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Letters and communications, by mail shall have prompt attention.

THE DISUNIONIST'S FATE.

BY F. SANDERS PLATT.

This vision is fearful,
And dread its control,
As rustles the tramp of
The slain o'er thy soul!

The Loss of a Wife.

No man but one who has been called
upon to mourn the loss of a beloved
companion can appreciate the beauty
and truthfulness of the following
article, which we copy from an ex-

Halleck's Body-Guard.

An officer expressed the wish to Mr. Stanton
to be appointed to command the body-
guard of some General. The Secretary
replied: "Sir, General Halleck
was the only body-guard he
ever had was a terrible puppy."

BEAVER ARGUS

OUR ELECTION.

Never was a great and patriotic
party doomed to bear up against such
a combination of adverse influences as
unions with which the Republicans and
Union War Democrats struggled in
our contest of yesterday. They were
compelled to meet at the polls

Signers of the Declaration.

One of the most remarkable circum-
stances attending the fortune of the
signers of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence was the tranquillity in
which their lives were passed, and
the late period to which they were
protracted. Most of them lived to a
good old age crowned with civil hon-
ors bestowed by the gratitude of the
people, and some of them perished
by the mere decay of the powers of
nature.

What is the Hardest Mode to Die?

To be shot dead is one of the easi-
est modes of terminating life; yet,
rapid as it is, the body has leisure to
feel and reflect. On the first attempt
by one of the frantic adherents of
Spain to assassinate William, Prince
of Orange, who took the lead in the
revolt of the Netherlands, the ball
passed through the bones of the face and
brought him to the ground. In the
instant that preceded stupefaction, he
was able to frame the notion, that the
ceiling of the room had fallen and
crushed him.

The Seven Negro Regiments.

The announcement coming from
Washington that seven regiments of
slaves, drilled by white officers, had
arrived to garrison the coast towns
and fortifications of North Carolina
during the sickly season, ought to
open the eyes of those who are in a
chronic dread lest we should do some-
thing to offend our dear brethren of
the South. It is all right for full
blown and restless rebels, who, far
too early reason have destroyed the
Union and desolated this fair country,
to employ slaves to do all their work
in the intemperate way they have brought
about, but for loyalists to endeavor to
punish traitors, and deprive them of
their "sinews of war," is the cruel
and inhuman device of "abolitionists."
It is just by such false and markish
sentimentalism that the North has
become the laughing stock not only
of Europe, but of its own bitterest
enemies—the foes of its own house-
hold. It is thus that rebellion has
become actually more profitable than
loyalty, and that those who make
every sacrifice to fight our battles be-
come sickened and disheartened when
they perceive such "distinguished
consideration" shown for those who
have perpetrated crimes enough to
have merited death by the stake. If
simple anti-slavery men have of late
become open and avowed abolitionists,
the rebels have to thank themselves
for they are daily indoctrinating us
into that once obnoxious creed.

Old Anti-Slavery

There is not a man who
wishes more ardently
to see a plan adopted
of slavery. [Geo. W.
April 12, 1786.

Brownlow in the Shade.

W. G. Grier, a Kentucky Unionist
and member of the State Senate, after
suffering various indignities and hav-
ing his store and dwelling burned by
Morgan's guerrillas, says:
"I will purchase a Ballard Rifle and
return to the vicinity of my family,
hide in the woods and caves, and pick
off every 'butternut' I see, until I
can get my family away to some place
of security, and then—and then I will
not make peace with them. Why is
all this persecution of me? It is be-
cause I condemned this wicked rebel-
lion, urged a vigorous prosecution of
this war, and in my place in the Sen-
ate of Kentucky opposed this tempo-
rary policy of my own? For this I
am turned out and hunted out of
Kentucky. I am now unequivocally
for confiscation, subjugation, exter-
mination and hell and damnation.

LIES ABOUT LABOR.

The most common and at the same
time, the weakest argument against
the Abolition of Slavery, is that "ne-
groes will fill the North, reduce the
price of labor, and impoverish the
country." Of course, the supposition
of this is, that no Irishman will then
be able to secure a day's work at any
price. We might say something, and
that, too, with a just severity, of the
wickedness of this attempt, in a re-
publican country to array class against
class, and to intensify existing prej-
udices which open into disorder and
social distress. The public
speaker who resorts to such vulgar
appeals, not only damages his audience
and is a demagogue who invents in-
juries and stimulates absurd and cow-
ardly apprehensions. He seeks by
untimely suggestions to make sure
the ill which he foretells; and leads
the ill-willed men to suspect that he is
amorous of the very mischief which
he hypocritically deprecates.

Gov. CURTIS'S COUSINERMAN.

When the great excitement in Penn-
sylvania in the apprehended invasion
by the rebels, everybody shouldered
arms and was ready to rush into the
battle-field. When the enthusiasm
was at its height, Gen. McClellan had
driven the enemy off, and Gov. Curtis
recalled the troops. A young man
who was deeply imbued with the
spirit of patriotism and religion was
describing his own feelings during
this period. He was slow in coming
to his decision; he said, "I sought the
direction of Heaven, and I heard a
voice saying unto me, 'Go,' and I was
upon the point of going, when Gov. Cur-
tin countermanded the order."

Heartrending Scenes.

Who shall describe, with "thoughts
that breathe and words that burn," in
language that shall compress a volume
into a sentence, a sentence into a
word, the agony of mind and body,
which is the hourly doom of the hun-
dreds in our hospitals? Aged men
and tender boys suffer alike. One
youth, the very picture of manhood's
building beauty, has lost a foot or a
leg, and limps upon his crutch. An-
other, with bandaged breast and brow
remembers the fatal bravery which
inspired him on the battle-field, and
weeps involuntarily, as he never kept
before, at the sweet thought of home
and mother. One touching incident
we here of—one that will draw tears
to every eye, and thrill each bosom
with a pang. Several charitable ladies
lately visited one of the military hos-
pitals. Every refreshment that could
be furnished they supplied. Ice-cream
was handed round, and the poor in-
vales eagerly partook of it. In one
corner of the room, however, the
spoon and saucer had not been touch-
ed. On the bed, by the little table
containing them, lay a young boy; his
features pale, his eyelids drooping. A
lady gently fanning his forehead,
softly whispered, "the poor fellow is
asleep, we must not disturb him."

Two friends meeting, one re-

marked, "I have just met a man who
told me I looked like you."
"Tell me who it was, that I may
knock him down," replied the other.
"Don't trouble yourself," said he,
"I did that myself immediately."

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tion to regular rates.
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and other notices of a public nature, free.

Claims of Deceased Soldiers.

Adjutant General Thomas has issued
a circular which will be of much
interest to the friends of deceased sol-
diers. It is as follows:
Numerous applications are address-
ed to this office relative to the claims
of deceased officers and soldiers.
Fraudulent claims have been facili-
tated by the information obtained and
procured from the public offices and
to guard against such impostures
and secure the rights of discharged
soldiers, or heirs of deceased soldiers,
no information as to the discharge or
death of deceased officers and soldiers
will be furnished except to those who
shall show themselves entitled to it.
Hence, in applications for informa-
tion, where it can be used as a basis
of claim, against the Government, the
following conditions must be complied
with:
1. The identity of the soldier must
be proved.
2. Their representatives must
show they are such. In those cases
the proof may be by affidavits from
credible and disinterested persons,
certified to be such by the acting Jus-
tice or Notary, whose official charac-
ter should also be made to appear.
3. Where an agent acts he must
produce his authority in each individ-
ual case, coupled with proof of that
of the party who empowers him, in
the manner above indicated.
4. When the object is to obtain pay
or allowance, the application must be
made to the officer of the Govern-
ment under whose direction payment
would be made. When this officer
is satisfied of the right of the claimant,
he will call on the Adjutant General
for any information necessary to per-
fect the claim which, if found on the
records, will be furnished him, but
not to the party concerned. Where the
affidavit or other evidence proceeds
from a foreign country, the official
character of the magistrate or acting
officer before who they are taken
must be verified by a Minister or Con-
sul of the United States, resident in
the country where such testimony or-
iginates, the verification to be in all
cases under the hand and official seal
of such Minister or Consul.
5. Applications for certificates under
the seal of the War Department,
to be used in foreign countries, will
only be entertained when coming from
the highest representatives of the
country through the Department of
State. All the facts connected with
the subject of inquiry should be com-
municated, particularly full name,
rank, regiment, and company of the
soldier, when and where he was last
heard from, and the names of the last
two friends meeting, one re-
marked, "I have just met a man who
told me I looked like you."
"Tell me who it was, that I may
knock him down," replied the other.
"Don't trouble yourself," said he,
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