

The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Robertson Lodge No. 450, I. O. of O. F. May 21, 1864.

Whereas, Under the dispensation of the Divine Grand Master, our worthy and beloved brother GEORGE C. BRADLEY, a true and faithful laborer in the Lodge, has been summoned from this labor in this life, we have renounced to hope and believe, to the celestial Lodge above, we, as Old Fellows, desire to record our testimony to his worth as a Brother of our cherished order, and also to convey to his bereaved family and relations in assurance of our deep sympathy in the sorrow which now envelops them, therefore,

Resolved, That in this death of our beloved Brother, GEORGE C. BRADLEY, we, the members of Robertson Lodge, mourn the loss of a tried and faithful laborer in the cause of Old Fellowship, who in his daily walk in his noble and honorable life, exemplified its sacred principles and by his practice inspired them; that the members of his bereaved family, in this their hour of trial, we earnestly and respectfully tender the assurance of our deepest sympathy and our heartfelt prayer that their grief may be lightened by the remembrance that death is but a life entered upon by those whose earthly career has been illustrated by an infatigable trust in the sacred promise of the divine Master in faith and hope cannot part in full fruition.

Resolved, That though we can add nothing to the future happiness of the soul, yet by following his precepts and imitating his examples, we shall advance our own usefulness and happiness and by recording his name upon our hearts will show the world that we appreciate those gentle qualities which give dignity and honor to an Old Fellow's life, and insure peace and consolation in a Christian's death.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days and that this shall be draped in mourning for the same number of days.

Resolved, That the Secretary enter these resolutions upon the records of the Lodge and copy be sent to the publishers of the Argus for publication.

W. G. HARRIS, Com. B. G. EVANS, Sec. New Brighton, May 21, 1864.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEMOCRACY.—Petroleum Mack, the high priest of Dr. Oils, classifies the various cliques in the Democratic party as follows: 1—Them ez would nominate Mick Lellan on a war platform. 2—Them ez would nominate Mick Lellan on a peace platform. 3—Them ez would nominate William Lellan on a peace platform. 4—Them ez would nominate William Lellan on a war platform. 5—Them ez would favor the war if slavery could be set alone. 6—Them ez is in favor of the war if they shape. 7—Them ez is in favor of Kennedy in consequence of that. 8—Them ez is in favor of our party and not suitable for any of them. They are with Democracy ez the Michiganers is with the fish—wood like 2 get rid of, but can't.

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, rheumatic pain, 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. It is a powerful and efficacious remedy. As for cramp, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office 56 Cortland Street, New-York. Sold by Druggists.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—In London, a few years ago, the butchers combined to put up the price of meat, and the people resisted it, resolving to continue the article but three days in a week; the result was a tumble in prices, that must happen here would people do the same thing, not only in regard to meat, but to every other article which is inordinately high, and the partial consumption of which can be dispensed with.

Edward Everett says that when the history of East Tennessee for the first two years and a half of the war shall be written, it will disclose scenes of tyranny and oppression of which there are few parallels in the annals of the world, and this at the hands of men who pretend to be waging war for self government and to protect the rights of the majority against the rule of numerical majority.

Dr. Holland, in his lecture on the "National Heart," defines a conservative as one who is not of the "national side" of anything.

BEAVER ARGUS.



Address and Platform of the Union State Convention.

The address and resolutions adopted by the late Convention at Harrisburg are as follows.

To the People of Pennsylvania: In presenting the name of Abraham Lincoln, for reelection to the Presidency, to our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania and of the other loyal States we are constrained by a high sense of what is due to the principle involved briefly to set forth the reasons which impel us to this preference. In doing so, we desire emphatically to state that our ardent purpose to secure the reelection of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union is controlled by no hasty intention to neutralize the high claim to patriotism of other statesmen mentioned in connection with the same great office by the Union men of the country; nor to have it manifest, either, that we are controlled by any selfish adherence to a mere man, in this the hour of a free people's struggle for their existence. The reasons which urge us to advocate the reelection of Abraham Lincoln are such as must influence all patriotic men in adopting measures that will best subserve the safety and purity of the Government, the honor and glory of its people, with their speedy triumph over the murderous combinations of a wicked rebellion. The Administration, in all its attitudes, presents the power of Government in all its might and majesty. Whatever affects the one, must, more or less, influence and impair the other. If the Government should be defeated, the overthrow of the Administration must, of course, follow. If the conspirators, who do the bidding of Jefferson Davis, triumph, necessarily the brave men who obey the summons and enter in the fight for the Union, under the general direction of the President of the United States, must also be defeated, and as they go down, the President ceases to be the representative of national power, and as all these things, so long with all men who are now free and independent, either be sacrificed to the horrors of war, or be doomed to the still greater horrors of slavery. From these alternatives there is no escape. Our political enemies have so couched their bitter cry as to render most odious those who now represent the National authority, while our armed foes, (the natural allies of those opposed to us politically) have schooled their followers in the same prejudices. So closely are these identified, even now it is pointed in the revolted States as being only necessary for the success of rebellion, that the peace Democracy should succeed in the loyal States; while the peace Democracy insist, as the basis of their success, that the rebellion must first become a military triumph. This is not an assumption of our own to make an argument against our enemies. The history of the whole course of the slaveholders' rebellion corroborates it on one side, while the career of those who sympathize with treason affirms it on the other. Hence the necessity of so identifying the Administration with the Government in the coming political contest, as to make them inseparable—the one as potential as the other—invincible against their combined enemies, North and South. This can only be done by the re-nomination and re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Until the rebellion is put down, or at least until its armed force and vigor are broken, there should be no change in the Administration representing the Government. Obvious reasons impress us with the importance of this position. A change of men would involve a change of measures; so that while the loyal States were undergoing such a reversion, the States that are in rebellion would be afforded time to gather new strength wherewith possibly to overwhelm and destroy the Government. Campaigns then just projected would be immediately countermanded to appease the rage of partisan rivalry. Leaders fairly tried would be reduced in command to make room for the ambitious, incompetent and useless imbeciles. The depreciation of the currency, now so eagerly aimed at, would then be speedily accomplished. The ruin of the national credit, now treated as a jest, would then be received as a reality, and mocked as a deserving result. Our diplomacy would become the channel of conveying to the nations of the world the evidence of our internal strife, and the fact of our national

weakness. And thus, with sobriety where the Union is now strong, and antagonists where cordially how probably the general wreck of the Government would mark the imprudent change in its present administration, and the enslavement of a people who are now free and independent, conclude the bleak record of the nation's decline and fall.

If a nation's safety is worth a party's noblest efforts, then, indeed, have we claiming to be the loyal men of the land, and ready to sacrifice all that is dear or valuable, the noblest incentives to labor for our political success. Believing, as we do, that there is but one principle of politics now animating the public heart, and that principle involving the purity of the Government and the freedom of the governed—our duty becomes at once plain, forcible and binding. In the performance of this duty, we are asked to make no sacrifices. On the contrary, we are invoked to contend against the sacrifice of what is essentially necessary for the permanency of the Government. We are asked to harmonize our political organization, and to unite our tried and faithful servants, in order that the contest at the ballot-box may be a victory worthy of the emulation of our fellow-citizens on the battle-field, a victory which will forever seal the doom of treason in all the States. In the contest for the Presidency we have in our power materially to aid those who are carrying on a struggle whose blood marks their progress, and death hovers over the combatants. If we succeed in re-electing Abraham Lincoln, our brothers in the field will triumph over the armed foes of the Government. If we reaffirm the power of the National Administration by endorsing the national authorities in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, rebellion must cease. Nothing is surer—nothing could be more desirable.

It is not necessary for us to go into a history of the National Administration, in order to make up a claim for its re-election. With that claim resting on the necessities of the Government, and endorsed by the preferences of the people, any merit which the man may have of personal virtue and unsullied reputation, sinks into insignificance. And yet the American people owe it to themselves, as well as to Abraham Lincoln, to acknowledge the influence which his personal virtues have exercised on the conflict in which we are now engaged. That influence has more than once dispelled the groveling suspicion of demagogues, and hushed the angry jar of faction. The firmness of his rule has disarmed the imbecilities of the Northern sympathizers with Southern rebellion. The impartiality of his official acts and constructions have preserved the Constitution he swore to support, pure and inviolate, so far as his authority extended and his official power could be wielded. In the first struggle for independence, our fathers could not have been prouder of Washington than are we, in this our present struggle, for a more perfect independence, proud of Abraham Lincoln. The future will enhance the greatness and glory which cluster around him in the present hour. And if we, nobly striving for equitable principle and a free Government, can secure the services of Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair for another term, we will be conferring the greatest possible boon upon posterity, by securing the eternal perpetuity of a free Government. To this end we invoke the cooperation of our fellow-citizens of this and the other loyal States. We ask all true men to join with us in securing, not the mere triumph of a party, or the continuation of the rule of man—but the success of a principle—the vindication of a heaven-born, God-inspired right, that the life of the Republic may be prolonged, the hope of the world once more animated, and the down-trodden of all countries and climes filled with joy and gladness.

Resolved, That we regard the re-nomination and election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, as essential not only to the complete overthrow of the slaveholders' rebellion, but as necessary to the full organization and operation of that policy, which alone can secure the future peace and prosperity of a restored Union. The purity of his character, the liberality of his views, the independence of his action, and the regard which he ever manifests for justice and right, pre-eminently for the direction of the affairs of the nation, until its authority is recognized, received, and respected in all the States of the American Union.

Resolved, That in response to the sentiment of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and in justice to a tried and faithful public officer, the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to Andrew G. CURTIS, Governor of the Commonwealth. His steady adherence of the honor and dignity of the State, his unwavering adherence to its credit, and his vigilant care of its interests, have had their influence alike upon the political character of its citizens, and the prosperity, high now marks their trade and commerce, and demands a people's just admiration and applause.

Resolved, That the salubrity with which the Government of Pennsylvania has contributed, through the aid of our fellow-citizens, to the final defeat of the rebellion in the State of Pennsylvania. Through the active energy of Governor CURTIS, Pennsylvania has had the satisfaction of knowing that her State flag has floated in almost every battle fought for the Union, while no Commonwealth has given more of its material means in aid of the Government than that which the wise and frugal measures of Andrew G. CURTIS have enabled this State to extend to the National Government.

Resolved, That the highest rewards of the nation are due to the brave men who are now in the field, pouring their lives in a struggle with a base and wicked conspiracy; that we will ever hold in grateful recollection the memory of those who have already perished in the fight for the Union, and extend to those who survive to return once more to their homes the honor which their valor has fairly won, and the peaceful rest which their labors so eminently deserve.

Resolved, That we thank the loyal members of the Legislature for the steady and persistent course with which they have maintained the honor and credit of the Commonwealth, and the stern patriotism with which they also resisted the revolutionary schemes of the minorities in the Senate and House. The attitude of the majority in both branches, on the interest question and on the enfranchisement of the soldier, was controlled alike by regard for economy and a determination to recognize in the defenders of the Union citizens, deserving the highest rank and franchises; while the course of general legislation has been such at least as to deserve for the Legislature, during the session about to close, our frank approval.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole people are due to the gallant men who are now in the lead of our armies, and that we hold ourselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to second the efforts of these to render the summer campaign against treason the final end of the struggle for the peace of the country and the full recognition of the authority of the Government in all the States.

The Baltimore American does "not hesitate" to say the greater part of the vote which in Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky, will be cast for McClellan, is a vote that would be most graciously cast for Jeff. Davis, and only taken up the other as the next best man.

Gen. Gilmore's Official Report of the Florida Expedition.

Gen. Gilmore's official report of the Florida Expedition, dated March 23rd, has just been published. It demonstrates that the plan of the expedition was his own, and that it had four distinct objects, which he thus states:

- 1. To procure an outlet for cotton, lumber, &c.
- 2. To cut off one of the enemy's sources of commissary supplies, &c.
- 3. To obtain recruits for any colored regiments.
- 4. To inaugurate measures for the speedy restoration of Florida to her allegiance, in accordance with instructions which I had received from the President by the hands of Major John Hay, Assistant Adjutant General.

The report further shows that the battle of Olustee was fought in consequence of an advance by Gen. Seymour, not only without, but clearly against, General Gilmore's orders. We quote General Gilmore's language:

"After arranging with General Seymour for the construction of certain defenses at Jacksonville, Baldwin, and the South Fork of the St. Mary's, I started for Hilton Head on the 15th, leaving behind me Captain Reese of the Engineers, to give the necessary instructions for the defenses referred to. I considered it well understood at that time between Gen. Seymour and myself that no advance should be made without further instruction from me, nor until the defenses were well advanced.

On the 18th I was greatly surprised at receiving a letter from General Seymour, dated the 17th, stating that he intended to advance without supplies, in order to destroy the railroad near the Savannah river, 100 miles from Jacksonville. "I at once dispatched Gen. Turner to Jacksonville to stop the movement. He was the bearer of a letter to Gen. Seymour. Upon arriving at Jacksonville, he learned that Gen. Seymour was engaged with the enemy in front near Olustee forty-eight miles from Jacksonville by railroad. Commenting upon this report of Gen. Gilmore, the New York Tribune remarks:

"It follows, therefore, that the Cooper charge against the President of having caused an expedition into Florida for political purposes is refuted by the testimony of Gen. Gilmore; and that the responsibility for the disaster at Olustee is removed alike from the President and from Gen. Gilmore, and now rests fixedly upon Gen. Seymour. As the latter has been relieved from his command and summoned to Washington, we are to presume that he is to go before a Court Martial and receive a just penalty for his crime."

Confession of a Drunkard.

Sometime since there was a pamphlet published in England entitled "The Confession of a Drunkard." The statements are asserted on good authority to be authentic, and what does the writer say?

"Of my condition there is no hope that it should ever change—but out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all to all those who have set a foot in the perilous flood. "Could the youth to whom the favor of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise look into my desolation and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man feels himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a positive will, to see his destruction and have no power to stop it, and yet to feel it all the way emanating from himself, to perceive all goodness emptied out of him, and yet not able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear about the piteous spectacle of his own self ruin; could he see my fevered eye, fevered with last night's debauch, and feverish looking for tonight's repetition of the folly; could he feel the death out of which I cry hourly with feebler and feebler outcry to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation."—London Quar. Review.

A victim of sea-sickness described the sensation thus: "The first hour I was afraid I should die; and the second hour I was afraid I shouldn't."

Bingular War Incident.

Amidst all the horrors of war, many incidents occur, amusing in themselves, and which sometimes, under the most trying circumstances, are provocative of mirth, and form subjects for camp stories months after. I have seen soldiers chase hares and pick blackberries where a shower of leaden messengers of death was falling thick and fast around them, and do many other cool and foolish things. But the following, which actually took place at Mine Run, surpasses anything I remember to have ever seen or heard. On one of those biting cold mornings, while the armies of Meade and Lee were staring at each other across the little rivulet known as Mine Run, when moments appeared to be hours and hours days, so near at hand seemed the deadly strife, a solitary sheep leisurely walked along the run on the rebel side.

A rebel vidette fired and killed the sheep, and dropping his gun, advanced to remove the prize. In an instant he was covered by a gun in the hands of a Union vidette, who said, "Divide is the word, or you are a dead Johnny." This proposition was consented to, and there, between the two skirmish lines, Mr. Rebel skinned the sheep, took one half and moved back with it to his post, when his challenger in turn, dropping his gun, crossed the run, got the other half of the sheep and again resumed the duties of his post, amidst the cheers of his comrades, who expected to help him eat. Of the hundreds of hostile men arrayed against each other on either bank of that run, not one dared to violate the truce intuitively agreed upon by these two soldiers.

The Private Soldier.

If there is a being who is deserving of private affection and public gratitude, it is the soldier who marches in the ranks of the army, to fight for his country, and offers his blood and life as a sacrifice for the maintenance of the Union and the freedom of our beloved country. He is the private who erects bridges over swift streams and rears the lofty fortifications, and it is the private who, with the bayonet set, charges on the deadly rifle-points, and against the squared column of the enemy; and yet how seldom is it that he receives the honors and the rewards of his noble conduct.

History tells us of the countries which Alexander conquered, and the battles Caesar fought, but that all it was the iron-hearted soldiers which these men commanded, who won those victories and conquered those countries. No army of ancient or modern times, no army which Alexander, Caesar or Napoleon ever led has excelled the army of the Union in personal suffering, patience, endurance, heroism and glorious military exploits.—We hope that the time may come when no higher compliment can be paid to a citizen than to have it said of him—"He was one of the Army of the Union."

BUTLER AT WORK.—Gen. Butler has stripped the shoulder-straps from Col. Charles Henry Foster, a genuine "soldier of fortune," who has managed to win considerable notoriety during the war. He made an error to get into Congress last year as a representative from North Carolina, but the bogus character of his election was exposed. He has since pretended to lead the Union movement in North Carolina, and is believed to have had some connection with the many false reports from that quarter. In military matters he has been found as great a sham as in politics, and General Butler has done well to consign him to private life.

"You have not one drop of the great Napoleon's blood in your veins," said teaty old Jerome one day in a pet to his nephew, the Emperor. "Well," replied Louis Napoleon, "at all events I have his whole family on my shoulders."

A writer in the "Knickerbocker Magazine" trying to be severe upon Boston, is only funny when he says the city is called the "hub" because a fellow gets tired going about it.—[Boisterous merriment.]

An able physiologist has written that one fifth of the human body is composed of phosphorus. Furch remarks that this most likely accounts for the number of MATCHES MADE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line, per week, including postage. A special notice of 25 per cent, addition to regular rates. Business cards, 50 cents a line per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, 10c.

Cobden's Portrait Sold for \$1000.

The sale in the Art Gallery of the Metropolitan Fair, on the 10th ult., was one of the principal attractions, and was followed by many scenes worthy of notice. During the two hours and a half which were consumed by it, the bids were prompt and spirited. The landscape, however, commanded higher prices than other subjects, and the auctioneer having ascertained the peculiar taste of the buyers "drew" on such representations, and succeeded in gaining advances on them beyond the figures at which they were expected to be sold. When the portrait of Richard Cobden was placed under the hammer, the enthusiasm of the audience was conspicuous. The efforts of the United States, and his undaunted front against the most formidable opposition, attracted to the painting a value far beyond the genius and labor which appeared on the canvas. Soon after the painting was started, the rapidity of the bids created loud applause. "Gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "I have now to offer you a valuable portrait of the great Englishman, Richard Cobden. He is a fine man, and a great man, and you can now buy him."

Mr. Richard Sturges—"He is a great man because you can't buy him. The whole aristocracy of England could not purchase him."

"Well, gentlemen," continued the auctioneer, "what shall we have for Mr. Cobden? It is worth five thousand dollars. The portrait of a man you can't buy is worth that. What shall I start the portrait at?"

"A Voice.—Three hundred dollars."

Auctioneer—"Gentlemen that is no price for it."

The knight of the grand old seal of the sentence when the most animated competition commenced. Soon the portrait rose to five hundred and fifty dollars, and as the auctioneer repeated the bid:

A voice exclaimed: "One thousand dollars."

Auctioneer—"One thousand dollars gentlemen, who will advance now? Going, going, gone. Who is the buyer?"

The answer was—"William Cullen Bryant."

The high price at which the portrait was purchased, caused loud applause.

By order of Captain Fleet, Major of New Orleans, the portrait of Henry Clay in the city of New Orleans is taken from Mr. Clay's speech, delivered before the American Association Society at Washington, January 20, 1827.

"If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain, slavery, from the character of our country, and removing all cause of reproach on account of it, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed the most successful conqueror."

A Farmer, in Canada, recently lost his wife, and on the day appointed for the funeral, when the guests were assembled, he persisted in postponing the funeral. Several sympathizing friends, who endeavored to reconcile him to a final leave of the loved remains, elicited from the distracted man the fact that he had been disappointed in the attendance of a professional gentleman, to extract several teeth containing gold filling which had cost him \$12 some years previous.