perils of the field, to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to meet at their several places of holding elections, on SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, (in the townships between the hours of 2 and 5, P. M., and in the Boroughs between 7 and 9, P. M.) and choose Delegates to a Convention, to be held at the Court House, in Beaver, on MONDAY JUNE 15th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County and district offices. The several townships and boroughs will be entitled to elect delegates according to the following apportionment:

Borough	4	Industry	3
Bridgewater	2	Independence	2
Big Beaver	4	Marion	2
Brighton	3	Moon	3
Chippewa	3	New Brighton	4
Darlington	4	New Sewickly	4
Economy	4	North Sewickly	3
Fallston	3	Ohio	4
Franklin	2	Patterson	2
Freedom boro	2	Phillipsburg	2
Freedom dist	2	Pulaski	2
Greene	4	Rochester boro	4
Frankfort	4	Rochester tp	3
M'Guire	4	Raccoon	4
Hopewell	3	South Beaver	3

By order of County Committee.

D. L. IMBRIE, Ch'n.

B. B. CHAMBERLIN, Sec'y.

CANDIDATES will bear in mind, that an announcement, to insure insertion, must be accompanied with Two DOLLARS.

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce the names of the following persons as candidates for the different offices named below, subject to the decision of the Union Convention:

Assembly,

WILLIAM HENRY, Fallston.

Sheriff,

JOSEPH BEDLIE, Beaver.
JOSEPH C. WILSON, Beaver.
DAVID JOHNSTON, Fallston.
JAMES A. ANDERSON, Big Beaver
A. J. COOK, Darlington.
JOHN S. BARRACH, Rochester.

Register & Recorder,

ALFRED R. MOORE, Beaver.
DAVID WOODRUFF, Bridgewater.

Treasurer,

JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver,
MOSES B. WELSH, Beaver,
JAMES BRITTAIN, Moon.
CAPT. MILO R. ADAMS, Bridgewater.
WM. C. HUNTER, Brighton tp.
ALBERT G. HENRY, Beaver.

Clerk of Court,

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Darlington,
WILLIAM S. BARCLAY, Beaver,
JAMES HARPER, Borough tp.

Commissioner,

JOHN H. BEIGHLEY, Economy tp.
ROAD EVANS, North Sewickly.

Coroner,

THOS. DEVINEY, New Brighton,
JACOB HOOK, Hopewell.

Poor House Director,

JOHN K. POTTER, Raccoon,
JOHN WHITE, Hopewell,
ROBERT COOPER, Moon.

Auditor,

JOSEPH M'CLURE, Bridgewater.

Teachers' Examinations.

Teachers examinations will be held as follows—exercises will commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

In Brighton township, at Eakin's school house, on Tuesday, May 5.

In Chippewa township, at M-Kinley school house, May 6.

In South Beaver township, at Courts school house, May 7.

In Ohio township, at Fairview school house, May 8.

Each applicant will please bring a copy of Osgood's Fourth Reader, some writing paper and a pencil.

As far as practicable the exercises will be conducted in the form of class drill.

T. C. CAROTHERS, Co. Sup't.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, April 9, '63.

NASHVILLE, April 27.—Part of Gen. Clay Smith's brigade, consisting of 200 cavalry, commanded by Col. Watkins, 6th Kentucky cavalry, this morning made a dash upon the rebel camp of the 1st Texas Legion, eight miles south of Franklin, on Carter's Creek, pike, and captured 128 rebels including three captains, five lieutenants, the same number of horses, fifty mules, one ambulance loaded with medical stores, and burnt eight wagons, and the arms of the rebel Col. Brooks, commanding the rebel camp, was captured, but subsequently escaped.

Thirty-three hundred citizens, male and female, have taken the oath giving bonds to General Mitchell.

Capt. C. L. Smodall, of the 21st Illinois, Judge Advocate at the trial of the Anderson Troop, died suddenly to-day, of pneumonia, at the St Cloud Hotel.

Startling rumors are current in the city to-night that Gen. Bragg was shot and instantly killed by Gen. Breckinridge, at Tullahoma.

Yesterday a small party of rebels attacked the Louisville train on its passage from the city. Three rebels were killed and two prisoners taken. No damage was done to the track.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A special to the *Herald* from Nashville, dated Apr. 20th, says: Some deserters state that Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri troops in Bragg's army have lately been mutinous, and much trouble has been experienced in putting it down. The Tennesseeans laid down their arms, refusing to do duty.

☞ Luncheon, says Thackery, is base ingratitude to breakfast, and premeditated insult to dinner.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans via Key West, arrived here at noon to-day.—She got aground on her passage down the Mississippi, remaining eight days, and leaving the barge the 19th. The New Orleans *Era* of the 19th, the only late paper received, gives an account of the late military movement. On the morning of the 17th Gen. Banks had reached Vermillionville after a hard fight at Vermillion Bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but were driven from their position after hard fighting with considerable loss on both sides. A letter in the *Era* dated in the field, above New Iberia, April 15th, states that Col. Kimball, with the 52d Massachusetts regiment, entered the rebel works at Bethel Place on the morning of the 14th, planting our flag on the parapet. Gen. Weizel's division followed, succeeded by the whole line.—The rebels left numbers of their dead unburied and evidences were plenty of bloody work in their rank.

Large stores of ammunition, some Enfield rifles and other arms were captured. Our army then marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing continuously, and reached Franklin on the 15th. Prior to Thursday night some thousand prisoners had been brought into Franklin, captured in whole companies of rebels [illegible] made at a time. At Franklin the gunboat Corine was captured with three officers of the late gunboat Diana on board, thus restoring them to our service. The rebels destroyed ten steamboats to prevent their falling into Gen. Banks' hands, and also two large gunboats and the Diana.—Included in the destruction of steamboats were immense stores of provisions, twenty thousand [illegible] bacon, and a thousand cases of [illegible] tion.

It was expected that Gen. Banks would capture Opelousas on the 16th and occupy it.

The expedition of Gen. Grover has been eminently successful, and a battle with the rebels at Pass Cavallo, the 13th. Connecticut, drove the rebel fort and batteries, supported by the 26th Maine, 25th Connecticut, 12th Maine and 91st New York, and defeated them, leaving a six gun and other trophies in our hands. The rebel force consisted of twenty-four regiments of Texans and three light regiments, including the famous Pelican and Sibley rifles. The whole force at Bethel Place and Irish Bend numbered some one thousand, posted in a highly advantageous position, under command of Gen. Dick Taylor, son of the late Zachary Taylor.

Important captures of horses and mules and beef cattle, to the number of over a thousand, were made. The celebrated salt mine, near Avery Island was captured and the rebel works destroyed.

The rebel soldiers were not left to be captured, and over 1,500 are in our hands and more are being taken.

An abandoned rebel iron foundry, quantity of shot and shell.

Our fleet has reached the rebel fortification at Bute La Rose, an important point. The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of Ossa county or all captured. Our troops are in splendid condition.

The wounded in the late battle, numbering 179, have nearly all reached New Orleans, where they are quartered at the Mechanics' Institute Hospital. Among them are Lieut. Oliver and Baumann of the 25th Connecticut. All were doing well. A large number of rebels are in the hospitals at Franklin and Iberia. There is nothing new in Key West.

MARRIED—On Tuesday, April 23d, 1863, by Rev. George Scott, WM. POWER CLARK, of Big Beaver, Lawrence county, Pa., and MISS ELIZABETH SCOTT, of Big Beaver, Beaver county, Pa.

On the 22d inst., at Clinton, Frankfort, by Rev. M. Eaton, JAMES M'CARROLL to MISS [illegible] M'CREARY.

DIED—In Rochester, Pa., April 14th, 1863, SARAH, wife of Cyrus Bloss, aged 75 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The deceased was born in Putney, Vermont, and became a professor of religion about [illegible] years ago, which time she has been a consistent and humble follower of the Saviour. A number of years she was greatly afflicted in the death of an only son, who was lost at the burning of a steamboat on the Mississippi River. But in the hour of her trial the Christ was her strength and her consolation, and she enjoyed the blessedness of that promise, "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee; and through the floods, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." She died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. Her last words were a request for her pastor, that he would come, and a benediction when he would depart. Her strong was her faith in the promises of God during the hours of the day she would frequently exclaim, "God is the strength of the Lord." Although she had been able to attend the house of God for six or eight years, disease and bodily infirmities, yet she said a few weeks before her death, that her motto was, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits." She died as she lived, in the faith of the Gospel, having fallen "asleep in Jesus."

"O for the death of those,
Who slumber in the Lord!
O be like theirs, my last repose,
Like theirs my last reward!"

E. C.

In Lincoln Hospital, Washington City, on March 25, FRANK M. DOWNOO, of Co. A. 17th, Pa. Cavalry, formerly of Hookstown, Beaver County.