

BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Mar. 30, 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.

Editorial Correspondence. GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1864.

DEAR ARGUS: We arrived at Harrisburg about 9 a. m., Wednesday, three hours behind time. The cause of the detention was an accident on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad, by reason of which we were delayed at Pittsburg waiting its arrival.

The train was crowded with passengers, most of them bound for the Convention at Philadelphia, and of the copperhead persuasion. The delay provoked any amount of criticism and abuse of the road, Gen. Burnside, and the Government.

Arriving in Harrisburg we found the hotels crowded, the city swarming with soldiers and civilians, and the streets, as usual, lined with tents and shows, and all the imaginable contrivances and modern inventions to divert strangers of their money.

We visited the Senate and House, and had the pleasure of meeting many old friends and acquaintances in both bodies. Our member, Mr. Henry, was in his place as usual, and attentive to his duties.

Gen. Irwin and Col. Quay were looking well, attentive to their duties, and obliging as ever. We also met our friend Major James Q. Anderson, of the 17th Pa. Cavalry, and we are happy to learn would be speedily restored to his command.

At one p. m. we left for Philadelphia, in company with the great and lesser lights of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Rather bad company for a loyal man to travel with. We felt about as our soldiers do when they fall into the hands of the rebels—there being no chance to better ourselves we had to be content.

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Thursday, March 24th, the great sanhedrin of the rebellion, North of Mason & Dixon's line, composed of the special admirers of His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, Southern Rights and Northern Sorvitude, Southern Independence and Northern Subjugation, of all those in favor of peace upon any terms, that will insure a united South and a dismembered North, met at 12 m. at National Guard Hall, corner of Race and Sixth streets.

After some discussion the Convention proceeded to elect a permanent President, and Wm. H. Wittie and George P. Sanderson were placed in nomination. The former received ninety-four votes, the latter thirty-one. The result was announced when James R. Ruth, Attorney General of Washington county, who has all the brains, the business capacity and parliamentary knowledge of the Convention, moved that Wm. H. Wittie be considered the choice of the Convention.

March 25th, 1864.—We are unable to quote from the speech of Mr. Wm. H. Wittie, as we had intended to show its treasonable character, owing to the fact that it has not yet been published, being retained by Wittie for correction. We read the speeches of many of the prominent traitors of the South in the early days of the rebellion; but for abuse of the Government, out-spoken treason and false declarations, we never saw a more perfect specimen than Wittie.

There are many Democrats whom we esteem, and even some traitors whom we entertain a kind of respect for; but we are unable to find anything worthy of respect, a single redeeming trait in this man. A traitor, proud of his treason, a sot, a common villifier and black-guard, we loathe and detest him.

After the organization the Convention adjourned until 4 p. m., at which time they assembled and proceeded to the appointment of delegates to the Chicago Convention, Electors and Central Committee. Wm. Montgomery was chosen as Elector for the 24th District; S. B. Wilson, of Beaver, and R. W. Jones, of Greene, Delegates, and Charles Carter member of the Committee. Carter, we believe, now holds that position by the statute of limitation, having been on the Committee since our earliest recollections.

The Committee on resolutions had a stormy session of four hours, and finally reported that they were unable to agree upon a platform, and must leave its formation to the National Convention. It was understood that the contest was between the Peace faction and the War faction, and a split very nearly occurred, and certainly would have resulted in a split in their midst that will sooner or later break forth, rending the party into many factions.

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speech, followed by Kerr, Hirst, Wittie, M. Calmont, and others. M. Calmont was formerly Judge of the Venango District, and we supposed he was some ability. In this we were greatly mistaken. How he ever became to be selected for Judge we are unable to determine.

The Convention adjourned about ten p. m. We had the pleasure of meeting our old friend Jos. R. Stokes, whom it is indeed a pleasure to meet anywhere. He is now a salesman in a wholesale house in the city, and looks remarkably well.

We desire to acknowledge the kindness of Vincent L. Bradford, Esq., brother of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Benj. Rush Bradford. Mr. Bradford is a lawyer of distinction, now President of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, and a gentleman whose pleasant social manners make him a general favorite.

JUSTICE TO A GALLANT PENNSYLVANIAN.—We have just heard of the vindication of a gallant Pennsylvania soldier, Major James Q. Anderson, who was dismissed from the service on the 24th of February last, on a very trivial charge. What was most singular about the affair was the fact that, at the time of Major Anderson's dismissal, he had just received notice of his promotion as Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment, (the Seventeenth), but before the order for promotion could take effect, this gallant soldier was forced to leave an army in which he had rendered the most valuable service to his country.

At the time Major Anderson was dismissed, we felt that injustice had been done him, but he had no remedy then, and was compelled to bide his time. He has been gloriously vindicated, and the service has regained a good man and a gallant soldier. We congratulate him on the result.—Harrisburg Telegraph, 26th inst.

Appointments of the M. E. Church. The Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Church, recently in session at Barnesville, made the following appointments, in this neighborhood:—Presiding Elder, Allegheny District, I. N. Baird; New Brighton, S. F. Jones; Freedom, J. J. McIllyar; Bridgewater, J. D. Knox; Beaver S. Burr; Enon Valley, R. Cunningham and N. P. Kerr.

Among the Presiding Elders we notice the name of the following clergyman who are very well and favorably known in this vicinity: Blairsville, Rev. T. McCreary; Washington, Rev. W. Cox; Steubenville, Rev. D. E. Dempsey; and Cambridge, Rev. J. Henderson.

Rev. W. B. Watkins, who endeared himself to the people of his charge at New Brighton, and won for himself so much of the public esteem and confidence, goes to the Trinity Church, in the Ninth Ward of Pittsburg. Rev. J. D. Kincard, well known throughout the Church is appointed to Spring Dale in the Pittsburgh District.

WARNING TO BOYS.—Thursday afternoon (17th inst.) George Shook, a son of Mr. Samuel Shook, of New Brighton, was almost instantly killed by an eastward bound train. From the evidence at the inquest it seems he attempted to jump on the cars, at a missed his hold and went under, several of the trucks striking him. His right arm was horribly mangled, his neck dislocated, and head much bruised. He lived but two or three minutes before being taken up.

Reconstruction in Alabama. No more hopeful signs of the times can be presented than the alacrity with which the inhabitants of States, which were swept off in the vortex of rebellion, begin to take the necessary steps for re-admission to the Union.

Alabama is following the example set by her sister States. On the 12th inst. a large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Huntsville, at which Hon. Jere. Clemens, formerly U. S. Senator, addressed the people, and let out a few facts connected with the opening of the rebellion. Speaking of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he spoke as follows:

"In 1861," said Mr. C., "shortly after the Confederacy was put in operation, I was in the City of Montgomery. One day, I stepped into the office of the Secretary of War, Gen. Walker, and found there engaged in a very excited discussion, Mr. Jefferson Davis, Mr. Memminger, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Gilchrist a member of our Legislature from Lowndes County, and a number of other prominent gentlemen. They were discussing the propriety of immediately opening fire on Fort Sumter, to which Gen. Walker opposed. Mr. Gilchrist said to him: 'Sir, unless you sprinkle blood in the face of the people of Alabama, they will be back in the old Union in less than ten days!'"

This statement, recollect, is made by a leading United States Senator, from the most intensely Democratic State in the Union, and it shows to what length the leaders of this unholy rebellion were ready to go in order to produce a disruption, Mr. Clemens is now out and out for the Union, and his influence, together with that of thousands of others like him, show conclusively that the moment, the power of the oligarchy is broken in Alabama, she will fly back into the Union a Free State.

Political Movements. The Democratic Convention of Ohio, was held on the 23d of March. A full State ticket was nominated for the ensuing election. Hon. George E. Pugh and Judge T. W. Bartley were chosen Senatorial Delegates to the National Disunion Convention. It is considered that the action of the Convention is favorable to "little Mac."

Arkansas is also considered to be favorable to McClellan. On the other hand so far the Union State Convention has selected Delegates favorable to the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln. From present appearances the opposing candidates will be Lincoln and McClellan—and Lincoln pretty well ahead in the race.

Court Proceedings. Few cases were disposed of at last in Court, owing to the length of time taken up with the Norfolk case. In this case the Jury rendered a verdict of \$9,922.21 in favor of Nos. Commonwealth vs. Daniel Isenbrau, Indictment, Larceny. Verdict, Guilty.

Commonwealth vs. R. L. Higgins, Indictment, Assault and Battery with intent to commit a Rape. Verdict, Not Guilty, but to pay half the cost—J. M. Neatrix, Mrs. Jane Meador, to pay other half.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Wilson, Indictment, Assault and Battery. Verdict, Guilty but to pay half the cost—Thomas Reno, prosecutor to pay other half.

New States. The President having signed the enabling acts for the territories of Colorado, Nevada, Nebraska and Idaho, we may soon expect them to be applying for admission into the Union as members of the United States of America.

The agitation of the question of a new State to be formed of East Tennessee and contiguous portions of Georgia and Alabama, is it is said, likely to be followed by practical action on the part of the people. It is well known that East Tennessee is in a great measure separated from the other part of the State by mountains, rendering the intercourse between it and the western and middle portions, difficult.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.—A Grand Musical Convention will be held in New Castle, commencing on the 4th of April, under the direction of Prof. A. N. Johnson, of Boston, author of a number of works on music. It embraces a course of eighteen lessons of two hours each, and is said to be highly interesting and profitable, affording the citizens of that loyal portion of our country, and thus East Tennessee, like West Virginia, was kept chained down by slaveholders.

IMPORTANT.—Truth is more powerful than fiction. It is also mighty and will prevail. If you don't believe it go to Stokes, New Brighton, and be convinced that he is selling goods at a price that can be found elsewhere. An examination will convince the most skeptical.

Shaker Hoods, Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves and notions, in endless variety, at Stokes' New Brighton. No trouble to show goods.

MESSAGE TO PEACE MEN.—The Richmond Dispatch sends greeting the following message to Northern peace men. "If, instead of devoting to death our President and military and civil officers, he [Mr. Lincoln] had proposed to make Jeff. Davis his successor, Lee, Commander of the Yankee armies, and our domestic institutions not only recognized at home, but re-adopted in the free States, provided the South would once more enter the Yankee Union, there is not a man, woman or child in the Confederacy who would not accept upon any terms, with a nation of robbers and murderers. The misdeeds whose atrocities in this world to shudder, must keep henceforth their distance. They shall not be our masters, and we would not have them for our slaves."

The Quota of Pennsylvania. An investigation of the official figures disclose the fact that when Pennsylvania is given credit for enlistment in the Regular Army and Marine service and Navy, her quota under the call for 500,000 men will be nearly if not quite full. The statement that the deficiency of Pennsylvania was 74,000 is incorrect; that being the entire number of men due from the State under all the calls, allowing no credit for veteran volunteers and new recruits since January 31st. Gov. Curtin has sent his Military Secretary to Washington to procure an official correction of the misstatement, which has done much to discourage the people and retard recruiting.

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Questions Respecting the Education of Indigent Children made Orphans by war, to be answered by Secretaries of School Boards. The Governor, in his annual message, urges upon the Legislature the claims of "the poor orphans of our soldiers, who have given or shall give their lives to the country in this crisis," and expresses the opinion "that their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State."

This can best be accomplished by the officers of the school boards, in the several counties and cities. It will be an act of benevolence that will result in good to those who have been made widows and orphans by the war. You are, therefore, requested to forward to this Department, answers to the following questions, viz:

1st. What is the number of indigent children in your school district, whose fathers have been killed, or have died in the military or naval service of the United States? 2d. Are there any institutions of learning in your county, that will undertake to provide for the maintenance and education of a number of said orphans, if security be given that all reasonable expenses shall be paid by the State? 3d. If there are any such schools, how many children will each take? It is highly important that this circular, with the questions answered, be returned promptly by the first of April, if possible. This Department cannot too strongly urge upon the officers herein addressed, the necessity of prompt action in this matter. They may thereby bring joy to many a sorrow stricken, destitute family.

A Change of Tone. A year ago the Rebel papers threatened sudden slaughter to all black men who should be found in arms against the Confederacy, to be followed by the hanging of officers of colored regiments as might survive and fall into their hands. Now, however, they sing quite another tune, and propose that a negro who will throw down the arms which have been placed in his hands, whenever he has an opportunity, and who comes to our lines for protection, should be received with that humanity which the poor African finds only in the Confederate States. We should not let it be known among them that all such as deserting to our lines, will be received with kindness.

General Grant at the Front. A Washington dispatch, of the 25th, says: General Grant moved out to the front this morning. The expected grand review did not come off. The work of reconstruction will commence at once. General Grant will take up quarters with General Meade for the present. It is asserted by those familiar with the tremendous pressure from Pennsylvania and some other quarters, upon the President, in favor of General Meade's retention in command of the army of the Potomac, that no change in that position will now be made. Others, whose opinion upon such points is good, positively assert that the reorganization of the army will be radical and the changes sweeping.

Latest from Chattanooga. CINCINNATI, March 28.—N. W. Thomas, a prominent merchant of this city, died yesterday. The Commercial Chattanooga dispatch says: "The rebels are very strong in our front at Dalton, with three thousand cavalry this side. Deserters report Bishop Polk reinforcing Johnson's army. Longstreet's cavalry, under General Martin, has arrived at Marietta, Ga. Numerous deserters are still coming in; the rebels are moving up their artillery from the rear. Our army is in splendid condition. A dispatch to the Gazette from Fort Smith announces the Army of the Frontier in motion. The supposed destination is Northern Texas."

Dr. Tobias's 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. Paid 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 besides 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 53 Corland Street, New-York. Sold by all Drug-gists.

REBEL NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The Richmond papers of the 18th publish an official copy of the recent act of the rebel Congress to employ negro soldiers in the army. The free negroes, and when necessary, male slaves are to be employed in any way for the military defence of the country, except having arms put into their hands. That is deemed an experiment too risky to try at this stage of the rebellion's necessities. They are to receive rations and pay like soldiers.

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The Rebel Raid into Kentucky. A dispatch from Cairo, of the 28th inst., says: "Reports are circulated here this morning that the rebel Gen. Forrest, attacked Paducah, Ky., thirty miles above here, yesterday, and burned part of the town, and that the telegraphic communication is cut off. Authentic information could be obtained. The steamer Iatan, from Nashville, passed Paducah at 5 o'clock this morning, and the steamer Joseph Pearce, which passed two hours later, brought the following account of the raid: General Forrest, with an estimated force of 5,000, captured the place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and fired the city. Colonel Hark, commanding the post, occupied the fort below the city, with about 500 men. The rebels made four assaults on the fort, and were repulsed each time. Three of our gunboats opened in good to those who have been made widows and orphans by the war. You are, therefore, requested to forward to this Department, answers to the following questions, viz:

About three thousand inhabitants of the city moved across the river on leaving of the approach of the rebels. When the Pearce passed at seven o'clock in the morning the enemy had left. The people are returning to the city, and are bringing property captured by the rebels. Our loss is twelve killed and wounded. Two hundred and thirty-three hundred rebels are reported killed, among whom is Gen. Thompson.

Twenty-five houses around the city were destroyed by fire through the being used as a screen for the sharpshooters. The headquarters of Government stores were burned by the enemy.

HAVE NO RIGHTS.—The Maryland City Council of Baltimore's complimentary visit to General Meade, the new commander of the 5th Army Department, last Thursday. General Meade addressed them and in the course of his remarks said that they themselves might ascertain the complexion of his policy from the statement of a single principle. He would utter, viz: "That he would not allow a Rebel and a Union having political rights."

REBEL COWLEY.—A party of guerrillas in Alabama seized our soldiers on the 15th inst., and tied them to a tree, and they were kept until about sunset when they were shot. The thing valuable, and thrown down the summit of the mountain down a precipitous sixty feet. One man, Norris, miraculously escaped, which he feigned while being by the murderers, and succeeded in reaching camp.

FLORIDA DISASTER.—John Hay, formerly Private Secretary to the President, has returned from the Florida war. He says the Committee on the War have listened to his proper subject for the war, and regard to the battle of Okefenokee. Hay exculpates the President's interference whatever the affair.

The biggest city yet heard of is pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature. It runs across fifty states, Philadelphia—most of which are in it.

At the celebration of Pea Ridge, in Saint Louis, Colonel Waugler made a toast to a toast in his honor. As I gave my right arm to my country, I can only say to the rest of you, my left.

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