

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President, ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold to D. L. Imbrie, present Editor & Proprietor of the Beaver Argus, all those indebted will please call and settle with him.

REMOVAL.—The Argus Office has been removed to the room over Dr. Cammings' 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.

Militia Notice.

Members of Co. F, 14th Reg. P.V.M. are requested to meet in Beaver on the 1st day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive their pay.

J. S. RUTAN, Captain.

ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE.—It is gratifying to see so much energy displayed in the various branches of mercantile trade, and in no place have we a better example than in the establishment of James H. Stokes, New Brighton.

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of Mr. F. A. Spurgeon, of Rochester, in another column of this day's paper.

The Reconstruction of the Union.

Growing out of some strange and unadvised notions respecting the doctrine of centralization, and the sovereignty of the individual States composing the Union, an idea has always prevailed to some extent, that, sooner or later, the Government must be wrecked upon some hidden rock.

Aaron Burr was the first who conceived the idea of separating the Western States and Territories, and of forming them into a new and independent Republic.

The ingenuity of the English with their cold, heartless selfishness, and hatred of free institutions, and jealousy of our overshadowing prosperity, together with the policy of the Slave Aristocrats of the South, aided by such men as Vallandigham, Woodward and a few others of the same kind, have been directed to this great and long cherished project, ever since the breaking out of the present rebellion.

The States have, each, their local interests, customs and tastes. But the nationality which, it was considered, only existed in the imagination of the Americans, is the element which is paramount in all our affairs.

Finns, Tartars, &c., which all retain their separate nationalities. In the Austrian Empire, they have the Hungarians, the Germans, Bohemians, &c. The Turkish Empire is composed of various nations, and in Great Britain we know that the English, the Scotch, Welsh and Irish, are not blended together in harmony.

But in our great Republic we look in vain for such separate nationalities being forced together under one Government. We have the same language, institutions of learning, religion, commerce and society.

We talk of the restoration of the Union. It is all an idle fallacy. The Union is one and indivisible. It needs no restoration, because it never ceased to exist, and has never been dissolved.

If by the restoration of the Union we meant the re-establishment of slavery, the thing is now an impossibility. Slavery as an institution which was only tolerated by the loyal States, has been crushed wherever the war has raged.

Slavery, therefore, can never be restored. It has committed an unpardonable sin against God and man, and for this it has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced. Its punishment is death, for the crimes it has committed against humanity and liberty.

The Southern Slave Aristocrats had so long handled the power of the Government, that they began to persuade themselves that the whole republican fabric would disappear as by magic, at the fire of their guns.

The Union will be restored by the wisdom and firmness of the National Government, and by indomitable bravery and patriotism, and energy of our noble armies, and the war will close over a fabric of Republican Empire more glorious in all the elements of power and prosperity than existed before the conflict began.

But it is certain that all the loyal States are bound together, not so much by the Constitution, but by a common interest, and by the glories of the past in which they have suffered together, and have triumphed over all obstacles and enemies that have hitherto beset their path.

For instance, Russia is composed of Poles, Finns, Tartars, &c., which all retain their separate nationalities. In the Austrian Empire, they have the Hungarians, the Germans, Bohemians, &c.

The Situation.

It is interesting for those who hope and expect a speedy termination of the war, by the overthrow of the rebellion, to look at the situation of our armies and positions, from the positions occupied, victories and conquests in the future, this being enabled to speak with confidence, and also to give a reason for the hope that is in them.

The fight has, thus far, been for position. In order to conquer a people it is necessary to occupy and hold their territory of such parts of it as is found to be most important to the enemy.

When Butler landed a large force in Louisiana, it was thought no good could come from the expedition, and that it was mere waste of force. The result of that expedition has been the capture of New Orleans, a considerable portion of Louisiana, Florida, a part of Texas and Arkansas.

New York, May 23.—A Tribune correspondent states that less than ten thousand new troops repulsed three divisions of Ewell's Corps. At three o'clock on Friday morning, Birney's, Crawford's and Russell's divisions advanced.

New York, May 23.—A Times special says there was no fighting since the rebel attack on our communication with Fredericksburg on Thursday. There is every reason to believe that Friday and Saturday's movements will be speedily found productive of important results.

New York, May 23.—A World's correspondent says that in the event of Grant's flanking Lee's he will eventually do, and that beyond peradventure a fact which even Lee himself admits by his unaided movements, the rebel army will fall back, contesting as it goes, and at every strong position, to the immediate vicinity of Lynchburg.

New York, May 20.—The Times correspondent with Gen. Butler says that the campaign up to the close of Monday's severe engagement, ending with a withdrawal from our advanced position to our entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, can't be regarded as a defeat.

New York, May 20.—The Tribune correspondent with Gen. Sigel says that the army left Woodstock on the 15th, marched eighteen miles, to Newmarket, fought the combined forces of Ewell's and Imboden, and returned to Strasburg, in forty-eight hours.

The 8300 Clause.—Senator Morgan will introduce a bill repealing the three hundred dollar clause. The disposition of Congress is more strongly in favor of repeal than when the question was voted upon.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 6:30 p.m. This is the latest dispatches dated 8:30 A. M. from Grant.

Gen. Grant says probably our killed and missing are over-stated. Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, dated Kingston, 10 o'clock last night, state that during the day he has pushed a column beyond that place in pursuit of Johnston as far as Caswellville, and there was skirmishing in the latter part of the day with Hardee's corps. The cars were expected to reach Kingston to-day. A hard fight for Atlanta is looked for.

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The New Militia Law of Pennsylvania.

For the benefit of our readers, we will give an outline of the bill, which takes up some thirty-three pages printed matter. The bill bears date March 30, 1864, and provides First, That every able-bodied white male citizen, resident in the State, of the age of twenty-one and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, with the usual exemptions of idiots, lunatics, paupers, etc.

Section 3 provides severe penalties for any assessor, clerk or commissioner, who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties provided. Section 4. The enrolled militia shall be subject to no active duty, except in case of war, invasion, the prevention of insurrection, the suppression of riot, and to aid the civil authorities in executing the laws of the Commonwealth, in which case the Commander-in-chief shall order out, by draft or otherwise, as many of the militia as necessity demands.

Section 5. Every soldier ordered out for active duty by the proper authorities, who has not some able-bodied substitute, shall serve, or pay the sum of seventy-five dollars within twenty-four hours from such time. Exemptions are similar to those provided by the United States service, giving members of the Legislature exemption while on duty, and fifteen days before and after the time of their actual term.

Section 66. When a commander orders his company for military duty or for election of officers, he shall order one or more commissioned officers or privates to notify the men belonging to the company to appear at such time and place to every person whom he is ordered to notify, if he fails to do so, he shall forfeit not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 67 provides for time of notice at least four days previous to call—ten days for election, and when the company is paraded, the commanding officer shall verbally notify the men to appear at a future day not exceeding thirty days from time of such parade, which verbal notice shall be a sufficient warning.

Section 92 provides for calling out the militia in case of war, invasion, insurrection, tumult or riot. May order out divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, or companies, or may order to be detached, parts or companies thereof, or any number of men to be drafted therefrom.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, circumstances render it not impossible that the President of the United States may, within a short time call on Pennsylvania for Volunteer Militia for a brief term of service; And Whereas, The example of the brave men now in the field from Pennsylvania, heretofore on every battle field distinguished for courage and efficiency, but who, in the recent battles in Virginia, have gained an honorable distinction by their deeds of valor and endurance, should stimulate their brothers at home to increased effort to sustain their country's flag, and terminate the rebellion;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do make this my Proclamation, earnestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth, willing to respond to such call of the President, to form military organizations without delay, that they may not be found unprepared to do so. And I do further request that commanding officers of all military organizations, that may be formed in compliance with this Proclamation do forthwith report the condition of their respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting them into the service in case a requisition should be made by the General Government.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth. By the Governor, R. L. SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Louisiana a Free State.

On motion of Mr. Henserson the subject was then suspended to pass the report of the Committee on Emancipation to its third reading. The previous question was then called and all debate cut off.

Mr. Campbell voted no. In a thundering tone of voice, adding: "In the name of the wronged people of Louisiana, I vote no!" Mr. Edwards said: "In the name of the people of Louisiana and freedom, I vote yes!"

Mr. Thomas—I have long been in favor of immediate emancipation. When this Convention was called I went before my constituents and told them my sentiments. They elected me by a large majority, and that I may neither violate my own conscience or the pledge I made to my constituents, unlike some others in this body, I vote yes.

Mr. Wells—For the good of the white as well as the black races, and for the honor of that flag, I vote yes. Mr. Montam explained that he had opposed it on the ground of compensation not being granted, but would vote yes.

At 12 o'clock to-day a national salute will be fired from the foot of Canal street, in honor of the passage of the organic act which forever abolishes slavery in the State of Louisiana, and places our noble State upon the Union "free list."

The Forged Proclamation.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Courier says that the author of the forged proclamation has been found. His name is Joseph Howard, formerly a writer for the New York Times, and chiefly distinguished for his assiduity in dogging the Prince of Wales when in this country.

The only gold medal ever voted by Congress to General Washington is for sale, its owner, who has lost by the war everything else that is valuable, being compelled to part with it. It was given in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British.

The Mattaponi river, in Virginia, watering the present battle-fields, gets its name, oddly, from four separate branches running southeast. The southernmost branch is called Mat, the next one Ta, the next Po, and the last Ny. In the forks of these syllabic streams the armies are enacting the bloodiest drama of the war.

Gov. Andrews pays a grand tribute to the memory of Gen. Stevenson of Massachusetts. He says: "The soldier has died content, but has fallen in the arms of Victory amid the grateful tears of a people whose liberties he has helped to save by his valor, his devotion and his blood."

COUNTY CONVENTION.

All loyal men who are in favor of the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to attend at their usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, June 25th, at 10 P. M., in the room of the Court House, to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held in the Court House, on Monday, June 27th, to nominate candidates for the following offices: County Judge of the 11th Judicial District, County Commissioners, Four House Delegates, and three Trustees of Academy. The Convention will be held at the County Court House at their last meeting.

Resolved, That the County Convention be held on Monday, June 27th, at 10 P. M., in the Court House, to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held in the Court House, on Monday, June 27th, to nominate candidates for the following offices: County Judge of the 11th Judicial District, County Commissioners, Four House Delegates, and three Trustees of Academy. The Convention will be held at the County Court House at their last meeting.

Candidates will bear in mind, that to be nominated, to insure insertion in the program, they must be accompanied with the money: County Assembly and Prothonotary, \$2; County Clerk, \$2; Auditor, &c., \$1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the names of the following persons as candidates for different offices named below, subject to the decision of the Convention.

County Commissioners: JOHN R. MOHLER, JAMES M. GALLISTHER, JOHN C. CHRISTY, JOSEPH A. FLEMING, JOSEPH IRONS.

Trustees of Academy: D. L. DEMPSEY, D. P. LOWRY, JONATHAN ALEXANDER, J. C. WILSON, A. R. MOORE, M. C. MORRICK.

Union Cavalry vs Rebel Cavalry.

I heard a rebel Captain, who was captured, say that at the commencement of the war they could whip us as they pleased, but now we whip them as they please, no matter how they fight.

When General George A. Stuart, formerly of Baltimore, was captured and brought to Gen. Hancock's lines, he proffered his hand to his captor, with a ridiculous assumption of dignity, refused the civility, and replied, that "Under the circumstances, his feelings did not permit him to shake hands." Hancock's response, keen, but courteous, was: "It is under the circumstances of your capture, a prisoner that I offer my hand."

SHERMAN'S STRATEGY.—An illustrious rebel colonel, who was brought into Nashville, a prisoner, says that the Federal strategy had been the most brilliant of the war—that they were taken completely unawares, and that if the rebel Gen. Johnston had remained in his position twenty hours longer his entire army would have been captured. This statement is corroborated by the most reliable testimony from the front.