

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President, ANDREW G. CURTIN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REMOVAL.—The Agents Office has been removed to the room over Dr. Chinning's 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.

Dr. Thos. Donohoo, 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 attention of our readers is directed to the card of Dr. P. B. Young, of Freedom, which will be found in another column.

Also to the advertisement of Mr. Mercer's Seminary, found in our advertising columns in this day's issue.

Mr. Long, editor of the Star, in his last issue, says in consequence of a partial change in his arrangements relating to the paper, it will remain under his control a few weeks longer.

The time of the Pennsylvania Legislature, so far, has principally been taken up with stump speeches, which were made in last fall's campaign, now reiterated and printed at the expense of the State. We would advise that if they have anything to do that they now go to work and get through with their business, and go home, that the people may breathe freely once more. There is not one in a thousand reads their balderdash.—It is only money spent time and mis-spent money.

Record Your Deeds.—Many persons are doubtless ignorant of the law requiring deeds for land made within the State, to be recorded within six months, or they will be declared void against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees for value. Ignorance of the law excuses no man, and therefore owners of property would do well to notice the requirements of the present statute.

Sudden Death.—We learn from a correspondent that Mr. J. R. Weir, of New Galilee, in this county, died very suddenly at Pittsburgh, on Thursday evening last. He left New Galilee on the evening train, apparently in good health. We have not learned the particulars of his death, but understand it was disease of the heart. He was a worthy citizen, and for a number of years has been Postmaster of New Galilee. His loss is deeply felt by all who knew him.

The trial of the case of Jacob J. Nees vs John Blake's Administrators, commenced on last Monday week and is yet on trial as we write (Tuesday afternoon). This is the third time this case has been tried in this court, and it is to be hoped it will be the last that the people of Beaver county will be burthened with its trial.

We learn that about sixty bills were found by the Grand Jury last week, principally all for violating the liquor laws, and mostly from New Brighton. We presume that quite a number of these cases must necessarily be continued to next term.

How to Procure Credits for Re-enlisted Veterans.—Write to A. L. Russell, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, giving him the name, company, regiment and date of the enlistment, (as near as you can) and he will send you copies of, or extracts from, the muster rolls. If the men are already credited to your particular sub-district, all is right; you have nothing more to do; but if not, then send the copies or extracts to the office of the Provost Marshal of your district, with proof of residence of the re-enlisted men, for correction. That done the credit will be given.

A prominent officer in the army writes to friend in Illinois, that Gen' Logan is unwilling to become a candidate for Governor of that State, and earnestly hopes that the loyal voters of Illinois will unite, without reference to former party ties, upon a ticket made up of unconditional unionists, who favor the prosecution of the war to the final overthrow of treason and rebellion.

Ohio and the Draft.—The Columbus Journal announces that Ohio has drafted her quota, and is out at the draft. There will be, therefore, no draft in that State on the 1st of April, if this information is correct.

A Blundering Hero.

Ever since Gen. B. McClellan consented to place himself at the disposal of the leaders of the copperhead faction in this country, his course has been one of blunders. He may be said to have first seriously entertained the design of making himself President about the 1st of November, 1861, when he had been received by the President and People with open arms, and placed in a position of greater responsibility than any man had for years enjoyed, was immediately beset by those political harpies who flatter around the reputation of a military man for the basest and most selfish purposes, and seduced by their flattery he allowed himself to be lent to their purpose.

From that time to the present, the "Young Napoleon" has been guilty of the grossest blunders in both a military and political sense. Every one recoils now the mismanagement, during the long delay in front of Manassas, and the quaker guns—the Yorktown episode; how a most valiant siege was laid to that place, and we were told that the second siege of Yorktown was to be more complete in its effects than even the first had been. And we all recollect very well how that rebellion was at all crushed by the siege of Yorktown. Then the Chickahominy swamps, and the thousands of brave boys whose bones lie bleaching in those marshes, not struck down by shot or shell, not the victims of war, but of the blundering generalship, that lead the flower of the Potomac Army into a death poisoned climate—to die with fever! And right well does the country remember the time when this army, thinned and wasted as it was by sickness, had fought its way most manfully and bravely up to the very gates of Richmond, when but another step and the Capitol would have been ours, when our victorious legions could see through the smoke of battle the tall spires of that rebellious city—since the prison and Lazarus house for thousands of Union soldiers. Right well we say does the country remember how the blundering hero gave the command to retreat when it should have been advance, and how, instead of doing what every one, even the rebels in Richmond, supposed, destroy the city, he marched his army back again, without having so much as burned a single building. Then there was the blundering in the second battle of Bull Run, where Gen. Pope was allowed to be defeated.—The blunder at Antietam, where Lee was allowed very leisurely to withdraw his forces, when he should have been captured; and hundreds of others too numerous to be mentioned within the limits of this short article. But every one of them, written in the blood, and groans and dying agonies of Loyal Union Patriots. We might go on, we say, with numerous other blunders of this great Military Hero, but we shall let them suffice for his military fame.

Turn we now to his other field of action, civil life, and here the first act of his must be regarded as a complete blunder. We allude to the fact of his allying himself to the copperhead faction. We think our General will, after his Presidential contest is over, find that this was the great blunder of his life. The blunder par excellence, beside which all other futile efforts sink into insignificance. How he must have felt this when he heard the mob of New York crying out down with the nigger, and buzzing for Jeff. Davis and McClellan. One might have supposed that he would have been deterred by their unfortunate movements, from any further attempts in the line of Presidential aspiration. But alas, not content with his past experience, he essays to write his famous Woodward letter. This was compelled to admit as a most damaging blunder. It was a blunder of that peculiar kind which will admit of no palliation. A blunder not of the head but, of the heart, a patent blunder, that every voter in Pennsylvania could see and understand, and one, too, which from the very circumstances of the case, every voter in Pennsylvania must see and understand. To cure, in some measure, the damaging effects of this sad, disastrous, patent blunder, his friends conceive the novel and brilliant idea of getting up his report of his campaign as an electioneering document, which was at the outset a decided blunder. No other man would, under any pretence, have scattered his report broadcast among the people.—Fancy such a thing coming from Grant, or Fremont, or Pope, or Buell, or Hooker, or Burnside, indeed anybody but the "Little Napoleon." Why the very idea is ridiculous.

We repeat, then, that the very conception of such a thing was a blunder; for it immediately put upon the people's guard, and Gen. McClellan may rest assured that his book will be completely riddled during the coming campaign. A great many Presidential aspirants have killed themselves off by a single letter or two; but here we have the spectacle of a man attempting a political feat, with a whole octave. It is like a man blowing out his brains with a 64 pounder, when a small pocket pistol would have been amply sufficient. Already his numerous blunders have begun to be criticized and exposed. We have only space for one or two, which we clip from the New York Times, promising our readers however, that as the campaign progresses they will have plenty more of the same sort.

The period of three months, during which Gen. McClellan, according to his own statement, was engaged in reorganizing the army, having passed, the Government and the Nation became naturally anxious that the splendid army of over a hundred and fifty thousand men, which had by this time grown upon the banks of the Potomac should be turned to account. Our foreign relations, our domestic interests, our national honor—every consideration conspired to urge an attack on the insolent foe who held the Capital in sieges. But we shall see that during no period of the six months succeeding the 1st of November—and during all of which period the motives for an advance became progressively more and more imperative—did, or would Gen. McClellan consent to move his army.

We shall now proceed to set forth what are Gen. McClellan's explanations of this delay, and we shall enter into some analysis thereof. If we are successful in this, we shall demonstrate that his reasonings are wholly inadequate to justify a delay that had well nigh proved fatal to the nation. Gen. McClellan's explanation of his inactivity during the Fall and Winter of 1861-62 are well summed up in the following paragraph, which we find on page 25 of his Report: "The records of the War Department show my anxiety and efforts to assume active operations in the Fall and early Winter. It is only just to say, however, that the unprecedented condition of the roads and Virginia soil would have delayed an advance till February, had the discipline, organization and equipment of the army been as complete at the close of the Fall as was necessary, and as I desired and labored against every impediment to make them."

Secretary Chase Declines the Presidency.

Secretary Chase has written a letter to Senator Hall, of the Ohio Legislature, declining to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency. In doing this, we think he acted wisely. While it has been said, with some degree of truth at least, that all the brains and the capital of the country was for Mr. Chase, yet it is equally true that the people are for Mr. Lincoln, and their will governs. Mr. Lincoln has a hold upon the affections of the people that no other man has or can have for the present. They recognize in him a kind-hearted, honest, good man, of practical views, sound judgment and unwavering patriotism, and believe that justice to him and the country requires his reelection. Our public men justly regard Mr. Chase as the mastermind of the Administration, of clear, comprehensive, statesman-like views, capable of leading and moulding public opinion. If, however, they recognize a superior, and long for such at the helm of State.—With the people, we have always preferred Mr. Lincoln, believing that no better man can be found in the nation, or no one in whom we can more safely rely. He possesses, in a remarkable degree, a peculiar fitness for the position he occupies. No man could be better adapted to steer clear of contending parties and political influences, and yet retain the respect and cooperation of all. Our danger lies in the divisions and animosities of the friends of the Government. To reconcile their differences and retain their support is all that is now required to complete the work of restoration, and Mr. Lincoln is the man for the work.

We see in Mr. Chase a man who has done as much to save the Government as any man in it. Upon the success in his department, depended the life or death of the nation. He has succeeded, contrary to the predictions, the hopes and fears of the world, and by that success saved the nation. We owe him a debt of gratitude that we can never fully repay. He is worthy of any position in the Government he has signally upheld and saved yet we cannot spare him from his present position. Who could take his place? If there was no other reason for opposing his promotion, this alone should prevent it. The country must have his services in her financial department. The nation acknowledges her gratitude to him, and takes delight in doing him honor. In point of financial ability, business capacity, shrewdness of judgment, comprehensive statesman-like views, and knowledge of the nation's wants and remedies, he stands without a superior, and almost without an equal. Could the Presidency add more? We are glad he has withdrawn, and hope he will remain with Mr. Lincoln four years longer, after which let him ask and he shall receive.

TESTIMONIAL.

The Grand Inquest feel it a duty and pleasure to present to the Court, that the District Attorney, James S. Rutan, Esq., deserves the thanks of the Grand Jury and the Court for the ability and promptness with which he has displayed in the discharge of his official duties, and for his uniform kindness and attention to the Grand Jury, having presented some fifty bills of indictment, a majority of which, they learn, had to be prepared during the late date in which the returns were sent in; and yet they had not to wait for business—everything being prepared and in order. It is owing to his energy and promptness that the Grand Jury is enabled to close their business so soon, thereby saving a great expense to the county; and whilst his duties were arduous and difficult, yet he has been attentive and obliging, and always ready and prompt in his attendance upon the Inquest.

Treasurer's Report of the Soldiers' Aid Society, in District No. 2 (Smart's) Darlington tp, Beaver Co., Penna.

Receipts—James Smart, Jr., \$11; Jas. Smart, Jr., 7.00; Thos. Smart, Jr., 5.00; Thos. Smart, Jr., 1.00; Wm. Duff, 7.50; Washington Hartsorn, 2.00; James P. Dilworth, 1.00; Thos. McLean, 2.00; Thomas Howard, 1.00; George Scott, 2.00; James Newill, 5.00; cts., A. D. Vaughan, 50; Mrs. Mary Dilworth, 1.50; Mrs. Nancy R. Forbes, 3.00; Mrs. Martha J. Hartsorn, 1.00; Mrs. Margaret Duff, 1.50; Mrs. Nancy Newill, 25 cts.; Miss Ann Hartsorn, 1.00; Miss Loui W. Scott, 1.00; persons outside the district, 18.38. Total, \$68.13.
Expenses—For mullin, 50.00; For Flannel, yarn, thread &c., 17.63
Balance in Treasury, 67.68
Total, \$68.13

Respectfully submitted,
Low W. Moor.

The following which is taken from a Cairo (Ill.) paper, has been handed us for publication.

THE NEW RAM AVENGER.—The new steam ram Avenger, which has been lying at the naval wharf for several days, attracts considerable attention in nautical circles. She is a large sidewheeler, resembling the boats of the Mississippi Marine Brigade in appearance, but is easily distinguished by her short stout chimney. Her hull is of unique shape—from the water line up, not unlike one hull reversed upon another—its object being not to present at any point a right angle to the shot of the enemy. She is as strong as wood and iron can make her—her bow is very sharp, and for over twenty feet is solid timber, whilst her sides are four feet thick and very strongly braced. The machinery is in the hold, and entirely below reach of shot. Her armament consists of one 100 pounder Parrott, and eleven 12 and 24-pounder howitzers. Her engines are of immense power, and her run down the river proved her to be the fastest boat afloat—it is said that she made the run from Mount City to this place in 12 minutes, or thirty miles an hour! No vessel afloat can withstand the shock of this monster when rushing ahead at full speed! She will probably soon have an opportunity to display her battling propensities, as two or three rebel rams are up the Red river patiently awaiting her advent. The Avenger was built at New Albany, Ind., under direction of Gen. Ellet, being originally intended for the Marine, but before completion was transferred to the Navy. She arrived here in an unfinished state, but is being fitted up as rapidly as possible, a heavy force of workmen being employed upon her day and night.

Officers.

Chas. A. Wright, A. V. Lt. Com. and Master; Jno. Gregg, Ensign; Com. Officer; J. W. Edgar, Lt. Ass't Engineer; Act. Chief; John Mabney, Ensign; Wm. Neely, Ensign; Jno. Van Cleave, A. A. Paymaster; Jno. W. Moses, A. A. Surgeon; S. G. Patterson, Act. 2nd Ass't Engineer; Wm. Jaynes, 2nd Lt.; Jerry Keller, A. M. Mate; Jno. M. Ewing, Jr.; Henry Walters, Jr.; Jno. D. Moore, Jr.; E. W. Perry, Jr.;—Horton, Gunner; Hrdace N. King, 3rd Ass't Engineer; W. H. Bolinger, 2d Lt.; P. Brink, Carpenter.

New Military Arrangements.

The following military arrangements have been made: First.—By order of the President, Lieutenant-General Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States. Second.—Major-General Halleck is relieved from duty as General in Chief, and assigned to special duty at Washington as Chief of Staff of the armies. Third.—Major General Sherman is assigned to command the Military Division of the Mississippi, lately commanded by General Grant and comprising the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas. Fourth.—Major General M'Pherson is assigned to command the Department of the Tennessee, recently commanded by General Sherman.

Washington Items.

General Grant will return from the west as soon as he has completed the necessary arrangements for the transfer of commands in that section. He will not, however, remain in Washington, but will personally supervise the operations of our armies in the field. General Meade will not be removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac. General W. F. Smith, who will be confirmed as Major General of volunteers this week, will probably be chief of staff either to Meade, or, as is more likely, to Grant.

Additional Call for Troops.

Washington, March 14, 1864.—We can positively state that the additional call for two hundred thousand men mentioned as contemplated by the War Department, in this correspondence, some days ago, will be issued to-morrow or the day after. It is intended to fill the deficit under the former call that will arise in the operation of the amendments to Congress act recently passed, authorizing the transfer of men from the army to the navy, and credits to the navy and marine corps.

Bonaparte Refused a Crown.

It is stated that Maximilian still hesitates in his acceptance of the crown of Mexico. It is not the first time, however, that he has been refused. In 1820 while Joseph Bonaparte (Count de Struisler) was residing at Bordentown, N. J., a deputation from Mexico came there to offer him the Mexican crown. Bonaparte replied: "I have worn two crowns—I would not take a third to wear a third. I do not think that the Throne you wish to raise will make you happy. Every day I pass in this hospitalable land prove more clearly to me the excellence of Republican Institutions for America. Keep them as a precious gift from Heaven; settle your internal commotions; follow the example of the United States and seek among your fellow-citizens a man more capable than I am of acting the part of Washington."

Newman, March 8.—Gen. Peck has issued an order prohibiting the sending of information to the Northern press by any person in North Carolina, other than authorized correspondents. The army gumbal Foster, with a detachment of the 101st Pennsylvania regiment, surprised a guerrilla camp at Fairfield and captured the whole guerrilla company.

Shocking Accident.

A shocking catastrophe, resulting in the death of two men and the serious injury of a third, occurred near Freedom on Saturday evening. It appears that about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the tow boat "Panther," Captain Cochran in command, left this port for Cincinnati with a heavy tow of coal, reaching Freedom shortly before dark. Here it was resolved to pull up for the night, and the boat was stopped, but such was the force of the current that the timber head around which the lines attached to the barges were coiled, gave way, knocking a young man named Edward Haigh overboard, and dangerously injuring Johnny Mackey, late of Sportsman's Hall, Third street, who was a passenger on board. Young Haigh, was a son of Mr. J. P. Haigh of this city, and a most worthy and promising young man. He was in the act of throwing a bucket of water on the line, which had taken fire from some cause or other, when the timber head gave way and he was precipitated into the river, after which he was horribly mangled and died on the instant. Mackey, who was on his way to Cincinnati, where he had made arrangements for opening a house, was struck by one of the lines and knocked overboard, alighting on a barge distant some thirty-five feet. Both his legs were badly lacerated, but no bones were broken. The tow boat "Horstrop" visited the scene of the catastrophe last evening, and brought Mackey up to the city. He is now lying at his late place of business on Third street, and some days will elapse before he will be able to get about. Search was made for young Haigh's body, but without avail. It was carried along by the current, and some time may elapse before it will be found.—Pitts. Chronicle.

Important to Soldiers' Heirs.

In case where heirs of a soldier have claimed full bounty, though there be arrears due by said soldier on pay account, &c., it has been decided by Comptroller Brodhead that there is nothing in the law of July 30, 1861, and July 11, 1862, changing the practice under former bounty laws, to the effect that the soldier's indebtedness must be deducted from his bounty. Under the system of allotments, soldiers send so large a portion of their pay to their families that when they die in service, a small balance or account of pay will often be due to the United States, which, justly, should be deducted, for the contract of enlistment does not bind the Government to give for the soldier's services, whatever balance may be due from the soldier at his death, a balance arising frequently from allotments for the benefit of the parties to whom the bounty descends.

Washington, March 14.—The

General Wadsworth left this city for Fortress Monroe, yesterday with orders from the War Department to stop all the exchanges of prisoners upon the basis recently acted upon by the rebels, by which one hundred rebel prisoners were exchanged for every seventy-five of ours; in possession of the rebel authorities. Gen. Wadsworth has been instructed to state that no more prisoners will be exchanged except upon the principle of major for man, and, that too, without regard to color.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The statement that the exchange of prisoners was to be suspended, the administration not agreeing to Gen. Butler's plan therefore, as made in the Washington Chronicle to day, is authoritatively denied, but, with the exception of the single fact that Gen. Wadsworth has left this city, there is not a shadow of foundation for the statement of any portion of it. The Government has no intention whatever of interfering with the business of regulating exchange entrusted to Gen. Butler.

The Philadelphia Telegraph says that a letter has been received from a friend of the late brave Col. Dahlgren, who served with that unfortunate officer during the recent raid about Richmond, which states emphatically that the so called "order" alleged to have been found upon the body of Dahlgren, was a fabrication and forgery in toto. No such order was ever written, issued, printed, or even considered by the noble young Colonel, as far as his friends are apprised. It is believed that this miserable lie was gotten up for effect, to cover the indignities visited upon the remains of Dahlgren.

A CHARGE.—A severe charge, says a Washington Gazette, has been made against Mr. Daniel W. Voorhees, the chief Vallandighamite in Congress, upon the positive knowledge of the Commercial newspaper of Cincinnati, which asserts that Mr. Voorhees, with a deputation of Copperheads from the West, visited Gov. Seymour, to bring a pressure upon him to take the lead in a Northern insurrection, but was exceedingly disgusted because he did not find Seymour ripe for rebellion. This charge is made boldly, and is worthy an answer.

Hon. Jere. Cleburne, of Huntsville, Alabama, formerly United States Senator, presided over and addressed a large Union meeting at that place on the 5th inst. Highly hyal resolutions were passed, and another Convention was called.

PRO. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 24th Dist. P. New Brighton, Feb. 8, 64.
Editor Argus: Dear Sir: The enlistment fee of \$15 for new recruits, and \$25 for veterans, will be paid to any non-commissioned officer, private or captain, who presents an acceptable recruit at this office.
JOHN CUTHBERTSON,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Effect of Kilpatrick's Raid.

Returned Richmond prisoners give the following incidents connected with Kilpatrick's raid: When information had crossed Richmond that Kilpatrick's rigorous orders were issued respecting the prisoners, Maj. Turner, their keeper, had been severely censured for the escape of Col. Straight and party, and was told if any more escaped he would be sent to the front. One of the Chickamauga prisoners had also written the Major that if he did treat the prisoners better, and allow them to have their boxes, they would assassinate him.

These threats, with the advance of Kilpatrick, induced Turner to render the stairs of the prison as to prevent communication with the lower story, and when the fact that Kilpatrick was really approaching Richmond was established, the prison was manned, 200 kegs of powder placed under it, and every preparation made to block the prisoners into eternity. This fact is established beyond question. From the ringing of bells, the passing of troops through the city from Petersburg, and orders that no prisoner should approach the windows, or even enough to touch the bar on a pane of being shot, our captives knew that Kilpatrick was really attempting their deliverance.

Ignorant that the prison was mined, a plan was formed to attempt to join our forces should they enter the city. On Monday not even the sweeps were allowed to enter Libby to clean the floors. Only those bringing rations came in, and they refused to converse. The guard were increased, and strict orders given to shoot any one who approached the windows or stairways. On Tuesday night the cannonading when Kilpatrick was shelled from his camp near Mechanicsville, was distinctly heard.

During the excitement, one of the guards, who had been overheard to say that he would shoot one of the damned Yankees if he got a chance, fired at Captain Hammond of the New York Cavalry, while at the pass, the ball grazing his hand and passing through his cap. After the affair was over, the attentions became communicative, and were bitter in their denunciations. Three hundred of the hundred and fifty men from Kilpatrick's men were confined in the cells, and fed only on corn bread and water. Mrs. Seddon, wife of the Secretary of War, visited the prison to identify a wounded officer who had been killed in an unmeasured term, and she should use every exertion to share them living. Dahlgren's body was buried in the field next the road in a hole made by negroes out of the boards torn from a barn. The authorities in Richmond hid it up for their fury and indignation.

DR. DAVID TOMES' 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 destroyer of the world. Pain cannot be where this liniment is applied. If used as directed it cannot and never has killed a single instance. For colds, coughs, influenza, it can't be beat. One 25 cent bottle will cure all the aches being desired in every family for sudden accidents, such as bruises, 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 cents a bottle. Sold by J. C. Street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Mr. Boyant, a Democrat of New York, who introduced in the assembly a series of resolutions declaring that the war must be prosecuted until slavery is annihilated, and that the Constitutional abolition of slavery shall clear the path to our manifest destiny and produce the restoration of a united nation, and requesting Congress to submit to the people the constitutional amendment forever prohibiting and terminating slavery.

RETURNING TO THEIR ALLEGIANCE.—The Choctaws have called a Convention to arrange for rehabilitation in the United States Government. The chief, Jack M. Curtin, is actively tributary to the Amnesty and Choctaws hold out, under the influence of the rebel General Cooper, who was for a long time Indian Agent among them.

A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant prince, is tearing down the famous Sarsaparilla Tower, situated on Fifth Avenue, New York, which originally cost \$290,000. Stewart is going to build a house, at a cost of \$500,000.

A British subject recently arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., who had the blockade into the Confederacy with 5,000 dollars, to speculate in cotton, was conscripted into the rolls, and passed through several severe battles, and finally escaped into our lines, a wiser man.

Gen. Rosecrans has recalled all orders heretofore issued in the Department of Missouri, prohibiting the sale and circulation of certain newspapers and other publications.

Col. Basil Duke, the notorious guerrilla, graduated from Yale College, in the close of 1815.

MARRIED.—March 7th, by Rev. Walter Brown, Mr. JAMES DUNN to Miss SARAH M'GULLOUGH, both of Beaver county.