THE BEAVER ARGUS.
Wednesday, April 27, 1864.
D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.
TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid IN ADVANCE; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.
☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

LET IT PASS.

Let former grudges pass.—*Shakspeare.*

Be not swift to take offence;
Let it pass.
Anger is a foe to sense;
Let it pass.
Spend not darkly o'er a wrong;
Which will disappear ere long;
Humor sing this cheery song—
Let it pass;
Let it pass.

Strife degrades the purest mind;
Let it pass.
Like the unregarded wind,
Let it pass.
Any single soul that lives,
May sometimes with it reprieve;
'Tis the noble who forgive
Let it pass,
Let it pass.

Echo not an angry word;
Let it pass.
Think how often you have erred;
Let it pass.
Since our years must pass away,
Like the dew drops on the spray,
Wherefore should our sorrows stay?
Let it pass,
Let it pass.

If we good would be taken ill;
Let it pass.
Oft be kind and gentle still;
Let it pass.
Time at last makes all things straight;
Let us not resent, but wait,
And our triumph shall be great;
Let it pass,
Let it pass.

Slower anger to depart;
Let it pass.
Let no word to heart—
Let it pass
Let the thing
Be by wrong and wrong;
Let the closing song—
Let it pass,
Let it pass.

County Meeting

ON BEHALF AND AID OF THE

PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.

The undersigned having been requested by the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, "to call a public meeting to interest the citizens" of Beaver county, in the cause, "to secure a COUNTY EXHIBITION at the Great Fair, to be held in the City of Allegheny, commencing on the first Tuesday of April next," do appoint a County Committee, and a committee in each township, to solicit such articles as may be deemed appropriate to offer for sale at the Fair, and request that Beaver county may be represented in the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair.

In view of the great and laudable object for which the Fair is to be held, in the City of Allegheny, on the 1st day of June next, we urge an appeal to the citizens of the county to the ugly of the great exigency of the occasion and resolve that Beaver county, whose record has been honorable and bright, shall not suffer tarnish or tarnish by the side of her sister counties in the contributions to be laid on the altar of her country's sacrifice. The wants, the sufferings of some forty thousand sick and wounded soldiers 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 turn out on the 28th of this month. Come up with hundreds, patriotic and liberal offerings to assist in comforting, consoling and encouraging our brave soldiers, who left the comforts and endearments of home to defend the life of our nation, our own lives, our liberty, our property, our firesides, and all that is dear and sacred to human existence.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM,
EDWARD HOUPS,
WM. P. TOWNSEND,
April 16, 1864. Committee.

A Candid Statement.—You can procure of any druggist in this city and vicinity, Dr. Tobias Venetian Liniment. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croups 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 croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York. Sold by Druggists.

BEAVER ARGUS.

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The Fort Pillow Massacre to be Avenged.

The inauguration exercises of the great fair, at Maryland Institute, Baltimore, on Monday night of last week, were very imposing. The President's appearance in the hall was greeted with tremendous applause.—After the inaugural address of Gov. Bradford, the President was loudly called for, and in response, proceeded to make brief address. He referred to the great change which has taken place in Baltimore in the last three years. The world, he said, has long been wanting to correct the definition of the word freedom. Whilst all professed to advocate liberty, there was in the minds of many, very opposite views, of what liberty is. With one man liberty implied working for himself and doing as he pleased with the proceeds of his labor. With others liberty meant to do as you pleased with other men and their labor. One of these two conflicting ideas would have to give way to the other. He thought from some occurrences that had lately taken place in Maryland, her people were about determining which of these views of freedom should control her destiny. He then alluded to the occurrence reported to have taken place at Fort Pillow, the massacre of several hundred colored soldiers by the Confederates. Many supposed the Government did not intend to do its duty in regard to the protection of our colored soldiers.—He desired to say to such that they were mistaken. When the question of employing colored men as soldiers was left to the Goverment, it rested very much with himself to say whether he should make soldiers of them or not. He pondered the matter carefully, and when he became convinced it was a duty to employ them in that capacity he did not hesitate to do so. He stood before the American people responsible for the act, responsible before the Christian world, responsible before history, responsible he stood before heaven he had made no mistake, he was right. But when the government determined to make soldiers of colored people, he thought it only just that they should have the same protection as white soldiers, (applause.) and he hesitated not to declare that the government would so protect them to the utmost of its power. Whenever a clear and authenticated case was made out, retribution would follow.—Hitherto it has been difficult to ascertain to a certainty what should govern a decision in a matter so serious; but in the affair at Fort Pillow he thought we were likely to find a clear case. The government had no direct evidence to confirm the reports in existence relative to the massacre, but he feared the facts related were true. When the government does know the facts from official sources, and they substantiate the reports, retribution will be surely given. [Great applause.] But how is the retribution to be administered, is a question still to be settled. Would it be right to take the lives of prisoners in Washington, Fort Delaware, or elsewhere, in retaliation for acts in which they had not shared, and which will probably be found the ordering of only a few individuals, or possibly of only one man?

The President reiterated that the Government would not fail to visit retribution, when the facts were clearly obtained. Throughout his remarks he was warmly applauded, especially for his determination to visit retribution for the barbarous deeds of the rebels.

The Coles County Rebellion.—In the Coles county (Ill.) Rebellion eight lives were lost in the affray, and twenty-five prisoners are in custody. These, it is said, will be turned over to the civil authorities, to be tried for riot and murder, the circumstances not being regarded as such as to justify a military trial, or a trial for treason in the U. S. courts. The 54th Regiment, whose members were the objects of attack, and five of whom were killed, have offered a reward of $1,000 for those at large who were engaged in the affair, "dead or alive." The citizens of Charleston have also offered $100 each for about a dozen, including O'Hair, the Sheriff of the county. Many have escaped from the State. The rebellion was a systematically planned thing, the soldiers stationed in detached places throughout the country, were to be dispatched first

The Proclamation of Freedom.

When the final draft of the proclamation was presented by the President to the Cabinet, it closed with the paragraph stating that the slaves it liberated would be received into the armed service of the United States. Mr. Chase objected to the appearance of a document of such momentous importance without one word beyond the dry phrases necessary to convey its meaning and finally proposed that there be added to the President's draft the following sentence:

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Mr. Lincoln adopted the sentence as Mr. Chase wrote it, only interlining after the word "Constitution" the words "upon military necessity," and in that form the proclamation went to the world and history.

The President originally resolved upon the policy of issuing this proclamation in the summer of 1862. As he has expressed it himself, everything was going wrong; we seemed to have put forth our utmost effort; and he really didn't know what more to do unless he did this. Accordingly, he prepared the preliminary proclamation, nearly in the form in which it subsequently appeared, called the Cabinet together, and read it to them.

Mr. Blair was startled. If you issue that proclamation, Mr. President," he exclaimed, "you will lose every one of the fall elections."

Mr. Seward, on the other hand, said, I approve of it, Mr. President, just as it stands. I approve of it in principle, and I approve the policy of issuing it. I only object to the time.—Send it out now, on the heels of our late disasters, and it will be construed as the convulsive struggle of a drowning man. To give it proper weight, you should reserve it till after some victory."

The President assented to Mr. Seward's views, and the proclamation went forth precisely as originally prepared. The only change which Mr. Chase supplied the concluding sentence was the final Proclamation issued on the subsequent 1st of January.—*Cor. Cin. Gaz.*

Persecution of Union Men.

The Louisville *Journal* says:—We have been shown a private letter from Calloway county, Kentucky, which tells a sad tale of the persecution of Union men by guerillas in that portion of the State. The bands swarm through the counties and depredate on the citizens without meeting with any opposition. In the latter part of March, over fifteen of the citizens of Calloway were caught and hung by the neck for refusing to tell where property real or imaginary, was secreted. The object of the guerillas appears to have been to torture them to make a confession, for, in each instance, the victims were cut down before life was extinct. One man refused to submit the torture and they deliberately shot him dead. The Union men have become alarmed for their safety and are almost universally leaving the country, and seeking refuge in other parts of the State.—These statements may be considered trustworthy, for they are made by a gentleman of unflinching Union principles, and the whole of his letter breathes a spirit of despair.

Public Examinations.

The following appointments are made by the undersigned for the examination of applicants for teaching Common Schools, in Beaver county, viz:

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, Co. Supt.
Enon Station, Apr. 15, '64.

Prophetic Foresight of Douglas.

In a recent speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, made these interesting statements:

Here I will pause a moment to state a most remarkable prediction made by Douglas in January, 1861.—The statement is furnished to me by General C. B. Stewart, of New York, a gentleman of the highest respectability. Douglas was asked by Gen. Stewart (who was making a New Year's call on Mr. Douglas,) what will be the result of the efforts of Jefferson Davis and his associates to divide the Union?" Douglas replied: "The Cotton States are making a great effort to draw in the border States to their scheme of Secession, and I am too fearful they will succeed. If they do succeed there will be the most terrible civil war the world has ever seen, for years. Virginia will become a charnel house; but the end will be the triumph of the Union cause. One of their first efforts will be to take possession of this capital to give them prestige abroad, but they will never succeed in taking it; the North will rise *en masse* to defend it; but it will become a city of hospitals; the churches will be used for the sick and wounded, and even the Minnesota block (now the Douglas Hospital) may be devoted to that purpose before the end of the war." Gen. Stewart inquired, "What justification is there for all this?" Douglas replied, "There is no justification, nor any pretence of any. If they will remain in the Union I will go as far as the Constitution will permit to maintain their rights, and I do not doubt but a majority of Congress will do the same. But," said he, rising on his feet, and extending his arm, "If the Southern States attempt to secede from this Union without further cause, I am in favor of their having just so many slaves, and just so much slave territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet, and no more."

[illegible] course of a picnic [illegible] Chicago, a short time ago, spoke as follows of Lieut. Gen. Grant:

General Grant is, as you know, at the head of all the armies. (Enthusiastic applause.) It might seem superfluous for me to attempt to give my opinion to the people about the merits and success of Gen. Grant, but nevertheless I will do so. I have known him for a great number of years. General Grant possesses qualities which pre-eminently fit him for the position he now holds. He is distinguished for magnanimity; he is one of the most magnanimous men I ever knew; he is entirely unambitious and unselfish; he is a capital judge of men, and he possesses in a remarkable degree the quality of good common sense. (Loud cheering.)

These qualities, I think, will make a good General, particularly when he has good Generals to deal with, because if he is magnanimous he will give everybody credit for what they have done, and not seek to rob them of the fame which they have honestly earned. If he is unambitious he will not seek to undermine innocent persons who may seem to be in the way, and if he has good common sense and good judgment, he will keep each man below him to that specific duty for which he is best fitted; so that General Grant, who combines all the qualifications, is very apt to succeed. And General Grant thus far has been successful, and the chances are that he will succeed in the future! (Thunders of applause.)

He is to leave the West for the present and take temporary command of the Eastern army, (cheers) and without saying anything to the disgrace of the generals who have heretofore commanded the Eastern army, I think he will infuse into that army a degree of confidence which it has not felt for some time, because success always carries with it confidence, and that is what they want. Inasmuch as he has been successful heretofore he will have the confidence of the army, and possessing the qualifications which I think he has, it seems to me we can all go home to-night feeling that success will attend the efforts of General Grant in the disposition of the military affairs in the armies of the United States during this campaign.

☞ A good, strong adhesive plaster to make busy-bodies stick to their own business is much needed.

Marked Articles.

Some of the marks which are fastened on the blankets, shirts, &c., sent to the Sanitary Commission for the soldiers, show the thoughts and feelings at home.

Thus, on a homespun blanket, worn, but washed as clean as snow, was pinned a bit of paper, which said: "This blanket was carried by Milly Aldrich, (who is ninety three years old,) down hill and up hill one and a half miles, to be given to some soldier."

On a bed quilt was pinned a card, [illegible] "My son is in the army.—[illegible] bacon by this quilt, which I have worked week days and most of six nights, let him remember his own mother's love."

On another blanket was this: "This blanket was used by a soldier in the war of 1812—may it keep some soldier warm in this war against traitors."

On a pillow was written: "This pillow once belonged to my little boy, who died resting on it. It is a precious treasure to me, but I give it to the soldiers."

On a pair socks was written: These socks were knit by a little girl five years old, and she is going to knit some more, for mother says it will help some poor soldier."

On a box of beautiful lint was this mark: "Made in a sick room, where the sunlight has not entered for nine years, but where God has, and where two sons have bid their mother goodbye as they have gone to the war."

On a bundle containing bandages was written: "This is a poor gift, but it is all I had. I have given my husband and my boy, and only wish I had more to give, but I have'nt."

On some eye shades were marked: "Made by one who is blind. Oh! how I long to see the *dear old Flag* that you are all fighting under!"

The Deacon and the Wasps.—A worthy deacon, in word was ever at [illegible] sions. The Divine Word was ever at [illegible] nance's end, and all the trivial, as well as important occurrences of life, furnished occasion for quoting the language of the Bible. What was better, however, the exemplary man always made his quotations the standard of action. One hot day, he was engaged in mowing, with his hired man, who was leading off, the deacon following in his swarth, coming his apt quotation, when the man suddenly sprang from his place, leaving his swarth just in time to avoid a wasps' nest.

"What is the matter?" inquired the deacon.

"Wasps!" was the laconic reply.

"Poh!" said the deacon, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are as bold as a lion!" and taking the workman's swarth, he mowed but a step when a swarm of the brisk insects settled about his ears, and he was forced to retreat, with many a painful sting, and in great discomfiture.

"Ah!" shouted the other, with a chuckle, "the prudent man forseeth the evil, and hideth himself, but the simple pass on, and are punished."

The deacon had found his equal in making applications of the sacred writings, and thereafter was not known to quote scripture in a mowing field.

Gen Sigel's Recent Order.

General Sigel has at last come under the influence of rules which have so long been maintained with strictness by Gen Butler.

His recent order to all persons residing in his department, in relation to the carrying or concealing arms cannot fail to have a good effect on the people. The order amounts to about this: No person residing within the Department, on or south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and not belonging to the army of the United States, will be allowed to keep or bear arms, except those belonging to the State militia. All other persons, loyal or disloyal, will deliver their arms to the nearest commanding officer or military Provost Marshal, with their names affixed thereto, so, that they may be properly cared for, and returned when the public safety may permit. All such arms will be sent either to Harper's Ferry, Cumberland or Charlestown, and turned over the the proper officer.

☞ Some people turnup their noses at this world, as if they were in the habit of keeping company with a better one.

Colfax and McPherson.

The following excellent pen photographs of the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives we extract from the Washington Corespondence of *The Independent*.

Meantime, as there is little doing here, I propose to say a few things this week respecting two young men's connection with this Congress, and particularly this House of Representatives, which I should have said in December. The young men I allude to occupy important positions in connection with the House, for they are its Speaker and Clerk.

Both are young, have been printers and newspaper editors, and bright and active men, have made themselves what they are by [illegible] wherever they are personally known. I do not propose to bore the reader with biographical sketches, but will content myself with writing a few facts, perhaps not generally known, respecting Messrs Colfax and McPherson.

Mr. Colfax is about forty years of age, and born in the city of New York. Gen. Wm Colfax, of New Jersey, commanded Washington's Life Guards through the Revolutionary War, and was an intimate companion of the Father of his Country during the closing years of the war, sitting daily at his table. Miss Colfax whose pleasant face and manners are familiar to all who have frequented the Colfax receptions this winter, frequently wears a begemmed belt buckle, worn by Washington during the Revoluiton and presented by him to Mr Colfax's grandfather. After the war was over, General Colfax married Miss Hester Schuyler, cousin of Gen. Philip Schuyler, and from this source comes the given name of Schuyler. In 1812 Gen. Colfax commanded at Sandy Hook, and had the rank of brigadier-general. Schuyler Colfax's father was a teller in the Mechanics' Bank of New-York at the age of thirty, and about that time married the present Mrs. Mathews, who was but fifteen years old. Four months after the death of his father, Schuyler Colfax was born, inheriting nothing from his father but his name. He obtained all his education in the common schools of New York and second husband, Mr. Mathews, who are now a part of Mr. Colfax's family in Washington. Mr. Colfax has lived but in two counties—the county of New York and St. Joseph county, Indiana. At twenty-one he established the *Register*, at South Bend, which he still publishes. At the end of the first year he was $1,375 in debt, but in a few years it became a productive property—and was then burned out, with but little insurance. Mr. Colfax began anew, and was more successful. His political course is known to all, and I need not refer to it here. When first nominated to the State Senate of Indiana, he declined because he could not afford to leave his business. He was never a plaintiff or defendant in a court of justice, never drank liquor or wine, but is an excessive smoker. He has banished liquor from the House wing of the capitol in spite of many protests against it. Since the war broke out he has given, though a poor man, nearly $3,000 to sick and wounded soldiers, and to encourage volunteering.

Mr. Colfax has a slight figure, gray eyes, and brown hair, and though he has been in Congress many years he still looks young. His district has intimated to him that they will not permit him to retire at the close of the present Congress.

The Speaker is a self-made man, and so is the Clerk of the House, Edward McPherson, who was born at Gettysburg, Pa., 1830. At eleven years of age he began to learn the printing business—alternating between school and the printing office. He was a good practical printer and a clever scholar; graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1848 with the honors of his class, and spent the winter in Harrisburg in reporting and writing for the newspapers.—During the gubernatorial campaign of 1851, he edited the *Daily American*, Harrisburg, and subsequently edited other papers in Pennsylvania. In 1857-8 he first attracted attention throughout the State by an able series of articles upon the proposed sale of the Public Improvements of the State. No attempt was made to reply to his arguments, or to overthrow his facts and the Democracy reluctantly consented to the measure. McPherson by this time had secured his State reputation, and in the fall of 1856 he was elected to Congress. He was re-elected in '60, and defeated in '62, owing to Stuart's raid, which prevented a full vote from being polled. Mr. Chase appointed him Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and last December he was elected Clerk of the House.

Mr. McPherson, like Mr. Colfax, has a slight figure, and as he moves quietly over the House, intent upon the duties of his office, he has the appearance of a young student rather than of a public man with a national reputation. He has clear, blue eyes and light hair. No one can look him in the face and doubt his integrity of character. He is expert in business, to be trusted under all circumstances, and will make the best Clerk the House has had for many years.

It is singular, but it is a fact that there has been no House for years with a Speaker or Clerk so ready, affable and popular as Mr. Colfax and Mr. McPherson. Yet they grew up from poverty by industry and a courageous confidence in themselves, to their present exalted positions.—*Independent.*

☞ A letter from Washington to the Indianapolis *Gazette* says:

"A few days ago, the workman employed on the dome discovered that a dove was making her nest in the ample sleeve of the brazen Goddess.—Day after day week after week this her mate, was observed to fly back and forth, while gathering materials for the purpose. Her home is now established in the sleeve of liberty, and in due time she will send her broodings forth from thence into the world. Is it not an agreeable incident?"

A True Test.—Newspaper subscribers are infallable tests of man's honesty. If a man is dishonest he will cheat the printer in some way—say that he has paid when he has not—or sent money and it was lost by mail—or will take the paper and will not pay for it, or will move off, leaving it to come to the office he left. Thousands are dishonest, and the printer's book will tell fearfully on the final settlement at the judgment day.

☞ The hat was passed round in a certain congregation for the purpose of taking up a collection. After it had made the circuit of the church, it was handed to the minister, who, by the way, had exchanged pulpits with the regular preacher, and he found not a penny in it. He inverted the hat over the pulpit cushin and shook it, that its emptiness might be known; then, raising his eyes toward the ceiling, he exclaimed, "Thank God, I have got cape from the rebel conscription and reaching our lines in Tennessee, being asked if the conscription was rigid, replied in this wise—'I should think it was! They take every man who hasn't been dead more than two days."

☞ A reporter of the Poughkeepsie Sanitary Fair tells this story: "Passing through one of the halls, a placard caught my eye: 'Representation of a bona fide Historical event; persons taken in for ten cents. I sailed in. A young lady pulled a bone across a huge piece of barn kind, which she was pleased to inform me represented Bonaparte crossing the Rhine.

☞ An Irishman who was at the celebrated battle of Bull Run, was somewhat startled when the head of his companion on the left was taken off by a cannon ball. In a few minutes, however, a spent ball broke off the finger of his companion on the other side. The latter threw down his gun and howled with pain when the Irishman rushed upon him, exclaiming, "You ould woman stop cryin'! You're makin' more noise about it than the man who has just lost his head."

☞ Gov. Johnson, of Tenn., made a speech at Knoxville, recently, during the sitting of the State Convention, and took radical ground on the question of emancipation in that State. Subsequently a flag-staff was erected on the spot where the rebels destroyed the old liberty pole in 1861.

☞ A gentleman was promenading on a fashionable street with a bright little boy by his side, when the little fellow cried out, "Oh ps, look! there goes an editor!" "Hush, hush, my son, don't make sport of the poor man; God only knows, but you may be reduced to the same condition yet!"

☞ The estimation put upon Jeff. Davis in North Carolina is shown by this observation in the late speech of Governor Vance. He said: "If every man in this county (Wilkes) who had used abusive language toward Jeff. Davis and the Confederate Government were to be put in jail, he would have to address his entire audience through the prison bars."

☞ In describing the difference between aristocracy and democracy, it is wittily said of Cincinnati—the democracy are those who kill hogs for a living, the aristocracy those whose fathers killed hogs.

☞ Chief Justice Taney resumed his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court on Friday, having entirely recovered from his sickness of three or four months' duration.

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