BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Mar. 2, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REMOVAL.—The ARGUS OFFICE has been removed to the room over Dr. Cummins' Drug Store, nearly opposite our old office, where we may be found at all times, ready to attend to the wants of our friends and patrons. Entrance at the North side of the building.

A good Adams printing press

Dr. Thos. Donehoo, late of Wellsville, Ohio, having located in Beaver, will receive calls at his office, in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel, in this place.

The United States Sanitary Commission purpose holding in Philadelphia, in the early part of June next, a "Grand Central Fair," for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. The success of the undertaking will greatly depend upon local associations, having for their object to secure contributions for the Fair.—Will Beaver county not do something to assist in the matter?

PRICES ADVANCING.—The type-founders have issued a circular to all printers that they have raised the price of printing material 25 per cent. Paper makers have raised the price of paper one hundred per cent. The readers will see that publishers of newspapers are not likely to become millionaries in a hurry under this state of affairs. The only way to get along at all is to insist upon prompt settlement of accounts.

RAILROAD CHANGES.—J. N. M'Cullough, Esq., has been appointed General Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, in place of John B. Jervis, Esq., resigned. Mr. Jervis has been appointed Chief Engineer of the road. Persons having business with the above departments of the Company, will address the officers named above.

[illegible] of the Classes in the Beaver Seminary and Institute, will take place Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Mar. 9th and 10th, and the Closing Exercises Thursday evening, Mar. 10th. Prizes will be awarded for the best Essay and best Reading. Prof. Cole's Seminary Class will perform a Cantata, entitled Music. An amusing Colloquy will also be performed.

WE learn that the friends of the Rev. Mr. Burt, of this town, conceived the idea of *surprising* him on last Thursday evening. This they did by the large number which came dropping in, one after another, till the house was filled, and by the presentation, through Rev. Dr. Cox, of a purse containing Eighty Dollars, as a token of their esteem and good will. After spending an hour or two very pleasantly and socially, the company left, impressed that *surprises* are sometimes pleasant affairs.

AT a caucus of Union men at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday night last, the followigg resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the people of Ohio, and her soldiers in the army, demand the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States.

The members spontaneously arose to their feet, and gave cheer upon cheer at the commencement of the passage of the resolution.

The soldiers in the army, by correspondence, are loudly calling upon the people to supply them with material for bandages for the coming conflict. Thousands of our brave men will be wounded in those dreadful conflicts, and provision in this way should be made. We trust the Ladies' Aid Societies will take this matter in hands.

A NEW COUNTY.—An application for the erection of a new county, to be called Tionesta, out of parts of Venango, Clarion and Warren, will be presented to the Legislature at its present session.

THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.—The bodies of about 3,100 federal soldiers have been re-buried in the National Cemetry. Several hundreds are yet to be removed, the work upon which is steadily going forward, and will doubtless be completed by the first of April.

Rebel Armies and Supplies.

We see from information derived from sources that can be relied upon, that every effort which can be made, by human ingenuity and super-human power, is to be made in the coming spring to increase the rebel armies and to increase their supplies of the necessaries of life. The leaders of the rebellion in the different States, in arms against the authority of the government, express the highest hopes for the future of their fraudulent confederacy, but at the same time admit that the present aspect of their affairs is of the most gloomy character. The great complaint amongst the rebel authorities and leaders is that their citizens not yet in their army, are making every effort in their power to keep out, and the rebel Congress and Legislatures of the States are constantly urged to abolish all exemption and substitute, and compel every man old and young, [illegible] able, to enter the army and cause. They do not attempt to provide any means of furnishing supplies, or make any effort to feed and clothe the men already in the field, and who are suffering and enduring unheard of hardships. The very effort to force the whole male population into their armies without regarding the means of their support is of itself one strong and overwhelming evidence of the desperation of their cause. They are evidently convinced that in the approaching spring campaign their fate is to be decided, and hence their mighty efforts to fill up their armies, already reduced to mere skeletons, by death, starvation and desertion. They often threaten to make soldiers of their slaves, and compel them to fight for their cause, but they know well they dare not do it. But they are in reality pursuing another course with their negroes. They are making teamsters and laborers of them, and thus they are enabled to compel all their white men who are engaged in profitable business on their own account, who are exempted from, or avoid military service upon one pretext or another, and thousands of them are now driving teams and cattle for agents of their government, and for contractors. These men are about to be compelled to shoulder their muskets, and their places supplied by negroes. In this matter the Government of the United States might take a profitable lesson, and compel all the hangers-on about our armies to [illegible] with those who are not able to fight.

It appears that the rebel impressment law is not considered quite stringent enough, and some of the States Legislatures are passing laws to enable their Governors to do more for their cause. In some of the Southern States where supplies cannot be had for the army at reasonable rates, their Governors are empowered to to order impressments of supplies of food and clothing—an authority without any limit, and to impress slaves for the public service. Thus they leave their helpless women and children to suffer all the horrors of starvation. They have also directed that all slaves shall be impressed, so far as they are needed, and have gone a step further than any civilized nation, in directing that all *aliens* within the limits of rebeldom shall be enrolled and compelled to enter their armies. There seems to be no blanks to be drawn in their sweeping conscription lottery.

The friends of the Union everywhere in the rebel States, are persecuted in the most vindictive and merciless spirit. We already know to some extent what they and their martyred companions have suffered.—Thousands of them have been driven from their homes,—their property has been destroyed or carried away, and many of them and their innocent and helpless familes murdered with the most hellish cruelty, for no other crime than loving the glorious old flag of their country. The bones of these patriots whiten the soil of every State in rebellion, and yet one of their Governors in the spirit of a demon says, "We have dealt too leniently with those who stick to the old Union. The time has arrived when toryism should and *must* no longer be tolerated. Thus it is meant that the brave and loyal men who yet remain where the rebellion has uncontrolled sway are to be utterly exterminated.

All these facts go to show that the rebellion is about to close. The leaders are growing desperate in view of the punishment which awaits them at the hands of an injured and oppressed people. The administration of President Lincoln is preparing for a vigorous campaign as soon as our armies can move, and we have hopes from all the signs which now so clearly appear, that our country will be again, before the summer closes, restored to peace and prosperity.—May God speed our gallant armies which marches for the deliverance of the Southern States from the accursed hands of the present powers who have conspired against human freedom and right.

Judge McGuffin.

During two days of last week, the Hon. L. L. M'Guffin presided at an adjourned meeting of our Courts, being his first appearance here in his judicial capacity since his appointment. His courteous and gentlemanly manner, and familiarity with legal proceedings, made a most favorable impression upon the minds of the members of the Bar and others who were in attendance. There being no trial of causes, but dry arguments upon legal questions brought before the Court, the Judge had not a full opportunity of displaying his legal bearing and ability as a lawyer. Judge McGuffin has had long experience, and a most extensive practice in his profession, and deservedly stands high as [illegible] has the pleasure of his acquaintance, esteems him highly for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart; and we have no doubt he will be able to give entire satisfaction to the people of this Judicial District.

On Wednesday evening, the 24th ult., the members of the Bar and officers of the Courts of this county, gave the Judge a supper, at the Beaver Hotel in this place. The Judge, with the gentlemen who accompanied him from New Castle, appeared to enjoy the social gathering with their friends of the legal profession and those who are connected with our Courts. Altogether, we can say that we never were present upon any occasion of the kind, when there was manifested so much desire on the part of each one, to make the affair pass off as agreeably as possible. All were much pleased with the courtesy and kindness of the Judge and his friends from Lawrence county. If the gentlemen present are a fair specimen of the inhabitants of our sister county, we must say that Lawrence county must be a very desirable place of residence; for in all the social qualities, and intelligence, they appeared to great advantage.

Our host, Mr. Joseph Hall, and his most excellent family, richly deserved all the credit they received for the splendid manner in which the entertainment was got up. The tables fairly groaned with the great abundance [illegible] to please the appetite was there, and was done up in a style that cannot be surpassed. Mr. Hall's house, although not large, is kept in a superior style, and is worthy the patronage of all who desire a pleasant home and good living.

These re-unions seem to have a most happy influence—by making men better acquainted, bringing out all that is social and kindly in our nature, and in softening the roughness and asperities which the human family is to a great extent afflicted.

Homicide in Lawrence County.

We learn from the Pittsburg *Chronicle* that a man named Thomas Dunn died a few days ago in New Castle, from injuries received a short time before at the hands of his wife. The deceased, it appears, went home intoxicated, and his wife, Mary Dunn, being the same condition, fell on him with a club, and beat him severely on the right side and arm. Erysipelas of a malignant character took place in the bruised side and arm, causing his death in a few days. An inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by erysipelas, induced by blows inflicted by his wife, Mary Dunn, and a poisoned state of the system from his habits of intemperance.

Election of Dr. St. Clair.

The official returns of the late special election, held Friday 19th ult., in the Indiana and Armstrong District, for State Senator, show a majority of 2006 for the Union candidate, Dr. Thos. St. Clair. The Indiana *American* says "the majority given for the Union candidate is more than the most sanguine expected. The majority is within a few votes of the majority given last fall for Gov. Curtin, and plainly shows that we were right in judging that the good Republicans of this county were fully awake to the importance of the contest. All hail the glorious yeomanry of Indiana county. They are ever awake to their true interests."

DEATH OF MRS. GEN. WM. H. HARRISON.—This lady departed this life on Friday last, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years and seven months, at the residence of her son, the Hon. J. Scott Harrison, near North Bend. The funeral took place on Sunday morning, from the residence of her son-in-law, Colonel Taylor, at Cleves.

Draft Circular.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The following circular has been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office:

Boards of Enrollment will at once commence preparing cards for the draft of men enrolled, including the second-class. The cards will be uniform in shape, size and color with those of the first class, and will contain the name, residence of the person, with the number which is opposite his name on the enrollment lists.—The names of persons heretofore stricken from the lists for manifest permanent physical disability and non-residence, will not be placed in the box or wheel, nor the names of those who were drafted and held to service, or who paid commutation or furnished a substitute under the preliminary part of the draft of 1863. The names of those known to be actually in the service at the time of the receipt of the order for the draft will also be left out of the box or wheel. The names of all other persons enrolled will be put in the draft.

J. B. FRY, Provost Marshal Gen'l.

A MURDERER EXECUTED.—The execution of Warwick Streeter, for the murder of Mr. McCoy family, at Medina, Ohio, took place on Friday last. The murderer, it appears, had recently made a determined effort to starve himself to death, and was so weak and prostrate that he was unable to stand, and had to be carried to the scaffold. A short time previous to his execution, Mr. Foote, the father of Mrs. M'Coy was introduced into his cell, when the prisoner asked, "Is this Mrs. M'Coy father?" and when an affirmative answer was given, added, "As there is a God in heaven, I am innocent of your daughter's murder." On the scaffold he bore himself with extraordinary fortitude. He was too weak to either sit or stand, and lay down while the final arrangements for his execution were being made. Before the rope was put around his neck he succeeded in rising to his feet by a grand effort, and addressing the audience, said: "Of the crime for which I am about to die, I am entirely innocent. May God forgive all those who have wronged me." A brute in the crowd shouted "Played out," and a horror stricken thrill went through the assemblage, who were awed by the declaration, though convinced of its untruth. The final scene now took place. The rope was adjusted round the neck of the culprit, and sitting on a chair he was placed on the drop.—The trap was then sprung, and the body of the wretched man hung dangling in the air. The execution was witnessed by fifteen thousand persons, including a large number of females and several children.

Defa[illegible] Pennsylvania Reserves.—[illegible] Pennsylvania Reserve corps from imputations cast upon them in Gen. McClellan's report, for alleged bad conduct at the battle of Glendale. It contains Gen. McCall's report of the battle, together with the reports of the subordinate commanders, and ends with the following statement:

We, the undersigned, officers of the Pennsylvania Reserves, who fought in the battle of the 30th of June, 1862, variously called the battle of Nelson's Farm, Glendale and New Market Cross Roads, do hereby distinctly state that our division was not routed in that battle, and although temporary reverse was sustained by Seymour's brigade early in the day, the division was at no time routed.

[Signed] GEO. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen., and thirty-seven other officers.

REBEL PERSEVERANCE AT CHARLESTON.—A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, speaking of the perseverance of the rebels at Charleston, in their efforts to destroy the fleet guarding that port, says four torpedo boats are now ready for use, have been tried and found not only completely manageable, but very efficient; twenty-five more torpedo vessels are in course of construction by them in the city, and are in various stages of completion. The iron-clads have all been provided with outrigger spars and networks to ward off the attacks from these vessels. The correspondent thinks that if the rebels had had command of the resources which we have, they would ere this have raised the blockade by their perseverance.

THE REBEL SING CAMPAIGN.—One of the New York papers has a dispatch from Washington, which alleges that import plans are preparing at Richmond for the spring campaign. Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania, the dispatch says, are again to be invaded and Lee's army will be rapidly recruited for a desperate struggle. Fifty thousand men are to be put into Virginia alone.—Immense defensive works are being constructed along Rapidan. The works on that line, although of not a very formidable character, are however, of a sufficient strength to protract our advance in that direction and render the march to Richmond dangerous to our side.

The Draft Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The draft has been postponed till the first of April. The total number of new enlistments under the President's call of last November, two hundred thousand men. Not one hundred and thirty thousand in the army, comprising in a battery and regimental organization, whose terms expire on or before the first of January, one hundred thousand have reenlisted.

From Chattanooga.

BUZZARD ROOST, NEAR DALTON, FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 6 A. M.

Gen. Davis' loss on yesterday was about one hundred and fifty in killed, wounded and missing. Crufts and Baird's division had severe engagement with the enemy on the extreme left yesterday, and having pushed a reconnoissance far enough they fell back in the night to the left of Tunnel Hill, to which the centre and right will retire. The enemy opened on Johnson's advance with musketry about midnight, wounding Col. Malalali, of the 24th Illinois, and others. Harrison and Brown's cavalry got in sight of Dalton, and had a brisk fight with the enemy.—The ball is not yet opened, at this a. m., but will likely do so when we return to Tunnel Hill, where we will no doubt entrench ourselves and hold our position.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

6 P. M.—This morning the ball opened at one o'clock, one mile in advance, by Gen. McCook's brigade on the right, and Gen. Morgan's on the left.

Gen. McCook drove the enemy half a mile, assisted by Harris' 11th Indiana Battery.

Picket skirmishing continally all day.

Gen Hotchkiss drove the rebel battery off.

The rebels appeared on the right in pretty strong force.

The rebels work twelve pieces of artillery.

Gen Morgan drove the enemy one mile and retired half a mile.

The total loss was about seventy today, mostly wounded.

We hold our ground to night.

Gen. Croft has been fighting the enemy on the east of Rocky Face Ridge all day, and driving them. No intelligence from them since.

The resistance of the enemy was found very stubborn.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

A dispatch from Washington, dated Feb. 26th, says:—The Conference Committee having agreed, Congress to day passed the bill creating the rank of lieutenant general. It was duly engrossed and signed by the President, who was at the Capitol at the time of its passage. To-night the President issued the commission of lieutenant general to Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois. Representative Washburne will either leave to morrow or Sunday for Chattanooga, bearing the commission in person to General Grant, who thus holds the only position ever conferred on any person in this country except George Washington, General Scott's rank of lieutenant general being merely that of brevet. The new law is so worded that the lieutenant general is only ex-officio commander-in-chief of all the armies, and therefore it does not disturb Halleck [illegible] of the Democrats, and most of the border State men voted against the creation of the new rank to-day.

WASHINGTON, Febuary 29.—The bill revising the grade of Lieutenant General was signed by the presiding officer of each House of Congress to day. It has yet to be presented to the President for his approval before it becomes a law. Therefore the announcement that General Grant has been appointed to that office is premature.

NEW YORK Feb. 27.—The *Express* says that an officer who arrived in the Fulton furnished the following interesting particulars concerning the recent disaster in Florida: It was the opinion of the officers who took part in the expedition that our losses in killed, wounded and missing are between twelve and fifteen hundred. General Seymour is severely censured for not throwing out scouts and skirmishers as our troops advanced. As it was, our men were led into a trap. Hamilton's artillery led the van and suffered severely, the rebel sharp shooters picking off their horses, so that the guns had to be abandoned. The 40th Massachusetts Mounted Infantry also suffered severely. In the retreat many of our wounded were left behind within the enemy's lines. Our troops were right in front of Confederate batteries in a piece of woods before we were aware of their presence, and when their guns opened a galling fire our men were driven panic stricken and in disorder. The rebel force is not known, but is supposed to be large.—One prisoner who was taken says that troops had recently been sent down from Charleston, and that Beauregard was in command there. Gen. Seymour, who commanded the expedition, has been placed under arrest by order of Gen. Gillmore, and is succeeded by Gen. Vodges, who left Hilton Head on Tuesday last with a reinforcement of one entire divison for Jacksonsville.

Arrival of Refugees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—To-day forty-three refugees from Richmond, consisting of men, women and children, were taken to the Provost Marshal's office by U. S. Detective Carter, of the steamer Weldon, which were picked up at different points on the Lower Potomac. The personal effects of the parties filled two large furniture wagons, and many of them had upon their person a considerable amount of money in gold and silver.—These refugees are principally Germans, but are unwilling to reveal anything in relation to affairs in Richmond. Perhaps it is on account of their ignorance or from the fact that the head of each family has a pass saying the bearer has taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and being pledged not to reveal, either directly or indirectly, any information that may benefit the enemy, is permitted to pass the limits of the Confederacy.

Latest from N. Orleans.—Sherman's March Thro' Mississippi.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The steamer Evening Star has arrived with New Orleans advices of the 20th, via Havana on the 22d.

Two Union soldiers, named Welles, of the 9th Illinois Cavalry, and Ferguson, of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, and who were captured on the 6th December at Moscow, Tenn., had arrived at New Orleans. They report the woods full of refugees from the conscription officers, and patrols, with bloodhounds, were on all the principal roads.

The rebel papers report General Sherman's march through Mississippi as being a triumphant affair, the rebels being badly whipped in every case where they attempted a stand.

No returns of losses on either side are reported except that Adams' rebel cavalry lost 200.

At Jackson, 2,000 citizens had written to Gen. Banks asking him to speak in public on politics. He declined on the ground that he did not wish to be seen to throw military authority with the political balance.

There is no news of importance from Texas. A report says that Col Dudley's cavalry brigade are about to go there. Per contra, transports have been sent to Pass Cavalvo to bring away 6,000 troops. At all events, there are indications of active movements.

Advices from San Domingo state that Spanish troops have taken the towns of Ferva and Burra, aided by two war steamers. The towns were in ashes when the troops entered.

News from Cursasco reports the entry of Gen. Falcon as President of Venezeula.

The transport Belvidere had arrived at New Orleans, from Pensacola.—She brings news that the Hartford and other vessels were lying at anchor there.

The 29th and 30th Maine Regiments had arrived, and left for the Attakapas country.

The presence of two or three Confederate gunboats in Grand Lake shows that the rebels are again up and doing there.

Gen. Dick Taylor commands the Confederate forces.

News form the Southwest.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—Arrivals from Vicksburg confirm the previous reports, that Gen. Sherman had occupied Selma, Ala.

Reports from Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition were not so good. Several stragglers, who arrived here to-day, state that Forrest, Adams, Lee and Roddy had concentrated against him, and succeeded in forcing him back, with considerable loss. He had a severe fight at West Point, Miss.

The slow movements of Col. Waring's division, consisting mainly of New Jersey and Pennsylvania regiments, delayed this expedition some eight days, giving the enemy time to concentrate against them.

[illegible] slowly falling back towards Memphis, but the report is not generally believed, as little credit can be placed in the statements of stragglers.

KNOXVILLE, February 26.—At the last accounts Longstreet was still retreating. His headquarters being at Greenville on Wednesday night, our cavalry came upon their rear guard in the vicinity of Bean's Station yesterday. A slight skirmish ensued, and the rebels gave way.—Gen. Schofield is pursuing with his troops, but owing to the rapid retreat of the enemy no engagement is expected this side of the Virginia line. The railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains and the track were injured beyond the possibility of present use.—Five officers and a number of men deserted when Longstreet fell back, and have taken the amnesty oath. The officers state that Longstreet is retreating to Richmond with his original troops, leaving Johnston and Buckner to protect the Virginia border.

SELMA.—General Sherman's forces have occupied Selma, a very important military position in Alabama.—The place is in Dallas county, situated on the right bank of the Alabama river. The population in 1861 was 3,177. The town is laid out on an elevated plateau, which terminates abruptly in a steep bluff, forming the bank of the river. Passengers ascend and descend from and to steamboats by means of long flights of steps, and merchandise is drawn up the bluff by machinery. Selma is the Southern terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee railroad, and the Alabama and Mississippi railroad connects it with Umontown and Marion. In 1860 it had two iron foundries, a carriage manufactory, two banks, two public halls, three daily newspapers, six churches and a number of public and private schools. In the winter of 1859-60 it exported nearly one hundred thousand bales of cotton. By the course of the river, Selma is eighty-one miles below Montgomery, the original seat of the Confederate Government.

THE REBELS ON GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.—A Washington dispatch of the 26th to the Philadelphia *Press* has the following: The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 25th says that if Grant defeats Johnston, Georgia and Alabama are open to him, and Mobile will fall without a struggle. Geo. P. Kane, the notorious Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, had arrived in Richmond, and been made a Colonel. The *Examiner* says: The fate of Mobile is inevitable in the affair of Grant and Johnston, and the enemy would naturally await the result of that crisis rather than incur a needless hazard in attacking Mobile at this time.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives declared with great unanimity for the reelection of President Lincoln, on Thursday.

John W. Andrews, who played a very prominent part in the draft riots on the 13th of July last, had on Saturday three indictments presented against him in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Shipman presiding,—one for inciting and setting on foot and engaging in a rebellion and insurrection against the United States; the second for treason, and for inciting and aiding a resistance to the draft; the third was for conspiracy to levy war against the United States. The District-Attorney made the usual requisition on General Dix for Andrews, who is at present in Fort Lafayette. Andrews will be put upon his trial in a few days.

SINGULAR, IF TRUE.—The Lancaster *Trumpet*, of Elizabethtown, says that after the death, a few days since, of a young woman at the residence of Martin Inly, in Rapho township, a beautiful white rose and bud made their appearance on her lips, said horticultural phenomenon being hard like ivory and continuing to grow until her interment. Skeptics said it was a natural rose, placed on the face as an ornament, but were convinced by inspection that they were mistaken.

LEE'S ARMY.—Information received at army headquarters is said to warrant the belief that Lee has not over 25,000 or 30,000 men, the rest having been sent to different quarters in consequence of the difficulty of getting provisions. Loose reports of fighting on Saturday are in circulation, but are not known to have any foundation.

NO MURDER.—The Pittsburg *Chronicle* gives a statement of a homicide murder of a soldier which should have taken place in this county. The soldier was not murdered, and the account of the affair was rather premature on the part of the *Chronicle*. The infidelity of the soldier's wife as stated in that paper, may have foundation which gave rise to the reported murder.—*Lawrence Journal.*

GEN. SICKLES.—The New York *Herald's* Washington dispatches of the 28th say that Gen. Sickles is expected to start on Wednesday for the West, and thence visit the Atlantic coast, Nashville, Chattanooga, Arkansas, Hilton Head, Fortress Monroe, &c., to investigate concerning the rebel deserters, prisoners of war, and parties taken within our lines, the result of which is to be laid before the President for guidance of his future policy in relation to Southern disloyalists.

The Conference Committee on the Whisky Tax, has finally voted to ask the Senate and House to instruct them to tax whisky on hand twenty-five cents a gallon, and to raise the sliding scale to eighty cents on whisky made after July 1, and a hundred cents after Jan. 1, 1865. This is a great deal better than nothing, and we believe the country has to thank for it the resolute integrity of Mr. Washburne of Illinois.

NEW YORK, February 29.—The *Times* says:—We have information of a formidable offensive movement by a very large force from the Army of the Potomac, which was initiated on Saturday night, and may possibly be heard from to day. The demonstration is a very bold one, but is in brave hands, and will be supported by a powerful force.

SENSIBLE EDITOR.—A comical sort of a newspaper editor rejects an offer of a druggist to advertise his drugs and medicine, and take his pay *out of the shop*. He says he will take nearly all sorts of produce in payment for papers and advertising, "such as parsnips, wooden combs, old clothes, cold victuals, &c.,"—but he won't take PHYSIC.

By despatches from Gen. Banks' Department we learn that Admiral Farragut had six mortar boats accompanying his flagship, the Hartford. The rebels are reported to have twenty thousand troops in and around Mobile, and two ironclads, the Tennessee and the Nashville, are lying in the harbor.

FALL IN GOLD.—The Government has commenced the payment of the semi-annual interest on the 7-30 U. S. Treasury notes. Some two millions of gold will be thrown on the market by this payment. Gold is consequently on the fall, and is likely to get a little lower.

A soldier writes from Charlestown, Va, that our men are so much at home, that many of them will settle in the Shenandoah Valley after the war is over. Some thirty of them have married; and from the courting going on among the country girls, many more will probably follow their example.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains an advertisement of the Danville Female College, announcing that the price of board for twenty weeks is $500, or five barrels of flour.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has given universal satisfaction during the fourteen years it has been introduced into the United States. After being tried by millions, it has been proclaimed the pain detroyer of the world. Pain cannot be where this liniment is applied. If used as directed it cannot and never has failed in a single instance. For colds, coughs and influenza, it can't be beat. One 25 cent bottle will cure all the above, beside being useful in every family for sudden accidents, such as burns, cuts, scalds, insect stings, &c. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED—In Beaver, on the 17th ult., WILLIS GORMLY, son of Dr. P. B. and S. G. Young, aged 6 months and 21 days.