BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

☞ We have recently received several communications, from different sources, unaccompanied by the names of the authors. Our rule is not to publish communications unless the name of the author is given.

The Beaver County Poor House

In company with a friend, we visited the Beaver County Poor House last week, and were indeed gratified with our visit and with the management of the House. We were kindly received by the Steward, Wm. Shroads, Esq., and his excellent lady, and shown through the various departments.—Although we had formed some idea of the condition of the inmates, and the manner of their treatment, yet we found, upon examination, that we had no previous adequate conception of the charge and responsibility devolving upon the Steward. There are now forty inmates, and of that number all are more or less helpless, more than one half entirely so. Six are totally blind, nine entire cripples, ten insane or idiotic, one deaf, dumb and blind, and remainder helpless. Those of our readers who have never visited the Poor House can have but a partial conception of the care, labor and responsibility resting upon the manager. The manner in which the paupers are cared for, is a credit to the Steward, the Directors, and to the County. The paupers are all comfortably clothed—their clothes, beds and rooms, all clean and tidy—their tables well furnished and everything bearing the marks of comfort and good feeling, that is gratifying to see. We could not help expressing our surprise that, among so many, everything should be kept so scrupulously clean. The Steward is well adapted to the place, and his lady could have no superior. They are both attentive and watchful and yet they blend in their intercourse with the inmates so much consideration and kindness that we did not wonder to see them beloved by all. We were told by the paupers over and over again, that Mr Shroads was the best man and Mrs. Shroads the best woman in the world—they were so kind. While that state of feeling exists, everything must pass off pleasantly. They do not attend to the inmates exclusively, but are equally attentive to the interests of the county—avoiding expense, managing it economically, and laboring to improve the building and farm. We are glad they were selected to fill that responsible position, and hope the Directors will see to it that they are paid for their labor and retained in the place. After partaking of a splendid meal, we took our leave, well pleased with all we saw, and both agreeing that the Steward, in addition to being an industrious, kind hearted christian man, was a perfect gentleman, and his lady one of the excellent of the earth.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to a very interesting, perspicuous and compendious account of the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Great Battle of Gettysburg, written by the Rev. Dr. Jacobs, Professor of Mathematics in Pennsylvania College. This is undoubtedly the greatest conflict that has taken place since the commencement of the war, and is pre eminently distinguished for the obstinacy evinced by the contending forces. Every one who is desirous of familiarizing his mind with the facts and circumstances incident to this sanguinary conflict, would do well to call at the Book Store of the Rev. J. K. Miller, in this place, and procure a copy of this valuable production. It forms an important chapter in the history of this great Commonwealth, and is eminently deserving the perusal and consideration of all who rejoice at the triumph of our army or mindful of the past, recur with feelings of sorrow to the City of the Dead. Prof. Jacobs was an eye witness to this bloody drama, and being a man of acute observation and excellent judgment, has executed the duties of a faithful chronicler in a pleasing and unexceptionable manner. Having gone over a very considerable portion of the battle-field, we can attest the entire accuracy of the narrative, and cordially commend it to the perusal of one and all.

DROWNED.—Mr. Armstrong Jelly, of Brighton township, and an old citizen of this county, accidentally fell into one of the locks at New Brighton, on Monday night last, and was drowned. We have not learned the full particulars.

The Great Struggle.

In looking back over the stormy period through which the Nation has passed since the outbreak of the Great Rebellion, one can not help noticing the uniformity with which the loyal States have marched forward to conquest. Notwithstanding numerous disasters, and many defeats, the cause of the Union has scarcely, for a single moment, wavered.

We have gone forward steadily, step by step, overrunning the territory of rebellion, and winning back disloyal States at every point, till at last there remains but little territory, comparatively, to overcome. Throughout this great struggle one can not help also noticing the progressive development of the resources of the nation.

When the first call for 75,000 men was issued, many wondered where they would be got, and not a few were troubled in mind how the necessary funds were to be raised to support such an army. But with each new exigency, there arose new developments, and now we behold the Government carrying, with perfect ease, a load which would have dismayed the most sanguine at the outset of the contest.

The moral effect of this extraordinary exhibition of resources upon the nations of Europe, can hardly be imagined. Taxed to their utmost capacity, already they behold this country at one bound outstripping their mightiest efforts, and after having strained every nerve, they find that these Northern States have, with almost no effort at all, done more than they have accomplished.

The jealousy of England and France, excited by our rapid success, has lately given way to a feeling of apprehension as they behold the young giant of the Western World descending into the arena of combat. We shall not soon again hear of intervention. That business is "played out." Neither shall we hear much more of sympathy for the rebels in England. That, too, is fast playing out. Englishmen are not quite fools. They have one peculiarly happy faculty, developed in a very high degree—that of perceiving "which side of the bread is buttered." So with the French. Our success has opened their eyes of Johnny Crapeau, and we shall find him to be excessively polite, and obliging in the future. For the rest, we have only to follow up our successes for a short time, when we shall be a free happy and peaceful nation, more indissolubly bound together than ever before.

Woodward's Incalculable Blessing.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, and soon to be its Chief Justice, and lately the copperhead candidate for Governor, discovered, in his superior wisdom that "Slavery is an incalculable blessing". Truly, he is a worthy disciple of Calhoun. It has been asserted, many years ago, that Slavery was a bitter draught, and that assertion has received the endorsement of great and good men of all lands. But the world has grown wiser than the men who lived a long time ago, as well as Woodward.

What have been the blessings and benefits the nation has derived from this cause, so much loved by Woodward? Let us see. It has produced discord among the people of the Union; it has caused the Southern and Northern sections to regard each other as enemies; it has introduced a foreign policy in our government which arrayed all the powers of Europe against us; it has caused the bloodiest and most unholy civil war ever known in the world; it has desolated more land in time of peace than we ever conquered in war; it has grown powerful and thriven at the expense of every interest in the Republic; and, finally, has destroyed obedience to wise laws and sown the seed of discord and hatred among the members of the same great National family.

It is true we might be pointed to the blessing brought us in the acquisition of Texas, at the cost of a war with Mexico. It brought us Florida, with its alligators and frogs, at the expense of a most disastrous Indian war, and they have been taken out again, by this great blessing of Woodward, after they have sucked from the National Treasury countless millions.—Slavery, too, brought us Louisiana and Arkansas and Missouri, and took them out again, after they had grown powerful and prosperous at the public expense. These are only a few of the incalculable blessings spoken of by Judge Woodward. Perhaps he can get Judge Thompson, his copperhead friend on the bench, to write an opinion upon the subject, as we understand he is a great friend of the negro.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Col M. S. Quay, of this borough, has been appointed Chief of Transportation and Telegraph of the Pennsylvania Militia, vice Major O. W. Sees, deceased.

Our National Finances.

It is now probable that none of the great events of this historic age will make deeper or more permanent marks than those that relate to our National Finances. That which is now, not only possible, but even easy in actual practice, would have been scouted and treated with contempt, as impossible when this war began. No man ever dared to predict or to ask for, half that has been realized, and it is therefore not a test of the sagacity of any set of men, or a triumph of those who advocated another. The case is deeper and more impressive than any such condition of affairs could have developed, and it is some of these remarkable points, to which we will call a moments attention.

In the first place, the nation has been few from financial dependence on any and all other nations, a fact of itself unparalled in the history of the world. This release has been effected also, when the requirements of the country exceeded all former precedent, when the demand for money was greater than the proudest and most powerful State of Europe ever knew, and when the demand was clearly shown to be one that must be protracted over some years of stubborn and sometimes doubtful conflict. Suppose it had been stated in the beginning of 1861, that the loyal States of the Union would require a thousand millions of dollars within the next two or three years to prosecute a war against the whole South in the hands of traitors, what financier of Europe would have hesittaed to say that to place such loans as would have been needed, at par, would be impossible, who indeed would have assented to the possibility of negotiating such loans at all. Yet the day of trial and of peremptory demand for all this came, and under circumstances far less favorable than might have been anticipated as to the trial of an alternative between European and American resources. No sane man but knew that any such as we might want would be impossible in Europe except on very low terms or rates.—The foreign journals and capitalists said this before we asked for money. They made haste early to put us under a ban. But by a great order of Providence, as we must deem it, the financial connection of the United States and Europe was severed at that critical hour.

We did not ask a dollar in the world's markets; we did not need a dollar and do not yet need one. The structure of our National credit has risen like a great temple on its own foundation as the war progressed, and at this hour it is comparatively greater than that of any other nation on the globe. Its adequacy to our emergencies, great as they have been, and great as they now are, has never been seriously wanting and it is now most undoubted and complete.

This important subject will be continued in our next issue.

☞ We would call especial attention to the proceedings of the Mass Convention, held at this place on Saturday last, to devise means to raise our quota without a draft. It was the largest meeting of the kind ever held in our county, and evidenced the deep feeling of the people on the subject—some fifteen districts were represented by delegates, and the rest of the districts by the people en masse. The people were almost unanimous in recommending the Commissioners to offer a large bounty, and we trust that their action to be will be immediately responded to by the Commissioners. The Provost Marshal assures us that the men can be raised. Lawrence county offers a large bounty and if we do not offer one at once our aliens and men under age who want to volunteer will go there.

We will say, however, that the Commissioners are the guardians of the interests of the county, and whatever course they may adopt, whether *pro* or *con* will receive our endorsement, and would advise that they consider well before being carried away by popular breeze.

NOTICE.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
24TH DISTRICT, PENN'A.
New Brighton, Dec 2, '63.

Any persons claiming exemption from the next draft on the ground of alieniage non-residence, unsuitableness of age, and manifest permanent physical disability, may appear before the Board of Enrollment on or before the 20th inst., and if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not liable, his name will be drafted from the rolls.

No cases other than those specified will be heard.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On last Monday a little boy, son of Jackson Irvin, of Rochester tp., fell on a pitchfork in such a way that one of the prongs pierced his heart, causing instant death. He was a very sprightly and intelligent boy for his years, and his early death is much lamented.—*Star, 4th inst.*

☞ We always, in the last issue of the *Star*, another incoherent and senseless production, attempting to establish the truth of a proposition in itself untenable, viz: "Slaveholding, in itself, is Right before God!" The writer of the article alluded to seems to have lost sight of the character of the Saviour of Humanity in his admiration and imitation of Judas Iscariot, his betrayer; for certainly no man of sense, no man of liberal education, no one who entertained a just conception of the attributes of that God "who rules the hosts of Heaven and the inhabitants of the earth," would attempt to argue a thing so deleriously absurd and ridiculous. That God would sanction or approve of a system based upon the grossest injustice, is an idea both novel and extraordinary, and must necessarily have originated in the brain of this modern Teague O'Regan, the Irish bog-trotter and ragamuffin, who appears to have renounced Christ and his teachings, instead of the world, the flesh, and the devil, thereby rendering himself a double alien—*an alien to the country*, and an alien from the commonwealth of Israel. And, in conclusion, we will now say to this poor, miserable, ignorant and conceited Teague, go on prostituting and moulding the religion which you disgrace, to your treasonable, infamous and impious purposes; go on villifying and scandalizing the character of Him whom you profess to imitate, and to follow; go on ignoring the attributes of that God of whom you are without conception; go on with your unintelligible jargon, and when you get through,

"Go haunt the tombs, and single out the place
Where earth itself shall suffer a disgrace."

Ladies' Aid Society.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of Beaver, since the organization in November, 1861, have forwarded in Hospital stores the following amount:

Nov. 11th, 1861—2 boxes of bedding and clothing, valued at $167.20.

Nov. 11, '61—4 boxes wines, fruits and jellies, valued at $70,00.

Jan. 4, '62—2 boxes clothing and fruit, valued at $110,00.

April 6, '62—1 box clothing and fruit, valued at $90.00.

April 30th, '62—2 boxes clothing and fruit, valued at $106,46.

Aug. 21, '62—2 boxes fruit and clothing, valued at $75,00.

Nov. 1, '62—2 boxes clothing and fruit, valued at $110,30

Jan. 7, '62—1 box clothing and fruit, valued at $108,00.

Apr. 7, '63—2 boxes clothing and fruit, valued at $120,56.

May 12, '63—2 boxes clothing and fruit, valued at $109,80.

May 13, '63—2 boxes fruit and vegetables, valued at $40,00.

July 3, '63—2 boxes fruit and vegetables, valued at $103,00

Sept. 19, '63—2 boxes fruit and vegetables, valued at $101,62.

Sept. 24, '63—2 boxes fruit and vegetables, valued at $119,35.

Dec. 3, '63—2 boxes fruit and vegetable, valued at $110,00.

The whole amounting to $1,552 74.

JULIA S. BLAINE, Sec'y.

Re-Enlistments of Veterans

Captain Cuthbertson, Provost Marshal of the 24th Congressional District, sends us the following correspondence relative to the re-enlistment of veteran volunteers, which will be found to interest the people of the district:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
24TH DISTRICT OF PENN'A.,
New Brighton Dec 4, '63.

To Col. Jas. B. Fry, Provost Marshal General, U. S. Washington, Cit D. C.: Will men in the three years' regiments now in the service, who re-enlist under circular number ninety five, be credited to the Government under the President's last call for three hundred thousand?

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,
Captain and Provost Marshal of the 24th District of Penn'a.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Dec. 4, 1863.

To Capt. John Cuthbertson, Provost Marshal of the 24th District of Penn'a.: Re-enlistments in accordance with circular number ninety-five, *will* be credited to the quota under the recent call.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal Gen. U. S.

Gen. M'Clellan Nominated for President.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—The National Conservative Committee, which has been two days in session at the Burnet House, terminated its labors yesterday by adopting the Kentucky platform of 1863, and nominating George B. M'Clellan for President. They were unable to agree on the Vice President, and so adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 23d inst. It simply means an effort of the Border States to control the Democratic nomination next year, and, if that fails, to raise a third party, which shall give them the balance of power, and compel the adoption of their views by the Democrats or republicans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The House has elected Mr. Colfax Speaker by twenty-one majority. There was great applause in the galleries.

The speakership question was settled by enough of the border State members voting with the Republicans to give a majority to the friends of law and order.

The members whose names Mr. Etheridge refused to place upon the roll, have been notified to be sworn by the House.

WAR MEETING

By adjournment of a meeting held Nov. 23d, and in response to a call issued by a Committee then appointed, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Beaver county was held in the Court House, in Beaver, Saturday, Dec. 5th 1863. Hon. Daniel Agnew presided, and Hon. Wm Cairns, Capt. J. Stockdale, George Neely and Jesse Carothers acted as Vice Presidents, and B. B. Chamberlin and T. M. McCord Secretaries.

Nearly every township and borough in the county was represented in the meeting, and, with the exception of Patterson, Moon and Raccoon, they generally reported in favor of the County Commissioners making a county subscription for bounties to volunteers to fill our quota. All were in favor of petitioning Congress to increase the pay of the private soldier.

Capt. Cuthbertson, Provost Marshal, being called upon, gave an intelligible and lucid exposition of the plan of the Government to raise volunteers, and to allow credit to each district for all enlistments to the 5th of January next, and in order to secure the quota and avoid a draft, County and local district co-operation seemed the only practicable means of success. New volunteers, and re-enlistments of veterans now in the field, whose term of service is about to expire, will be accepted to the time of the draft.

Before adjournment until afternoon, H. Hice, John White, Chas. Calhoun, Wm. M. Reed and J. H. Cunningham were appointed as a business committee, to report to the meeting.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that our County should, with the least possible delay, raise and send into the field her quota of men under the recent call of the President of the United States for volunteer soldiers; AND WHEREAS, It is believed that the men may be raised by volunteering, if reasonable and adequate pay or bounty were offered and guaranteed, and this mode would place the men in the field sooner than any other, and would be attended with less hardships to individuals than the mode of raising men by drafting; therefore, it is resolved.

1st That this meeting, representing fully, as it does, the sentiments of the people of our County at large, recommend and urge the County Commissioners of our County to raise, by loan or otherwise, sufficient money to pay a bounty of $250 to each new recruit, and $300 to each veteran soldier, now in the service, who may re-enlist under said call.

2d. that we recommend to Congress to increase the pay of the private soldiers to a sum reasonable and adequate, in view of the great advance in the wages of men in the ordinary occupations of life at home, and the increased cost of maintaining their families whilst in the service.

3d. The we recommend to the people of each sub-district in this County, to raise and offer such additional bounties to volunteers from their own districts as will secure the new requisite to fill their quotas.

On motion, the above were taken up and considered *seriatim*.

The representatives, Dr Kerr and J. C. Christy, of Raccoon objected to the 1st resolution; they were opposed to a County bounty, but in favor of each Township or Borough raising and paying a bounty to its own volunteers.

James Patterson offered a series of resolutions as a substitute for the one under discussion and accompanied the offer with an able argument in favor of their adoption. They were also earnestly advocated by Messrs. Christy and Kerr. Messrs. Bradford, Chamberlin, Hice and J. H. Cunningham sustained the expediency of adopting the report of the committee.

On motion the resolutions offered as a substitute were laid on the table, and a motion to adopt the original resolution was nearly unanimously sustained.

The 2d. and 3d. resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion it was further resolved that the County Commissioners be requested to appoint a committee to visit the army and confer with the Beaver county volunteers whose term of service will expire next spring; said committee to carry with them the money necessary to pay the bounty to those who comply with the regulations governing the re-enlistments of veteran soldiers.

On motion, the officers of the meeting were instructed to present a copy of the proceedings to the County Commissioners; also to have them published in the county papers.

DANIEL AGNEW, Pres't.
B. B. CHAMBERLIN, } Sec's.
T. M. MCCORD, }

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A special to the *Tribune*, from Washington, says: Your army correspondent furnishes the following information: On Saturday P. M., the rebels made a feint of crossing at several fords of the Rapidan. Our forces kept on the alert, and everything was in readiness to retreat if an assault had been made by superior forces. During the night the enemy crossed over two or three regiments at each ford, and took possession of the north bank of the Rapidan and our old signal station, so that they can now overlook all our movements while we remain posted as at present.

General Meagher, who was with the army as a visitor to his old brigade, was captured in citizens' clothes, near Mine Run, during the recent engagement, and is now in the hands of the enemy.

☞ The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* says that the pay of a rebel soldier for a month will not suffice to purchase a pair of gloves.

[Circular.]

The following extract from the Philadelphia *North American* contains sound views of a subject of national importance, and should be spread before the people throughout the land as well calculated to encourage them in the present, and inspire them with confidence in the future; and as it is also admirably adapted to promote the object of the advertisement, we trust you will give it an insertion in an appropriate column of your paper, accompanied, if you deem proper, by such remarks of your own as you think adapted in your special locality to promote its effectiveness:

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Philadelphia *North American* gives some excellent advice to those who wish to invest money. It is well for all who are in funds to heed the counsel:—"Though money has been temporarily scarce, capital continues abundant; and the recent tumble in the stock market has brought capitalists to a realizing sense of the unreliable character of many of the securities dealt in. It is greatly to the credit of the Government that its loans, of all the securities daily dealt in on the market, have maintained their integrity of price better than almost anything else. Its five Twenty year six per cent. loan, the interest on which is promptly paid in gold, has been subscribed to all through the pressure in the money market, at an average of more than two millions per day. And what is not the least gratifying fact in connection with the daily large subscriptions to this popular loan, scarcely any of it is returned to the market for sale. It is taken for investment, and is held with unfaltering confidence in its reliability.—And why should it not be? It is seen that the Government now, after two years of the most gigantic war that the world has ever known, experiences no difficulty in commanding the necessary means to prosecute it, or in paying regularly the interest in gold as it falls due. If this can be done while war is being waged, who can anticipate any difficulty in readily accomplishing it when the war shall be ended? What better investment then, for capital, than the "Five-Twenty" Government loan? But if any doubt let him refer to the statistics furnished by the census tables of the various nations of the world. The facts which they present will prove the most satisfactory mode of dispelling the numberless gloomy apprehensions which are being constantly conjured up by those who are disposed to aggregate the extent of the calamity occasioned by our rebellion. A reference to the state of most of the prosperous nations of the old world clearly disproves such a position, and shows that the highest conditions of national advancement have not been materially affected by the extended wars in which those nations have been immemorially engaged, and that a heavy national indebtedness has not proved an unmitigated evil.

"For instance, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands will undoubtedly be conceded to represent the highest prosperity that has attained by any of the European nations. And yet no nations have been called upon to endure fiercer or more prolonged wars, domestic and foreign than they. The effect has been unquestionably to incur an enormous national indebtedness; but neither their wars nor their indebtedness have had the effect to destroy their elasticity, nor to check the progress of their general prosperity. The result would have been different, probably, if these nations had been falling into decay, instead of being, as they really were, in a state of development; and in this respect their case resembles our own, with enormous advantages in our favor.—These nations while undergoing the trials of war, were oppressed by the evils of an immense exodus of their people, caused by the density of their population, the impossibility to provide occupation for them, the low price of labor, and the scarcity of territory. Compared with our own country, they possessed slight room for future development; they were settled in every part, and no vast territory lay invitingly open to encourage enterprise and settlement.—Their great problem has ever been what to do with their surplus population, which, in its turn, has sought new fields for adventure and self support in countries like our own, where an illimitable territory waits to be developed, and where incalculable resources invite industry and energy. The encouragement to be derived from these facts and comparisons of circumstances is very great, and to the mind of any dispassionate reasoner is conclusive that the course of this great country is onward and upward, and that its credit will live unimpaired to the end."

Report of the Big Beaver Soldiers' Aid Society for the Months of July, August and September, 1863.

ARTICLES FORWARDED.—14 flannel shirts, 11 flannel wrappers, 3 spools boss, 6 towels, 9 pr. socks, 1 can applebutter, 1 can gooseberries, 3 packages dried peaches, 2 packages dried blackberries, 3 cans currant jelly, 53 pocket handkerchiefs, 4 rolls bandages, 46 lbs. dried apples, 1 shirt, 1 can cherries, 1 package dried currants, 2 lots biscuit, 7 pillow slips, 20 muslin shirts, 10 flannel drawers, 5 pr. slippers, 1 can peaches, 1 lawn skirt, 2 lbs stockin yarn, 1 coat.

We do hereby certify the above list to be true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

R. M. M'KIM, } Reporters.
AARON MILLER, }

☞ Our soldiers in Florida supply themselves with beef cattle by foraging in the enemy's country. They enjoy also the luxury of game of all descriptions, which abound in that State. Venison can be had for the shooting.

OBITUARY

Died at Utica Missouri, Oct. 7th, Mrs. Maggie L. Lyon, wife of Capt. Thomas Lyon, formerly of Beaver, in the 24th year of her age.

The deceased was born in the city of Pittsburg, she was the daughter of the Hon. Samuel Pettigrew, one of the earliest merchants of that city. Her mother died while you an infant.

Her disposition was amiable and lovely, but retiring. She attached every person, with whom she had to do, to herself, by the natural nobleness and magnanimity of her nature.—Her own happiness seemed to depend upon her success in making others happy; as a friend none could be more thoughtful or more kind. As a wife she filled her place with love, consideration and tenderness that entwined a husband's tenderest affections around her. Always at her post, laboring to make her home happy and attractive, she was happy in the care and solicitude of the home circle.

"Gone in thy womanhood's early prime,
When every hope was bright with joy;
Gone from the friends that loved thee well,
Who mourn and miss thee every day.

"There sleep thy last, long and quiet sleep,
Dear friend of youth's happiest hours;
And on the resurrection's morn,
Awake to bliss in Eden's bowers."

As a mother of five children her care and solicitude was constant—she possessed rare aptitude in keeping the love and confidence of her children. Her own warm, gushing heart had magnetic power attracting and fixing the affections of her children upon herself. They saw about her a charm that led them imitative natures to desire to mould after the same pattern. In dying she called them around her and gave the dying counsel of a christian mother, pointing them to Christ—enforcing duty upon them, and entreating of them to be daily preparing to meet her in Heaven. She willingly, as a christian patriot mother, gave two of her sons to the army of her country, engaged in this great and mighty struggle against the spirit and power of despotism.

As a christian, she united with the M. E. Church, shortly after coming to Beaver, always maintaining the character of a consistent, devout, cheerful, humble and exemplary christian. She knew the spirit and power of godliness, and when she came to die, having premonitions of death, she had no fear of the dread messenger, but could trust in it with a strong faith. She had the full assurance of faith that could say, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

"But Jesus has called her, her spirit has flown;
We sorrow and weep, for our mother is lost;
Her warnings so solemn, impressive and clear,
Or entreaties of kindness no longer can hear.

"In raptures unrivel'd, in glory unclouded,
She rests before God, with the angels of light;
Till the form in corruption and darkness now shrouded,
Shall rise at the triumph with them to be united."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.

Our losses in the late battle at Chattanooga, are 4500. We captured 4500 prisoners and 16 guns. All quiet in that direction. It is believed that Longstreet will succeed in getting out of East Tennessee into Virginia. The check given by his cavalry to Burnside's advance, on Clinch river, has enabled him to move his infantry and trains with no fear of being headed off.

IMPORTANT WORK.—The most important work in the country, in a military sense just now, is the construction of the railroad between Bridgeport and Chattanooga. When that road is finished Grant can accumulate supplies, and a forward movement will become possible. In the meantime more steamers are wanted on the Upper Tennessee. If a freshet in the river occurs, the opportunity of sending boats over the Muscle Shoals must not be lost.

WILL IT BE DONE?—It may be a question which way rebel troops will move on the east Tennessee and Virginia railroad. If Lee could be quite certain that the Army of the Potomac would remain idle for a few days it would be a nice operation to reinforce Longstreet. They must see that Lee has enough to do in the East.

SURGEON HAMMOND.—Since Surgeon General Hammond's exile to the West the Board of Investigation have discovered the greatest corruptions in his late management of his department, swindles in contracts, purchases of drugs, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA.—Governor Curtin has submitted for the approval of the President a plan for raising troops in Pennsylvania which it is said if accepted to, will place this State among the foremost in filling the required quota.

MARRIED:—On the 5th of Oct. 1863, by the Rev. George Scott, Mr. PHILO M. CUNNINGHAM and Miss MARGARET ALICE DAVIDSON, both of Lawrence county, Pa.

On the 3d of Dec. 1863, by the same, Mr. S. RANKIN ELDER, and Miss MARY COOK, both of Beaver county, Pa.

DIED:—On Monday evening, the 7th inst., Dr. GEORGE W. ALLISON, of Beaver.

The funeral will take place to-day (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence.

On Saturday 5th inst., JOHN M. LUKINS, Esq., of Rochester.

The funeral will take place to-day at 1 o'clock.

On Thursday, Nov. 26th, at his residence in Rochester, of Typhoid Fever, ROBT. ROSS, aged 41 years.