

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, April 20, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864, BARAHAM 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.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION. All those who are in favor of the preservation and perpetuity of the Union at every hazard, the Constitution and the Laws, and the suppression of Rebellion, are requested to meet at their places of holding elections, on Saturday, April 23d, at 5 o'clock, p. m., in the country districts, and 7 o'clock, p. m. in the boroughs, to appoint the usual number of Delegates to the County Convention, to be held in the Court House, BEAVER, on Monday, April 25th, 1864, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and National Conventions.

The Copperhead Platform Set Forth in Congress.

On the 8th inst., a man named Alexander Long, elected by the copperheads in 1862 to represent the Cincinnati district in Congress, belied the treason of the party which elected him, in rough but plain and unequivocal language. This fellow Long is a coarse, vulgar, illiterate and intemperate exponent of the party which is falsely called Democratic. He is a man of no standing, no character or ability, but is one of those reckless and unprincipled demagogues, who are occasionally elected by the lowest and most degraded beings who sometimes make up the majority in our great cities. He is one of those men who may sometimes be found, who are willing to be infamous that they make themselves famous. In the speech which he made in Congress he declared that the war for the Union was wrong—that the Southern Slaveholding States had a right to secede, and that he was in favor of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy. This treasonable doctrine was promptly and decidedly endorsed by the ruffian Harris, of Maryland, and that infernal scoundrel and traitor, Fernando Wood, of New York. Two worse men do not exist on the earth; yet they are the leaders of the so-called Democratic party in Congress, and express the sentiments of the whole party in the United States.

This Fernando Wood, the true representative of the blackguards and ruffians of New York, some time ago offered a resolution in Congress for the appointment of Commissioners to go to Richmond to negotiate a peace upon any terms with the rebel leaders now in arms for the destruction of our Republican Government—that is this leader of the Democracy who was willing to crawl upon his belly through the mud of Virginia to kiss the feet of the men who have repeatedly proclaimed their fixed and unalterable determination to agree upon no terms whatever, except upon the unconditional recognition of their slaveholding government. They treat with scorn and contempt every offer made to them, and they despise the miserable copperheads of the North, who with the most dastardly and disgusting meanness, make any offers of compromise. Why are the offers of peace and compromise so often made and advocated in Congress, in our State Legislatures, by copperhead members? Because it is the plan adopted by the leaders of giving encouragement to the rebels, saying to them hold on, and continue to destroy the lives of our brave and patriotic soldiers and do all you can to destroy the hopes of down-trodden everywhere, and we will with the aid of foreign powers, soon be able to give you such assistance as will enable you to dictate your own terms of separation at Washington. We will then share with you the glory of having destroyed the best Government that ever existed on the earth.

The members of the House of Representatives, calling themselves Democrats, not only voted to permit Long and Harris to retain their seats and

proclaim their infamy and their treason, but many of them advocated the right of any member to speak forth his sentiments, however treasonable and repulsive to the patriotic sentiments of the country. They say that the freedom of speech is not to be restrained. Upon the same ground freedom of action is not to be restrained, and every blatant copperhead has a right to take up arms for the overthrow of the Government, without molestation. If freedom of speech is allowed at a time when the life of our Government is imperiled at the hands of traitors, then truly are the hands of national authorities paralyzed, and the enemies of our cause strengthened and encouraged. Under the Administration of the imbecile Buchanan, the Southern traitors in Congress were permitted, with impunity, to utter boldly and fearlessly their disunion sentiments, even while they sat and deliberated in the halls of Congress, under the flag of our country, and bound by the solemn obligation of an oath to be faithful to the Constitution and Government. Yet what did the exercise of this privilege claimed by them lead to? Why did it lead to armed resistance against the Constitution and laws, and to the present attempts to overthrow the Government? But it is wholly unnecessary to argue this point to intelligent and patriotic citizens. It is clearly the duty of Congress to purge itself of every disloyal member, to expel every reckless and unprincipled demagogue, who dares to utter treason, whether on the floor or in the streets, and if Congress fails from the fact that more than one-third of its number is composed of traitors and sympathizers of treason to do its duty, then it certainly becomes the duty of the Executive to have the traitors arrested and punished for their wicked and flagitious conduct.

Whatever may be done by Congress or the Executive, the country will hold the leaders of the Democratic party responsible for the speeches of these men in Congress. They have refused, by their votes, to expel them under the resolution of Mr. Colfax, offered for that purpose, or even to censure them, and the reason is that they but represented the views of the leaders in the North, although they were considered by some of them as premature. They consider that the conspiracy to operate in favor of the rebels should not have been divulged until the Chicago Convention, when the whole party in the North could be united against the Government, and they could have the power to say in the language of the Pennsylvania Woodward, "Withdraw our armies North of Mason and Dixon's line, and recall our blockading fleets." Then the Northern fanatic abolitionists will be under our heels. The leaders of the party, or rather the members of the copperhead party in Congress, had better go South, and join their friends at Richmond; for they entirely agree with Jeff. Davis and his friends. They have all alike violated their duty to their country and their God, have all alike been guilty of the most damnable perjury.

For Jeff. Davis and many of his co-conspirators violated their oaths, by trampling under foot the Constitution which they had sworn to support, and the present members, when taking their seats, swore that they had not and would not do or say anything that would give aid and encouragement to the rebels, and that they had not been and would not be concerned in rebellion against the Government. This they have already violated; for every day they manifest their hatred of the Government of the United States and their love of the cause of treason. It is certainly fortunate for the cause of freedom, that these men in their wild and savage ravings have ventilated the sentiments of the great leaders of the copperhead party. We now know where to find them. It needs no argument now to convince the loyal men of the country that the leaders of the Democratic party are sitting in harmony and sympathy with the southern traitors.

But we thank God that there is yet a large number who have heretofore acted with them as a party, who are at heart true to their country, and who when they find that they are in bad company will join themselves to the friends of the Union. The insane ravings of the men who have uttered foulest treason and disgraced the whole nation will drive from their ranks thousands of good men who have heretofore been misled, and the friends of the Union will stand firm together and battle, we have no doubt, successfully, for the life of the nation; and when our brave and self-sacrificing soldiers, now in the field, return after triumphantly crushing out Southern treason, the copperheads of the North may then be, for a terrible fate awaits those who are withering in the grip of their

Gold Gambling.

The great extent to which this speculating mania is carried in New York by reckless speculators, has caused great apprehension amongst men of sober judgment, who are not influenced by the feverish fluctuations to which gold has been subjected by those manipulations who are interested in alternately inflating and depressing the price. What do our readers think of such a transaction as this? One day last week the price of gold started at ten minutes before ten o'clock at 1.80. In three minutes it had advanced to 1.81; thirteen minutes still later it had run up to 1.85, and twenty minutes later it had got up to the figure of 1.89. Thus, in less than an hour, gold had advanced nine per cent. This was at twelve minutes past ten o'clock, but in sixteen minutes more, or twenty-eight minutes past ten it had declined to 1.82, and at night it closed at 1.74, or fifteen per cent. less than it had attained at twelve minutes past ten o'clock.

Now, this is nothing more than the most shameless gambling. It is humiliating and disgraceful in the extreme; and when it is known that, all this time, the Government was offering gold at 1.65, it becomes ridiculous, and frightfully so. It is stated that the papers are conniving at the deception, and that while gold is publicly stated to have gone up to 1.89, it is only at 1.65. Thus a monstrous lie is printed off upon the unsuspecting ones, while the clever managers, who are operating in the market, have only to purchase at 1.65, and immediately sell it at 1.89. Such bare-faced swindling would think him possible, even in New York. But it is there practiced openly, and thousands of poor dupes are fleeced as coolly and as completely as at any gambling hall in San Francisco.

The same feverish speculation is also manifested in stocks of all descriptions, railroad corporations, whose bonds are not worth fifty cents on the dollar, are run up to twenty, thirty and sixty cents premium, and find ready sale at even these highest figures. The obvious result of all this wild and inordinate desire for gain, cannot but be manifest to any one who will pause long enough to consider a moment. Ruin—complete, desolating ruin and bankruptcy—cannot fail to overtake many who are now worth thousands.

We hope Congress will soon take measures to stop this gigantic gambling, for it is nothing less, and so put an end to a course which must inevitably ruin thousands of unsuspecting fools, who, in their insane efforts to become rich, are made the sport of clever gamblers and stock jobbers who, when once they have picked their unfortunate geese, will turn them off with contempt.

Meeting in Behalf of the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair. We invite the special attention of the people of this county, to the call for a public meeting at the Court House, in Beaver, on the 28th inst., in behalf of the most laudable, humane and patriotic object. The care of the sick and wounded men who are now, and have been, engaged in battle, periling their lives, and forsaking all the comforts and happiness of home and friends, demands at our hands every sacrifice in our power. Forty thousand of our brave soldiers are now languishing in the hospitals, and as soon as the spring campaign opens, thousands will be added to their number.

Every patriotic and humane feeling will prompt those who are living in comparative comfort and prosperity at home, to awake to the necessity of prompt and liberal action. Every part of the North seems to be aroused in this good cause, and it behooves Beaver county, which has already done so much to support the government and to encourage our brave armies, and has contributed so many of our best men in the glorious cause, to be up and doing.

Let every man attend and give his aid and counsel. Our war soldiers in the field will feel that they have kind friends at home who take a deep interest in their welfare and safety. Their arms will be strengthened in the hour of mortal conflict, by the knowledge that their noble efforts to save their country is appreciated. The city of Pittsburg, and the surrounding counties, are moving in this matter most vigorously. Let the people of Beaver county show, too, that they are awake to the importance of this great matter. Come all, and show your good will and determination to aid as far as you can, in supporting the brave men who are suffering for your liberty, your safety and all you hold dear on earth. Does it BE TAXED.—The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill taxing the owners of all dogs in the State, at the rate of one dollar for the first, and two dollars per annum for each additional dog.

Another Struggle for Richmond.

The spring campaign, so far as we are able to judge from present appearances, promises to be another great struggle for the possession of the Capital of the Southern Confederacy. Gen. Grant is evidently preparing for a simultaneous movement upon the enemy by the armies East and West. We are to have what we have long wished for, a definite plan with the cooperation of all the forces in the field in its execution. What that plan is, exactly, we cannot of course pretend to say; but judging from present indications, the capture of Richmond is part of the programme. Richmond may be taken either by way of Fredericksburg, the Peninsula, or North Carolina. Two of these routes, viz: by way of the Peninsula and Fredericksburg, have been tried ineffectually heretofore, when, had there been a cooperation from other quarters, success might have crowned the efforts. When McClellan made his advance by way of the Peninsula, had there been a force advancing by way of Fredericksburg, and another by way of North Carolina, the rebel army must necessarily have been divided, and the capture of the city certain, notwithstanding McClellan's delays and indifference. Gen. Grant is now disposing of the forces under his command with a view as we believe and trust, to control and advance by each of these approaches. We hear of activity and preparation in Gen. Butler's Department looking to offensive operations on the Peninsula. Gen. Burnside is massing his troops at Annapolis, with the evident intention of striking somewhere, most probably in North Carolina. The Army of the Potomac is reported ready for a forward movement, only waiting good roads and other necessary arrangements.

In the West, Gen. Sherman is holding his forces in readiness for the forward movement. Everything indicates a united effort and an active campaign. Let our armies all move forward at once, pressing close to the enemy in every quarter, thus preventing their withdrawing from one place to relieve another, and with our superiority of numbers, equipments, and endurance, the result cannot fail to be advantages, victories and triumphs for us. We see more to encourage us now than at any time heretofore, and soon we hope to chronicle the fall of Richmond, the destruction of Lee's army, and the overthrow of the rebellion. Gen. Grant is pursuing the right plan, and we confidently trust the execution will be all that is desired and anticipated. Four Generals have failed in the attempts heretofore made to capture Richmond, we hope a fifth, profiting by their experience, may be more successful. More than four Generals failed to conquer Hannibal, but at last Scipio was found to lead the Roman army to victory. Let us hope we have found a Scipio, whose efforts, like that great Roman General's, may all be crowned with success—who will relieve us in our extremity, restore the freedom of the Republic, and overthrow and subdue all its enemies.

Beaver County.

Zeisberger and other Moravians, who established a Mission in 1770, were the first white settlers in Beaver county. The Indians who then frequented this region were the Six Nations, the Shawnees, and Delaware. The same year Washington examined it to select land for the soldiers of the French war. In 1778, Ft. McIntosh, near the present site of Beaver, was built. During the next seventeen years the country was so much infested by the Indians, as to be incapable of habitation. This state of things was ended by Wayne's treaty, in 1795. A rush of settlers then occurred, but the land titles of the North-west corner of the State had been rendered so intricate by previous legislation, and by the conflicting claims of land companies and of individuals, that for several years its improvement was materially retarded. In 1800, the county was separately organized, taking its name from the Beaver river. It was previously embraced in Allegheny co. In 1805, the land controversies were terminated by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States—since which time its improvement has been steady. —[State Book.

If you want the Ladies' Repository, Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady Book, Ladies' National Magazine, Arthur's Home Magazine, Ladies' Friend, Ballou's Dollar Monthly, the Mount Pleasant, Madam Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, Frank Leslie's Monthly, Knickerbocker and Atlantic Monthly, go to the Literary Depot of Jane C. Robinson. Some sixty of the persons supposed to have been concerned in the recent shearing, tarring and feathering of Eliza Steam and Emma Rose in Youngstown, Ohio, had been summoned by the Sheriff to answer on a suit for \$25,000.

Extracts from Gen. McClellan's Report of the Peninsula Campaign.

We make the following extracts from the report of Gen. McClellan. He says: Capt. Cuthbertson, a very high compliment for his good conduct in the several battles on the Peninsula, which we are sure was not undeserved. The conduct of the Pennsylvania Reserves on this hard fought field is worthy of all praise, as is fully attested by their stubborn resistance and their heavy loss, in killed and wounded. Besides the officers I have already named I am greatly indebted to the gallant commander of the Second Brigade, Geo. G. Meade, who rendered me efficient aid until his wounds compelled him to leave the field. My thanks are likewise due to Colonel Roberts, commanding First Regiment, Col. Sickles, commanding Third Regiment, Colonel Hays, commanding Eighth Regiment, Colonel Jackson and Captain Cuthbertson, of Ninth Regiment, and other brave officers not commanding regiments, of whom Lieutenant Colonel McIntire and Major Wollerton are among the many wounded. I must also name as entitled to favorable notice Acting Division Surgeon Stocker, who accompanied me in the early part of the day and assisted in communicating my orders until slightly wounded in the breast by the fragment of a shell, indeed to all our best thanks and praise for his brave and contributing to the important results, namely, the defence of the immense supply train while passing that point and holding the enemy in check upon the New Market road, where his brave desperation to cut in two the retreating column of the Army of the Potomac. I have stated that both my flanks were unavoidably more or less exposed; that on the left I have already described. On the right, more than one hour later in the day, the 11th Battery was charged upon by the enemy in great force, and with a reckless impetuosity I never saw equaled, they advanced over a space of six hundred yards of open ground. The guns of the battery mowed them down at every discharge, yet they never passed a volley of musketry, was poured into them at short distances, by the Fourth Regiment, in support of the battery, but it did not check them for an instant; they dashed on and bayoneted or pistolled the canoniers at their guns. Part of the Fourth gave way; the remainder, however, with part of the Sixth in their rear (then coming forward) stood their ground like heroes. I was with the battery at the time, and it was my fortune to witness, in the bayonet fight that there took place, such a display of reckless daring on the part of the Alabamians, and of unflinching courage on the part of the Pennsylvanians, as is rarely beheld. My men were, however, overpowered by numbers and borne off the ground. The battery was taken, but immediately abandoned by the enemy, who rapidly retired. These reverses on the flanks were the only serious discomfures during the day. See report of Assistant Adjutant General Clarke, Captain Cuthbertson, Colonel Roberts, Lieutenant Watmough, A. D. C., and others herewith. Just before sunset, about 7 o'clock P. M., at least two hours after Hooker reported my whole Division completely routed, Cooper's Battery, in front of the centre was, after several charges had been repulsed, finally taken by the enemy, but only to be retaken by the Ninth Regiment, in a most glorious charge, (see Captain Cuthbertson's report), wherein the standard of the Tenth Alabama was captured by private William J. Gallagher, of company F, who killed the rebel color bearer and seized the standard, which he presented to me on the ground. Captain John Cuthbertson, 9th Reg. Pa. Reserves, to General McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1862.—General.—In answer to questions by you relative to the conduct of the Ninth Regiment at the battle of New Market Cross Roads, June 30th, I would respectfully reply, that regiment, at commencement of action, was placed in support of Cooper's Battery. The enemy consumed a couple of hours in a number of ineffectual attempts to take this battery, several times charging up within a few yards of the guns, but each time driven back with slaughter. About six o'clock this regiment was ordered to the left, the enemy apparently making headway in that direction, and moved to the position assigned, leaving other troops to support the battery. When the enemy on the left was repulsed, we moved to the rear of the battery which had just been taken by the enemy. The regiment was ordered to retake the battery and the men advanced, cheerfully, to the attack, although it was in possession of a superior force, and the enemy defended it with great vigor. A hand to hand struggle ensued, muskets were clubbed and bayonets were used, the enemy were driven from the guns, flying in great confusion, our men after them to the road leading to Richmond. Here our men were with difficulty halted, I having to catch hold of the color bearer to stop him. The regiment then fell back. Several after a number of days and were engaged, our men behaving with a valor and heroism that could not be surpassed. Although not over fifty yards separated us from the enemy, and officers and men fell rapidly under the terrible fire, not a man passed through my thighs; it was then nearly dark, and as I was carried off I could see my gallant comrades were still maintaining the unequal contest with a recklessness of life that astonishes me now, when I calmly reflect on it. As nearly as I can estimate it was near eight o'clock when I was wounded.

I was senior Captain, temporarily in command of the regiment at the time. This regiment, during the battle, was not at any time in the rear of the line of battle adopted by you. JOHN CUTHBERTSON, Senior Captain 9th Reg. Pa. Reserves. County Meeting IN BEAVER AND ALL OF THE "PITTSBURGH-SANITARY FAIR." The undersigned having been requested by the Executive Committee of the "Pittsburg Sanitary Fair," to call a public meeting to interest the citizens of Beaver county, in the cause, do most earnestly invite the citizens of Beaver county to meet in COUNTY CONVENTION, in the Court House, in Beaver, on Thursday the 28th of April, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to appoint an Executive County Committee, and also a committee in each township, and to take such other measures as may be deemed best calculated to effectively carry out, so far as Beaver county is concerned, the humane, praise-worthy and patriotic objects of the "Pittsburg Sanitary Fair." In view of the great and laudable cause for which the Fair is to be held, commencing in the City of Allegheny, on the 1st day of June next, we earnestly appeal to the citizens of our county to come up to the great exigency of the occasion, and resolve that Beaver county, whose record since the rebellion commenced has remained honorable and bright, shall not now suffer tarnish or damage by any indifference or neglect on the part of her citizens to aid in contributing relief and comfort to the wants, wounds and sufferings of some Forty Thousand sick and wounded soldiers now in the hospitals of the government, and to the many thousands more who may be expected to be found there in a few weeks. We ask that there be a full turnout on the 28th of this month. Come up with humane, zealous, patriotic and liberal feelings, to assist in comforting, consoling and encouraging our brave soldiers, who left the comforts and endearment of home to defend the life of our nation, our own lives, our liberty, our property, our families, and all that is dear and sacred to human existence. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, EDWARD HOOPS, WM. P. TOWNSEND, April 16, 1864. Committee. Public Examinations. The following appointments are made by the undersigned for the examination of applicants for teaching Common Schools, in Beaver county, viz: Beaver District—April 20th, at Beaver School House. Georgetown District—April 23d, at Georgetown School House. Big Beaver and Chippewa District—April 25th, at McKim's School House. Ohio District—April 26th, at Fairview School House. Hanover District—April 27th, at Miller's School House. Moon District—April 29th, at Davis School House. South Beaver District—May 3d, at M'Ilhenny's School House. New Brighton District—May 12th, at New Brighton School House. Freedom District—May 13th, Freedom School House. The examinations will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers will procure their own Stationery and revenue Stamps. School directors are particularly requested to be present at the examinations. Parents, also, should be present to see the qualifications of those who are to instruct their children. J. I. REED, Ch. Supt. Eeon Station, April 15, '64. WASHINGTON, April 16.—Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, dispatches were received here, Gen. Sherman, confirming the surrender of Fort Pillow, and the brutal conduct of the rebels immediately afterwards, which bids fair to be amply retaliated in that quarter in due time. The Star says according to Gen. Sherman's report our loss was 50 white troops killed and 100 wounded, and 300 black troops murdered in cold blood after the surrender. Fort Pillow is an isolated post of no value whatever to the defence of Columbus, and utterly untenable by the rebels, who have no doubt left the vicinity, are thus having been disappointed, with considerable loss, in the objects of their raid, which was the capture of Columbus, whence they were promptly and severely repulsed with no loss to us. There is the best authority for denying the truth of a rumor current in Washington that Gen. Grant had had trouble with the Secretary Stanton respecting the movement of troops, and that the President had sustained Gen. Grant. It is averred, however, that Gen. Halleck had been remiss in carrying out Gen. Grant's instructions. HARRISBURG, April 14, 1864. The bill to pay interest upon the State debt of Pennsylvania for the future in legal tender notes passed the Senate, after an exciting debate lasting all night, and until 12 o'clock this morning. It only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law, and will be signed promptly. The New Orleans "Bee" of the 7th inst. says that the French occupied Matamoros without a blow, and that two regiments had been landed and all communication with the interior was for the time being cut off.

Payment of the Militia.

Arrangements for the payment of the Pennsylvania Emergency troops called into service by the Governor in September, 1862, will be completed. To facilitate the work I have divided the State into three districts, with a supervising paymaster for each, viz: First District, Major Gaggart, at Philadelphia, embraces the counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, and Wayne.

County Meeting.

These, as appears from the returns to the Adjutant General of the State, are all the counties in which were organized any of the troops in question. Any information desired by parties interested will promptly be furnished on application to the proper supervising paymaster. Each of the named supervising paymasters will arrange the details with his district, looking to the convenience of claimants and the finishing of the work assigned him, with the least practicable delay. He will designate the points and dates of rendezvous, and the paymasters to officiate at each. These, at the proper time, he will have announced in the newspapers of the district.

Where the officers or soldier cannot be present at his designated place of rendezvous, to sign the rolls, the payment may be made to his attorney upon power duly executed. Form will not be exacted. The simple authority, in few words, sign and receive, will be sufficient. In all cases the power must be acknowledged before a notary, justice or other magistrate. If the first, his seal notarial must be affixed. If the others, the exemplification under the seal of a court of record. These conditions are indispensable to protect the Government against fraud. B. W. BAICE, Chief Paymaster.

A CANDID STATEMENT.—You can procure of any druggist in this city and vicinity, Dr. Tobias' New-England ointment. It is a sure and speedy remedy for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, cramps, and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—25 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for cramps, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York. Sold by Druggists.

A story is related of an enterprising editor in an interior town, who, finding the body of a man hanging to a lamp post one night, after he had gone to press, cut it down and carried it home, to prevent his rival from publishing the news, and was himself indicted for murder.

Frank Blair is said to resign his seat in Congress on the 29th, and immediately proceed to join his corps in the Southwest.

Dr. Thos. Donegan, 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.

MARRIED: On the 15th of March, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. W. Carson, Mr. HENRY M. CAMPBELL to Miss B. L. SMITH, both of Raccoon tp., Beaver county.

DIED: April 7th, 1864, at the residence of his father, in New Brighton, B. F. WILSON, in the 25th year of his age. His illness was a lingering one, and he profited by it, to prepare himself for the realms of eternal peace.

At his late residence, No. 488 Eleventh street, Washington, D. C. Friday morning, April 1, 1864, Mr. STEWART S. BOND, aged 34 years.

The deceased was formerly a resident of New Castle, Lawrence county, Penna. Having long been a steamboatman on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers he had acquired a large and extended acquaintance. His great social qualities were such as to make him a favorite among his host of friends, alike beloved and admired.

Dying away from home, and though absent from relatives, it is a source of gratification to know that, during his brief illness, he was attended by warm and devoted friends, who paid the last tribute to their departed companion.

Great be the turf above thee, Friend of our former days, None knew thee but to love thee, None named thee but to praise. J. H. S.

On the 18th inst., Mr. WM. B. GARZICK, of Brighton township.