

THE BEAVER ARGUS
Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.
D. L. MERRIE, Editor & Proprietor.
TERMS—Two Dollars per annum in advance otherwise two Dollars and fifty cents will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrears are settled. Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 40—No. 43, Beaver, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864. Established 1818

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, E. & W.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.
Monday, May 16, 1864.
Beaver Station as follows:
10:45 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 8:30 P. M.
1:30 P. M. Arrives at Beaver, 5:20 P. M.
10:00 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 5:20 P. M.
1:30 P. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 8:30 P. M.

GOING WEST.
Pittsburgh as follows:
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U.S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of 7-10ths per cent. per annum, principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five years from the date of their issue, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it can pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government money.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face value and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collateral for discounts. Convertible into a Six per cent. 20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith of ability of private companies, or stock companies, or separate communities, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is pledged to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. Those issued in blank must be left with the officer who received the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh,
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositories of Public Money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

Address Every Facility to Subscribers.
August 17—inside 3 m.

Hear an Old Soldier.

The following is a letter written by Gen. Wool to a friend in New York. Will not honest Democrats and like warm Republicans heed the voice of the hero of the war of '12, of the war of '45, and the war of '61:—

I was more than delighted with the views you entertained in regard to the subject of McClellan, to the Presidency. You have said truthfully, that his "election means the trading of our flag in the dust before the enemy; the entire subservience of the North, to the South; and you might have added the surrender of the United States to Jefferson Davis and his government. That such is the intention, if they succeeded, in the election of McClellan, of the leaders of the wide-spread conspiracy of speculators, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. It extends over the North, as well as the South. Its influence is seen and felt in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land with its headquarters in Canada, undisturbed and encouraged by the three Presidential factions in the Republican ranks, which appears to have paralyzed the whole party.

The conspirators have taken advantage of this silence and apathy of the Republicans, who have hitherto professed to be supporters of the war, and have not failed to add to their ranks the weak and cowardly of the Republican party, as well as of the Democratic party. Within the last two days however, the Republicans have been somewhat roused from their lethargy by the recent successes of Major General Sheridan. Nothing, for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government but the successes of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan.

These successes may rouse the people and preserve our country; but nothing else, from present appearances, will save it from the danger which it is threatened. The peril of the Union were never greater than at the present moment. The conspirators have secret association, whose members are scattered over the land, using every means in their power to alarm and frighten the ignorant and timid. They are also distributed throughout the armies and navy of the United States, and exerting all their power to induce those who have the privilege of voting to cast their votes for McClellan, who is represented to be popular with the rank and file. A letter from a dangerous conspiracy and their convention and candidate for the sword of Caesar that destroy the liberty of Rome, but the demagogues that thronged the forum, with souls dead to their country's honor, and spotted with corruption.

I am respectfully, your obedt. servt.
JOHN E. WOOL.

Pendleton's Vote.

He voted against the bill increased revenue from him which passed the House, August 30, 1864.

He voted against the bill internal revenue, support the war, and pay interest on debt, passed April 8, 1862, only 15 among the patriots as Kerrigan, Voo, Vallandigham, but the vast majority of Democrats, voted in support of the bill.

Impelled by the spirit of hostility to the war, Pendleton voted against the bill, August 30, 1864, against the Tariff Act, against the bill to tax insurance districts, and against the bill to tax the friends of the rebellion.

He was one of the twenty voted against the resolutions of Harris of Maryland, for treasonable language on the floor of the House, June 30, 1864. He voted against the proposition for a committee and commissioners; the campaign in Virginia and Georgia, then actively going forward.

He declared by his vote on the 18th of January, 1864, as he says in his speech, that he does not believe in the right to crush the rebellion. Mr. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, offered this preamble and resolution: WHEREAS, A most desperate, wicked and bloody rebellion exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its utter and absolute extermination; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and crush it forever.

This passed with but six yeas; among them Harris, Long, Pendleton, Voo, and Fernando Wood.

These resolutions were offered in the House Dec. 10, 1863. The first declared for the prosecution of the war, Pendleton voted square against it. The second resolution was as follows: "That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply the war, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the Government in crushing the rebellion, and bringing the traitors to justice."

He voted against the vote, although he had just voted on the preceding resolution, and appears immediately afterwards voting on the next.

A Few Questions.

It is said that Gen. McClellan, in stepping upon the Chicago Platform and placing himself by the side of Mr. Pendleton, says: "The Union at all hazards."

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why is he the candidate of all who repudiate the Union?

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why is he the fellow candidate of Mr. Pendleton, who lately thanked God that he had never voted or given a dollar in support of the war, or in payment of abolition soldiers?

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why is he the candidate of a Convention which declares the war a failure, calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and asks for a Convention to surrender the authority of the Government?

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why has he accepted the Chicago nomination without a word of protest against its assumption that the war is a failure, and without a syllable of dissent from its base proposition to surrender the Government by treating with rebels and offering conditions of obedience to the laws?

If he is supported by every advocate of State rights against the sovereignty of the Union?

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why does Horatio Seymour support him, who says that if the Union cannot be maintained without emancipation, the Union must go that Slavery may be saved?

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why did the rebel Senator Sumner lately say at Jackson, "Our (the rebel) hopes for an early peace are dependent entirely on the success of the Democratic party at the North in the approaching Presidential election?"

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why do the rebel-disunion papers declare that "the influence of the South, more powerful in the shock of battle than when throwing our minority votes in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan?"

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why does the news of Union victories decrease his chances of election?—Harper's Weekly.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks than the single row.

Use thread loop-stitch Machines. Do "It will" stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, and many more, at without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; of from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed, needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.

It has the following advantages over all other machines:
Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSON, BEAVER, PA.

Aug 17] Sole Ag't for Beaver Co.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY, in the matter of the Account of James M. Shields, Comptroller of the County of Beaver, against the County of Beaver, and the several Officers thereof.

And now, Oct. 18, 1864, on motion, the Court direct notice to be given according to the filing of said account, and that the same will be confirmed on the first day of the next term, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

W. W. WYAND, Pro.

Woodward and McClellan.

The following are extracts from a speech of Judge Woodward, delivered at Philadelphia, December 13th, 1863.

The South seems inclined to accept the judgment of the people at the polls in 1860. Everywhere in the South the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defense. Could it be expected that they would be indifferent to such events as have occurred that they would be idle and see measures concerted and carried forward for the annihilation, sooner or later, of their property in slavery? Such expectations, if indulged, are not reasonable. And it appears to me that there must be a time when this conflict, if it be indeed irrepressible, where slaveholders may lay down in defiance of their natural rights, and employ in defense of the slave property whatever means of protection they possess or can command.

We must arouse ourselves and assert the rights of the slaveholder, and add such guarantees to the Constitution as will protect his property from the spoliation of religious bigotry and persecution, or else we must give up the Constitution.

The Constitution, which is strong enough to govern such men (the revolutionary fathers) is too weak to restrain us who have outgrown the grave and moderate wisdom that presided over its adoption. It is a relic of a bygone age, and it is a relic of a bygone age, and it is a relic of a bygone age.

And yet General McClellan, after Woodward had thus declared his traitorous sentiments, and after he had deprived the soldiers of the right of outrage by this unrighteous decision, wrote the following letter:

CHARGE, N. J., Oct. 12, 1863.
To Hon. Charles Biddle, Chairman Democratic Central Committee.

DEAR SIR:—I desire to state that having some days ago had a full conversation with Judge Woodward, I do not find that our views agreed. I regard the election as Governor of Pennsylvania as called for by the interests of the nation.

I would, were it in my power, give Judge Woodward my vote and vote.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN

Would a loyal man have done so?

Is the War a Failure?

Says Maj. Gen. Grant: "The end is not far distant, if we will only be true to our aims. All we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North."

Says Maj. Gen. Hooker: "This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it, but by the power of our arms—by fighting the conspiracy to death. This rebellion is tottering while I speak; it is going down, and will soon tumble into ruin."

Says Maj. Gen. Meade: "Dismissing is now useless to discuss all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can only be terminated by hard fighting, and by determined efforts to overcome the armed enemies of the Government."

Says Maj. Gen. Burnside: "Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this rebellion cannot be crushed, and the authority of the Government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it. There can be no such thing as laying down arms, or cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of the Government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country."

Says Maj. Gen. Logan: "The greatest victory of the rebels, greater than fifty Manassas, and their only one that can give them a particle of hope, will be to defeat the war party at the incoming campaign."

Says Maj. Gen. Dix: "I desire to do all in my power to sustain the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion—an object to be effected in my judgment by a steady and unswerving prosecution of the war."

Says the old veteran Maj. Gen. Wool: "Nothing, in my opinion, that I can discover will save the Union and its Government, but the success of Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and Sheridan."

DR. TOMAS VENTIAN HENNS, LINCOLN—Put bottles at 50 cts each, for lameness, cuts, galls, colic, sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horse-men on Long Island courses. It will not cure ring bone nor spavin, as there is no inflammation in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without after trying one bottle. One who over-heated and driven horse, for colic and sore shins, has never failed. It is sold as the sure cure, just as this Horse Liniment, to be sold by all druggists. Office, Cor. South and Third Streets, New York.

McClellan's Friends.

Every rebel newspaper in the South, every Tory newspaper in England, every Imperial newspaper in France, every paper in the world, are all united in their praise of McClellan.

Now, how is it that Rebels, Tories, Imperialists and Copperheads are in such extraordinary accord on this point? What is there that unites them all in such a longing that McClellan should displace Abraham Lincoln?

Do rebels favor him because they want strength and glory of our country? Do they favor him because they want the Confederacy wiped out and the Union restored? Do the privileged classes of England favor him because they want the Democratic institutions to be secured and strengthened? Do the supporters of the French Emperor favor him because they imagine that the success of "the Model Republic" will commend the Imperial system and perpetuate its dynasty? These are questions that no supporter of McClellan dare undertake to answer. To answer yes to them, would be ridiculous. To say anything else, would be to confess that the election of McClellan promises ill, and not good, to the country.

Political.

This is Stephen A. Douglas's estimate of Abraham Lincoln: "He is a fearless, honest man, and the country will be safe in his hands."

This is what Mr. Douglas said in the General Standman, at Detroit, in the autumn of 1860, just before Mr. Lincoln was elected.

The Atlas and Argus (N. Y.) is much more honest in verse than in prose. In a recent "ode" to McClellan it says: "For we all go to the bow!"

Two very prominent Copperhead characters are here very candidly avowed.

Let every man go to the front!" says Jeff Davis.

Let every man go to the rear!" says Gen. McClellan.

"How fortunate for us," says the Richmond Whig, "that he (McClellan) was chosen chief of the Yankee army." That was when the war was a failure. Since the rebel good fortune in the command of our forces has ceased, the tide has turned: "The World says: 'Correspondents cannot be too careful in addressing their letters to the World,' if they have any regard for a loyal reputation."

A great deception is practiced upon the soldiers by the circulation of Copperhead electoral tickets labeled "Union Soldier's Vote." Friends of the soldier should see to the prevention and counteraction of this fraudulent mischief.

It does not pay to address a McClellan meeting. While Governor Parker, of New Jersey, was addressing one in New York, the glass evening he had his pocket picked of his watch. The only persons near him, at the time were the officers of the meeting.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1 per square—each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to steady advertisers, and on long advertisements. A space equal to twenty lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

List of Jurors.

For November Term, Commencing and Closing Monday, Oct. 27, 1864.

GRAND JURORS.

Patterson tp—John R. Hoops, (foreman).
Hanover tp—Benoni Anderson, Robt. Brijely, John Reed, (of Isaac).
Gibbepa tp—John Bradshaw.
Hopewell tp—Michael Berry.
Economy tp—John Cummins.
Ohio tp—Daniel Clouse.
Borough tp—Angus Dunt.
Fallowen boro—Elijah Evans, James H. Morlan.
Big Beaver tp—James D. Fombelle.
Ridgton tp—Thos. Gormley.
Darlington tp—George Greer.
Rochester boro—Wm. Kouitz, Samuel Moore, Wm. Miller.
Pulaski tp—John Kettlewood.
Greene tp—James Latham, Mfo Thompson.
New Brighton boro—Philip Martindale.
Marion tp—Hugh C. Phillips.
Moon tp—G. W. Shrodes.
North Sewickley tp—James K Thompson.

PETIT JURORS.

Franklin tp—Engelhart Autenreicht.
James Baxter, John M Caskey.
Robt. Harbison tp—Milton A. Anderson.
Marion tp—Philip Bimber.
Freedom boro—Chas. H. Bente.
Independence tp—Benj. Butler, John Baker.
Greene tp—Levi Barnes, Andrew Swaney.
Darlington tp—Peter Crowl, Jas Young.
New Sewickley tp—Wm. Gable, Arthur Frampton, Jas. Parks, T. F. Robinson.
Hookstown boro—Jos. Cain.
Borough tp—S. H. Darragh, G. W. Hamilton, Jackson Edwards, E. M. Thomas.
Chippewa tp—Robert Dunlap, Sr.
Ohio tp—Alex. Herringer, John Minsinger.
Industry tp—Jos. Ewing.
New Brighton boro—Jno Hodgkinson.
Patterson Mitchell, Milton Townsend.
Hopewell tp—Zachariah Hall.
Raccoon tp—John Jack.
South Beaver tp—P. D. Lambright.
Harbison M. Millin.
Harmony tp—Jonathan Lee.
Frankfort boro—G. W. Morrison.
Pulaski tp—Hugh M. Guire.
Economy tp—Geo. Neely.
Rochester boro—George O'Leary.

which are daily working in the public mind in favor of Gubonot McClellan. While the copper heads thus energetically engaged, the intelligent voter finds something suggestive in the fact that the electoral ticket for Mr. Lincoln is headed by Edward Everett, in Massachusetts, Daniel S. Dickinson in New York, Thomas Cunningham, in Pennsylvania, and David Bell, in Ohio—all respectable names, and all of them men who opposed Mr. Lincoln in 1860. The nomination of these men was spontaneous and it springs from the people and not from the politicians, and it shows the class of citizens, and it shows the men whom they represent are a body upon the side of the country and against McClellan. The fact that they are so is one of the heart-cheering signs of the times.

Alexander Long, the Copperhead Congressman who advocated disunion, writes from Cincinnati: "There is no enthusiasm in the Democracy. The election is almost done. Many of our men captured in the morning made their escape and are in default. What else, when for years past Mr. Long and his friends have been preaching nothing but defeat and surrender? What else, after they have attempted to sell their party and the country?"

The New York McClellanites having declared that the price of four and provisions will go up if Lincoln is elected, a respectable florist dealer offered to sell 1,000 lbs extra State flour at any time within the next four years for \$7.75 per barrel if Lincoln is elected. None of the McClellanites accepted the offer.

The Copperheads say that McClellan has great self-control. Yes, we never heard of him losing his temper but once, and that was when Col. Metcalf, of Kentucky, told him that his friend Jefferson Davis was not a gentleman. That put him in a great rage.

At a McClellan meeting in Cincinnati one of the bananoes presented McClellan and Jeff Davis shaking hands, representing all the arts of statesmanship.

The Copperhead papers are all ways prating of Lincoln's hirelings, but their candidate still persists in holding the position of one of Lincoln's hirelings at a large salary.

A man in Chicago, who had acquired the bad habit of taking drinks and was paying for them, was regularly shot dead by a bar-tender, in the account.

A buttneck asked a soldier if he was for McClellan. "McClellan, the devil," replied the soldier. "No, I ain't," wrote the same direction I should