

BEAVER ARGUS

BEAVER, PENNA. Wednesday, Dec. 24th, 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, Editor

TO OUR PATRONS.

We make an earnest appeal to those of our subscribers who are in arrears for their paper, to come and pay up. Now is the time. By so doing you can save Fifty Cents, as after the 1st of January we will charge all who have paid us nothing yet, Two Dollars.

After the 1st of January, 1863, we will also raise the price of advertising. We are compelled to do this on account of the advance in paper. Paper that we paid \$5.00 for last summer now costs us nearly \$8.00. Our advertising rates will be as follows:

1 square, first insertion, \$9 75. Each subsequent insertion, 0 25. Administrator and Extra Notices, 2 00. The Star will adopt the above rates of advertising, being compelled to do so from the same cause that we are. Almost all other papers in the country have increased the price of their subscription and advertising.

There will be no paper issued from this office next week. Writers, like other people, want a little recreation and enjoyment. Our next issue will be on Jan. 7th.

The Post-Office will be open on Christmas from 11 in the morning, and from 3 to 4 in the afternoon.

We are directed by the U. S. Collector of this District to say, that as the Government will not receive anything but its own funds, tax-payers will have to govern themselves accordingly. Since the publication of his notice to tax-payers, in this paper, the Bankers have given notice that they will not receive on deposit, Bank Notes, and pay in "green-backs."

We publish a card in our issue of this week from John A. Frazier, Esq., relative to a petition for the pardon of Sheets, to which we call attention. We have known Mr. Frazier for a long time, and can vouch for the truth and honesty of every word he says. Having committed an error unwarily, he at once rectified it;—no man could do more.

The colored children of Bridge-water have been expelled from the same that it was done on account of their complexion. We enquire by what law, and by what right, it is done? Are the colored children of the North to be prevented from learning to read and write, as in the South? We think they have no legal right to expel them unless they provide for them a separate school.

Col. M. S. Quay.

We learn that Col. Quay, of the 13th Reg. P. V., some time since tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, which was accepted—yet being on the ground, volunteered and acted as aid to Gen. Tyler, at the battle of Fredericksburg, where he behaved with great gallantry, and showed himself to be a brave and valiant officer. We might here add, that we learn from the best authority, that Col. Quay's resignation is universally regretted by his regiment. All his men were greatly attached to him. We are, however, glad that the Colonel has resigned his position, for we know personally that he is physically unfit for military service, however much he might desire to serve his country in the field.

A New Scheme for Ending the Rebellion.

We see it stated that a large and influential class of politicians have united in urging upon the President, the appointment of Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, as Military Governor of Florida, with authority to enlist 20,000 armed emigrants, with their families. The scheme is a good one, and if persevered in will soon deliver Florida from the hands of the rebels. It is also supposed that the mission of Gen. Banks, to Texas, is for the same purpose. Texas will make five very good-sized States, and it was provided in the terms of Annexation that it should be so divided. With the operations of Butler in Louisiana, Banks in Texas, Curtis in Arkansas, and Thayer in Florida, we may soon hail the admission of seven or eight states, devoted to the interests of Freedom; to which may also be added the new State of Western Virginia, and Missouri soon to be freed from the curse of human slavery.

Truly the signs of the times indicate a general amelioration of the condition of the African race, and the gradual elevation of those States of the Union which have been brought low by the Slaveholders' power to a level with those more favored portions of our country, where Freedom reigns triumphant.

English Neutrality and Intervention.

No man who is acquainted with the history of the causes of this rebellion, can doubt for a moment, that the evil spirits of the South were encouraged in the course they pursued at the commencement, by the hopes they had of the British government interfering in their behalf. Intelligent men in the South, as well as anywhere else, knew from the history of England's cold and selfish policy, her injustice to other nations, as well as to parts of her own Empire, that there was at least a strong probability of taking part with those who could contribute most to the aggrandizement of England. The South, British Statesmen believed, could and would do more to promote the great interests of England than the North. They would be wholly dependent upon them for support, would in fact become a Province of the British Empire, and, England having her completely and entirely under her control, could command the greatest cotton, tobacco and sugar growing country in the world. But there were other and great, and perhaps the grimmest, objects which would govern England in the course that it was hoped she would adopt. Her pride, as mistress of the world, by land and sea, had been humbled by her colonies in the war of Independence. Three millions of people, without a Government almost without a navy, without an army, with out arms, poor, and scattered over a large extent of country, but determined to be free from the cruelties and oppression of the mother country, as it was called, had humbled her in the dust. British power, to her great mortification and everlasting disgrace had been compelled to yield to the dismemberment of her Empire and acknowledge our Independence of the British crown. But although she acknowledged our independence, she continued for years to manifest her bitter and malignant feelings towards this country by various acts of a hostile character. Our infant, but rapidly growing, commerce was interfered with upon the high seas; our seamen, under the protection of the flag of our country, were boldly impressed by British vessels or war by direct authority of the government, and the right of search proclaimed by them as their right. Their aggression upon our commerce and their injustice became so intolerable that we were compelled to declare war against her, and before the close of the late war we proved that, although weak, we were able not only to assert our rights, but successfully to defend and maintain them. British power and her long boasted superiority upon the seas, were again humbled. Since that time, although she was apparently high and going with us in the civilization and Christianity of the people of the North, her friendship was hollow and deceitful, and pretentious mockery. Has she not from time to time, by her press and by her emissaries, amongst us, been endeavoring tooment dissensions amongst our people? In the North she has proclaimed her abhorrence of the institution of slavery, and endeavored to prove that the national government was answerable for the sin of supporting it. In the South she endeavored to prove to the people that they were oppressed by the North, and stripped of their rights as members of the Union, thus arraying one great section of our great and glorious Union against the other. When South Carolina passed her act of secession, and the others followed in quick succession, it appeared to create but little surprise in England. The government and the aristocratic classes, had been long looking for the fruits of the unceasing effort to produce a division, and by that means destroy a government which they feared.

We find them constantly, through their mercenary press, fanning the flames of civil discord. At the very time they appeared to be neutral or pretended they were neutral, they were giving all the encouragement they could, consistently with their apparent position, to Southern conspirators, and at the same time offering their expressions of unity to our government and people, and sympathizing with us in our affections. This, as we will show, was not sincere or honest.—England never sincerely sympathized with any other nation in their troubles, unless their own interests or power was affected thereby.

We are greatly in error if we imagine that the people of Great Britain are free. The reverse is the fact. For centuries a portion of what was called the People, contended against the Crown, for the purpose of stripping it of its despotic power, and of limiting the prerogatives claimed by their Monarchs; but it was the nobles against the Crown for the purpose of increasing their own power and wealth. It

was not, as history fully shows, a contest for the liberties of the people.

The people are oppressed and crushed to earth. Instead of kingly despotism they groan under the iron heels of a proud and haughty aristocracy. The Government, which is exclusively in the hands of its aristocratic nobles, has no sympathy with the "common herd," and so far, as they may, by their labor, enable them to roll in splendid magnificence. Can a government, constituted as the British government, having no feeling for their own people, have any sincere friendship for other nations? We answer, no! Her past history shows this conclusively; and we will hereafter prove that in her present course to the United States, she has behaved with gross injustice and unmitigated meanness.

Halleck and Stanton.

The late disastrous repulse of the "Army of the Potomac," near Fredericksburg, under Gen. Burnside, has afforded another opportunity to semi-secessionists and Southern Sympathizers, to raise a great howl over the heads of Gen Halleck and Secretary Stanton.

We observe that the World, the Post, and other leading Democratic Journals call loudly on the President for the removal of these two public functionaries.—In doing this they are but exhibiting the natural judgment of men, for these *Locofoco* editors having judged Messrs. Stanton and Halleck by the tests applied to other members of their party, have come to the conclusion that these two are culpable.—Their reasoning, stated in a syllogistic form, according to the rules of logic, would run somewhat in this manner:

All Democrats are naturally inimical to the Government; Messrs. Stanton and Halleck are Democrats; Therefore they, &c., &c.

It is plain as daylight that the Post, World, and other papers of that stripe, are striking at these two from their previous knowledge, that they can never hit a genuine *Locofoco* animal.

We clip the following from the copy-press of the N. Y. Herald: Colonel Quay, late of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania regiment, whose resignation was accepted a few days since on account of ill health, acted as volunteer aid, and departed himself with most commendable bravery. Colonel Quay was formerly private secretary of

A CARD.

As it is believed by some of my friends that my name is attached to a petition for the pardon of Eli P. Sheets, I desire to correct that impression by the following statement: A petition was presented for signers in my office. I was busily engaged at the time, and while I listened to the pleadings for a respite, or stay of execution, for at least some days, I entirely lost sight of anything like pardon; at the same time a feeling of commiseration having overcome my better judgment, I signed the petition. A woman's reflection, however, discovered to me the error. I related the circumstance to my friend R. A. Cochran, showed him the blunder and told him I would correct it—and at once pursued the thing until I had my name erased. In the meantime, having heard that some of my neighbors had expressed a willingness to sign it, I immediately hastened to them and used my influence to prevent them from committing a like error. They, however, had determined not to do so. I then addressed a letter to Governor Curtin, requesting his Excellency to examine the list of names to that petition, and not including my name therein, to give me a letter to that effect. These, then, are the simple facts, and I flatter myself that no person who is acquainted with me, and especially in my own immediate neighborhood, where my sentiments in regard to the murder, trial, &c., are so well known, can or will, for a single moment, think or believe that I could wish or consent so dangerous a character turned loose on the community.

Dec 24th, '62. JOHN A. FRAZIER.

Casualties in Co, 134th Reg P. V., on Saturday, Dec. 13, '62.

FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 13, 1862. Killed: Lieut. Hugh Barnum, Jos. A. Davidson, Albert Feezel, (supposed), Robert Miller, (supposed) Jos. D. Williams, (supposed). Wounded: Capt. John Hague, seriously; Sergt. Isaac Murrick, Joseph M. Miller, A. M. Cunningham, Jos. M. Boyd, Richard R. Brown, Reed A. Davidson, Johnston Dequamin, John Ellison, James A. Lusk, George W. Leslie, Saml. McKim, A. G. McGinnis, Wm. Mitchell, Wm. B. Miller, Hiram Wittenberger, Walter A. Young. Lieut. Mountain of Co. I, and Capt. Vera and Lieut. Anderson of Co. F, are unhurt. A list of casualties in the latter company will be forwarded as soon as it can accurately be prepared. Harton, Seages and Carson are unhurt. The regiment took into action about 559 men, only 225 of whom answered at next roll-call. They all fell in the space of fifteen minutes, in a desperate but disastrous charge with the bayonet upon the rebel works.

M. S. QUAY.

A Richmond paper of last week admits that the Confederate loss in the late battle was 8,500.

Letter from the 10th Reserve

ON BATTLE FIELD, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862. Mr. Editor: I take the present opportunity of addressing you a few lines in regard to the operations of the army on the Rappahannock. I know the friends of our noble boys from Beaver county, especially the two companies in the 10th Reserve, will be glad to hear something from them. They entered the field first, first supporting the engineers in swinging the pontoons over the river, then crossed over to rebel ground, were marched to the front on Saturday morning, in the evening of the same day encountered the enemy at the outposts near their batteries, on the railroad. They held the ground until relieved by fresh troops—firing sixty rounds, many firing as high as 75 rounds.—Noble boys! they stood shoulder to shoulder for the Union, until one-half their number fell. If our army was composed of such men as the Reserve Corps, rebellion would cease instantaneously. Many of them will leave their bodies on the plains of the Old Dominion, but may the passage by tread gently over the resting place of so noble a band. O, the horrors of so wicked a rebellion! May the time soon come when peace will be restored on a firm basis, so that our brave and patriotic soldiers may return to their homes.

To detail facts concerning deeds of valor would be needless, but suffice it to say that our Beaver company—Capt. Adams—commanded by Lieut. Joseph Reed, went into the fight with 23 men and came out 19 shot. They were the bravest of the brave. They cannot describe the bravery of Co. F, which the late Col. K, formerly commanded by the lamented Saml. Miller. They went in 25 strong and came out 16 missing. Co. A went in 45 strong and returned with 12 men, all the others being killed, wounded and missing.

Talk of Chivalry, Mr. Editor. Such deeds of valor cannot be surpassed on any battle-field. The enemy was entrenched and under cover. We fired the foe against grape and canister, and their sharpshooters. But we held the ground when nearly all our officers were killed. Our Brigade General, Jackson, commanding the 3d Brigade of the Pa. Reserves, was killed. The Adjutant General also fell, as did the Adjutant of the General. Many company officers were killed, but still the boys fought on until dark closed in.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing of Co. F and K, COMPANY F. Killed—Christian Holland, Henry Gull, John Edgar. Wounded—John Purvis, Wm. Swager, Clark M. Connell, Edward Neville, Gasper Gull, Saml. Hamilton, Alexander Dawson, Wm. Kettlewood, Daniel Barto, George Lohmer, Henry Pfeifer.

Missing—Ira Neville, J. L. Wilson, John Wilson, Jas. M. Gaudy, H. Reno. For Adjourned Court, January 19th, '63. Brought to township: Daniel Reininger, Suerates Johnston, Wm. H. McKenzie, Brigadier: James Porter. Brighton: Ritchey, Eakin, Jonathan McKenzie. Big Beaver: Wm. Beatty, James Scott.

Freedom Borough: J. Betz. Hockstown: T. Blackmore. Hanover tp: Wm. Carothers, David Dunn. Economy: Simon Cotton, Wm. C. Dunn. Industry tp: George Engle. New Sewickly: Wm. Frampton, George Tests. Franklin tp: Simon Fisher, Wm. Pence, John C. Nelson. New Brighton: George W. Fulton, Samuel Kelly. West Sewickly tp: Samuel C. Galloway, John Franz, James Marshall. Raceoon tp: Jacob Frank. Hopewell: Jacob Hook, Wm. Johnston.

Ohio tp: John Johnston. South Beaver: James Lyon, James M. Geelan. Rochester borough: John M. Koun, Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, John Wilson, Marion tp: Sampson M. Daniel, Chippewa tp: David M. Leary. Greene tp: Adam Poe, John Vanoe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Henderson's bill in aid of emancipating the slaves of Missouri, provides for compensation to that State upon the passage of a law emancipating all the slaves therein, to the amount of \$25,000,000. It further provides that if the law of emancipation should emanate all slaves on or before July 1st, 1863, the President shall have the whole amount of bonds prepared and delivered by the passage of the act. If it should provide for the termination of slavery at a later date, the bonds shall be delivered in four equal instalments, dated from the passage of the act to the time when slavery shall cease. The faith of the United States is pledged to the fulfillment of this agreement and Missouri is required to refund the money received if she should ever introduce the institution of slavery within her borders.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sore legs, sore breasts, ulcers, abscesses, cancers, and wounds of whatever character, gradually yield to a course of these medicines. All sores are cured, the safety-valves of the constitution, and should be slowly healed by the ointment with the aid of the pills. Sold everywhere.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, '62.

Editor Angus:—Since my last to you, quite an excitement has been raised here by the publication of an address by Wm. B. Reed, Chinese Minister under the late James Buchanan, morally and politically deceased. Reed is a man of considerable mind, prostituted however to the base purpose of treason. He is cold, calculating and selfish in the extreme, inheriting a taint of disloyalty from his ancestors. His own loyalty is no longer a question. Wm. B. Reed has written his own indictment, and has pleaded guilty thereto. That was excitement No. 1.

The second was produced by that moral law-abiding party, which is led by Vallandigham and Hughes.—This pure party foreseeing that if they permitted the people (for whom they affect so much love,) to rule their own city in their own way, by their own legally chosen representatives, the chance for *locofoco* plunder would be greatly lessened. This coalition of affairs was to be tolerated by the law-abiding party which can govern the country. They therefore deliberately expelled a member of council. There was an oath in the way, but no matter what the interest of the law-abiding party required an effort.

Philip's I think, described some willing witnesses somewhat as follows:—No nice distinction your true Italian knave, that hit to fill into Hell's gate. The matter was brought before the county, a peremptory mandamus was issued, commanding the sheriffs to restore the expelled member. This cooled the excitement a little. I have recently learned, however, that there is to be some new dodge applied, by which the law-abiding party will deny the county.

The Bulletin of last night raised excitement No. 3, by openly and plainly charging that a conspiracy exists to drive the President from his office. This seemed to many too ministerial for belief. People in their simplicity and honesty of heart soon forgot that such conspiracies have often been formed. They forget that a conspiracy was fully formed to murder President Lincoln in February 1861. An attempt was made to assassinate the President for the purpose of driving Gov. Curtin, that man who would have been committed. Even after the President left Harrisburg, the attempt, as reported, tried to be made by Baltimore, by one of the conspirators, but the arrangement of Gov. Curtin frustrated the scheme.

The villain, whom the attempt was made to inform Lincoln's death, was then in a very responsible position. He thought prudent to leave for a while, and passed through your country, and after sometime, being again through it. He has now no public position that I am aware of. When you hear men prate of "the Constitution as it is," the Union as it is, to murder a President, the Union is to be destroyed, it is to be known, if that is the programme, some simple and honest people might think a very small price would be high for such a Union.

Today excitement No. 4, exists extensively. Seaward has resigned, says some. The whole cabinet has resigned, say others. Burnside has resigned, too, it is said. Without being able to trace any of all these rumors to any reliable source, I must close for the night, hoping when next we meet, our beloved country will be at peace; that Union, our fathers loved, will be in full force and vigor; that men of all parties will heartily unite in sustaining and supporting the best government on earth.

A CITIZEN. A member of the 2nd Virginia Regiment, writing from Beverly, Va., to the Pittsburgh Dispatch, says:—The President's Message is well received in the army. I have heard but one man finding fault with it, and I inquired into the difficulty. "Ah," said he, "it's all about the 'nigger'." I asked him whether the President told the truth when he said, "if there never had been slaves in this country, there never would have been a rebellion." "I have no doubt of it," said he. "Well, what subject should the President devote the most attention to? Paris, revenue, internal trade, improvement of rivers and harbors, the distribution of the proceeds of public lands, for the great object that now concerns the country is 'don't care'." "I don't care," said he, "to talk too much about the nigger." I suppose you have seen Genl. Milroy's order suppressing the circulation of treasonable newspapers, and designating the "Whigging Press." I have not heard a dissenting voice among soldiers, and many inquiries are made as to why the Pittsburgh Post, Cincinnati Enquirer, Boston Pilot, and other kindred sheets are not suppressed. These papers are being circulated in the army by some designing parties, and every mail is burdened with private letters from a "dear uncle," or a "dear cousin," or a "dear friend," to brave men in the army, trading the President and the policy of the Administration. Is there no remedy?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 15th, says the rebel loss at the Fredericksburg battle was 2,500. Eleven hundred wounded arrived there on Monday night. They lost Gen. Greig, and 3000 many field officers. The 13th South Carolina regiment was nearly annihilated. The Richmond Dispatch of the same date, contains a dispatch from Goldsboro, stating that 4,000 rebels fought the abolitionists on the day previous, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., but after driving the abolitionists back once, Gen. Egan was compelled to retire, leaving the vandals occupying the town. There is no report of the losses given. The town was greatly injured by the Union bombardment.

Revenues of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1862. Lands, 6280 61. Auction Commissions, 16,500 40. Auction Duties, 23,717 50. Bank Dividends, 183,610 33. Tax on Corporation Stock, 423,405 74. Tax on Real and Personal Estate, including a mill Tax, 1,762,049 58. Tavern Licenses, 225,146 30. Retailers' do, 27,285 80. Pellers' do, 1,317 61. Brokers' do, 7,587 83. Theater, Circus and Menagerie Licenses, 5,373 61. Distillery and Brewery Licenses, 10,879 97. Billiard room, Bowling saloon and Ten-pin Licenses, 3,722 17. Eating house, Beer house and Rest, 18,431 16. Patent medicine licenses, 1,511 35. Pamphlet Taxes, 274 37. Militia tax, 20,406 24. Millers tax, 1,663 24. Foreign insurance agencies, 38,328 22. Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c., 21,070 25. Tax on certain offices, 42,207 47. Collateral inheritance tax, 181,301 61. Canal tolls, 6,866 67. Sale of Public Property, 1,028 17. Tax on enrolment of laws, 4,553 30. Premium on Charters, 23,500 01. Military Bunk of May 15, 1861, 23,500 19. Interest on loans, 9,016 94. Premiums on bonds, 3,000 00. Tax on real and personal estate, 1,762,049 58. Banking interest on public deposits, 14,778 27. Escheats, 2,507 44. Free banking system, 2,507 44. Tax on Co. bond \$8.5 redeemed, 8,500 00. Accrued interest, 20,000 00. Returned cash military, 26,000 00. Unpaid military, 66,000 00. Tax on public offices, 2,678 50. Tax on brokers private bankers, 15,884 13. The unknown cases of conscience, 1,285 59. \$8,211,747 63.

Expenses of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, For the Year Ending Nov. 30, 1862. Expense of Government, 4,838 00. Military expenses, ordinary, 1,015 25. War with Mexico, 29 00. Military expenses, as per Act of April 22, 1862, 2,200 00. Act April 11, 1862, 1,247 25. Act April 11, 1862, 200 00. Act April 11, 1862, 200 00. Pension and gratuity, 6,500 00. Do. granted by Act of April 22, 1862, 2,000 00. Charitable institutions, 123,000 00. Farmers' High School of Pottsville, 21,200 00. Normal State Normal School, 50,000 00. Phil. School of Design, for women, 22,714 41. Common schools, 1,000,000 00. Commissioners of the sinking fund, 47,881 31. Military loan per act April 11, 1862, 10,000 00. Interest on loans, 2,200 00. Guaranteed interests, 100 00. Domestic creditors, 100 00. Damages on public works and claims, 1,871 42. Special commissions, 2,507 44. Public buildings and grounds, 6,500 00. Penitentiaries, 77,576 50. Escheats, 2,507 44. Free banking system, 4,140 70. Amendments to the Constitution, per resolution of April 21, 62, 157 44. Abatement of State tax, 30,047 83. Mercantile appraisers, 740 07. Counsel fees and commissions, 4,322 08. U. S. Government direct tax, 17,845 25. Miscellaneous, 2,500 00. \$8,211,747 63.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The resignation of Secretary Seaward up to today had not been accepted. Various rumors as to additional tenders of resignations prevail. It is not probable that others will, if they have not already done so, resign. The President from embarrassment in reorganizing his Cabinet. The fact of "Ah," said he, "it's all about the 'nigger'." I asked him whether the President told the truth when he said, "if there never had been slaves in this country, there never would have been a rebellion." "I have no doubt of it," said he. "Well, what subject should the President devote the most attention to? Paris, revenue, internal trade, improvement of rivers and harbors, the distribution of the proceeds of public lands, for the great object that now concerns the country is 'don't care'." "I don't care," said he, "to talk too much about the nigger." I suppose you have seen Genl. Milroy's order suppressing the circulation of treasonable newspapers, and designating the "Whigging Press." I have not heard a dissenting voice among soldiers, and many inquiries are made as to why the Pittsburgh Post, Cincinnati Enquirer, Boston Pilot, and other kindred sheets are not suppressed. These papers are being circulated in the army by some designing parties, and every mail is burdened with private letters from a "dear uncle," or a "dear cousin," or a "dear friend," to brave men in the army, trading the President and the policy of the Administration. Is there no remedy?

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