BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, March 25th, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

Letters and communications, by mail shall have prompt attention.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. 1863.

The New-York Tribune, first issued in 1841, in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War for the Union, its circulation on this 6th of December, 1862, is as follows:

Daily	50,125
Semi-Weekly	17,250
Weekly	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Pre-eminently a journal of News and Literature, The Tribune has political convictions which are well characterized by the single word Republican. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by our American counterpart the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must be the signal overthrow of its abettors, and the final establishment of equal rights and equal laws through the whole extent of our country, whereof Liberty and Union, shall inseparable and inseparable" henceforth and forever.

The Tribune devotes attention to Agriculture, and to some extent in its columns to Education, Temperance, Associations, Inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material welfare of mankind; but for the pressing events of the day its columns are mainly occupied with the inauguration and success of the War for the Union, its special features being a correspondence from every camp and army and Report every important incident of that great struggle, which we trust to result in the effective triumph of the Government and Union, in the restoration of peace, and in the reinstatement of the whole country under the Constitution as it was and is, and as it must ever be, or cease to be at all.

Our columns are open to a fuller or more accurate discussion of the progress and character of this momentous conflict before the country than through the regular columns of any other newspaper. And we confidently solicit the cooperation of every friend of the National cause which we uphold as that of Liberty and Union, to aid us in extending our circulation.

TERMS.

The recent enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials compels us to increase the price of The Tribune. Our new terms are:

DAILY TRIBUNE:

Single Copy, one year	1 cents.
Mail Subscription, one year	$8.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE:	
Single Copy, one year	$3.
Five Copies, one year	$5.
Ten Copies, one year	$8.
Twenty Copies, one year	$15.

For larger numbers, *addressed to individual subscribers*, $1,50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club.

Twenty Copies, *to one address*, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. To clubs of fifty THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent.

To clubs of fifty THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent.

Address THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Subscribers who send money by Express, must prepay the Express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

The Tribune Almanac for 1863 will be ready about Christmas.

"Union Hotel,"

BEAVER, PENN'A.

ALEX. CLARK, Proprietor.

In addition to the conveniences of a first class Hotel, the Proprietor has fitted up in the basement a complete and satisfactory manner an

OYSTER SALOON,

where the best quality of Oysters may be obtained in their season, in any desired manner. Families can be furnished with Oysters, by the can or dozen. The table is furnished with the delicacies the PITTSBURG MARKET affords.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited. dec17

PEN-KNIVES, Scissors, Gum Hair Pins, Lead Pencils, Port Monnies, Needles, Tweezers, Pencil Sharpeners, Spool Cotton, Thread, Pins, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of

dec2. W. C. P. CUMMINS.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 39--No. 12. Beaver, Wednesday, March 25, 1863. Established 1818

Army Correspondence.

Camp near Newberne, N. C.

Dear Friends: I had the pleasure to receive your letter a few days ago. It came to hand soon after we returned from the expedition to Goldsboro'. I was glad to learn of your welfare and thank you for your good advice. If we err, it is not our friends' fault; for we have had "line upon line and precept upon precept." Your views and mine are the same upon the subject of Slavery. We have a first-rate chance to learn what it is, and to see the effect of the institution on the morals and politics of the people, and also how the industrial pursuits are affected by the system, and I am convinced that the worst you have heard of it is no exaggeration of the truth.—Our health is very good. John S. M'Cready is gone to the Hospital. I fear, if not discharged soon, he will not be long Sergeant. R. S. Crawford is also unwell. Will received a letter from Atchison. It conveyed the sorrowful news of Joseph's death. Excuse me for alluding to it; but I am as he was, and may fall. If such is the will of Providence, may my death be like his—fall doing my duty. For the last few years, at home, I met him every Sabbath at church and in Bible class. He studied his Bible lessons well, showing that he was interested in the study. I never saw any thing like a disposition to do or say a wicked act or word; therefore allow me to ask you to be resigned to the will of Him who directs and governs all things in the best manner and to the best end, for you can have a full assurance that he is better off. The cry of the oppressed, down-trodden and brutalized African, the cause of our country, spending her treasure and blood to rid herself of an institution that is a direct violation of each precept of the moral law, and the cause of the Church—for slavery stands directly opposed to the spread of the Gospel. All these demand the sacrifice of many lives and thousands are willingly and nobly making the sacrifice.

[illegible] granted [illegible] must fall by thousands [illegible]state of Robert W[illegible] Cookstown, Beaver [illegible] and die in Hospitals, so let [illegible] themselves the will of Providence.—[illegible] nested to slavery die with us. I have never felt like submitting to a compromise. Fight it out, is my motto. Still, none wishes more than I do that the rebellion was crushed, and the war over, and peace established on principles of true Democracy [illegible] all, not a part of, the people.

John Clark.

To Mr. & Mrs. Jno. Davidson.

February 24th, 1863.

Mr. Miller: Sir—Having seen a letter which you wrote to Andrew Reed in which you requested him to relate as near as he could the views of the army in general, with regard to the present war, and whether they are satisfied with the present administration or not and as you also wished others to do the same, I thought I would help on a little, as there are others, who, along with me, are going to give you small a portion of their minds on on this subject. It grieves us all very much to think that there are men in our state, and even in our own county, who sympathise with these accursed rebels, and who are ready to jump at any little dissatisfaction which may be expressed by some individuals in the army, and to herald it as a sure sign tha' our army is ready to desert the cause and give up the conflict which they have so far carried on nobly for the right and for the re-establishment of that noble form of government under which we, as a nation, have so long lived and flourished. There are some men, to be sure, who are dissatisfied with the war, with the Administration, with the army, and with every thing connected with them; but as a general thing you find that the men of truly noble principles, men of talent and of true *patriotism*, are among the number who are ready and determined to prosecute this war until there shall not be a rebel to raise his voice against this the most noble government that ever was set up on earth; and if we do not succeed in crushing this rebellion, it will be the fault of the rebels in the North, who are doing more against us than the foe who come out openly and take the field to fight us. Let them beware if they shall be the means of causing the rebels to gain their independence; for upon their own heads shall fall the punishment for the mischief they have created.—Let them look at the Southern papers and see what their opinion is with regard to these, their Northern lick-spittles! who are ready to do anything, no difference how dastardly, mean and contemptible, to serve these Southern lords and their God, Slavery. If you see any of these men you can tell them it is our opinion, and we have good grounds for saying it is the same of the army in general, that if the people in the North are only as determined to do their duty as the men who represent them in the field, this rebellion will yet be brought to a just and honorable termination. We think we are now coming to the point from which we should have started at the commencement of this war. Slavery was the cause of all this trouble, and until it is torn up root and branch, our troubles will only increase. We all concur in the belief that the President's Proclamation is just what the necessity of the times require, and that the war is a just one, and that we are determined to carry it on so long as God shall give us strength to do so, and shed our blood, if it is His will, in defense of what we deem to be the noblest principles that ever it was the lot of man to defend. And now hoping, that in the providence of God, the time may soon come when this rebellion will be crushed, and peace shall once more spread her wings over our beloved land, I draw these lines to a close.

Yours truly, for the Union now and forever, J. M. M'Connell.

A Voice from the Army.

Newport News, Va., Mar. 14, '63.

Editor Argus: At a meeting of the officers and privates of the 100th Reg. Pa. Vols., for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on questions now agitating the country, in reference to the war, Lieut. Col. M. M. Dawson was called to the Chair, and Captain J. H. Cline appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the President, and a Committee, previously appointed, consisting of Capt. S. Beatty, Chaplain R. A Brown, Capt. J. P. Blair, Corporal Horace B. Durant, (Co. A) Surgeon W. C. Shurlock, Lieut. J. Justice, and Private Wm. Taylor, (of Co. G) reported the following resolutions, which were first unanimously adopted by shouldering arms, and afterwards by acclamation, as fully expressing the sentiments of the regiment:

Whereas, A vast civil war is now convulsing our beloved country, involving the dearest interests of man, and imperilling our fortunes and our lives, a war for which we have cheerfully yielded up all the endearments of our homes; and, whereas, on the results of the present momentous struggle depend not only our liberties and future greatness as a nation, but also the triumph of Freedom and Equal Rights throughout the world, and the elevation of our race in the scale of being; and, whereas, the conflict has called forth every element, both North and South, hostile to a republican form of government, a wily and desperate foe in front, and mean, cowardly abettors of treason in the rear; therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That [illegible] ing evil influences have been brought to bear upon the army by political partizans to advance their own base designs, and give aid to the traitors at the South; also, that newspapers containing treasonable articles, denunciatory of the government and constituted authorities of the nation, and magnifying the reverses of our arms, have been circulated in the army for the purpose of discouraging us to such a degree that it was hoped we would submit to a dishonorable peace, yet we spurn with contempt any proposition of Northern Copperheads for compromise, which is not only regarded with merited scorn by the enemy themselves, as coming from such an ignoble source, but declared by them to be utterly impossible. We want no peace till the emblem of the nation shall again wave over every village and hamlet of the rebellious States.

2d. *Resolved*, That these men, by their opposition at first to an armed resistance of rebellion, and their predictions that the rebellion could never be subdued, as well as their subsequent acts assisting to verify their prediction—by their lack of sympathy with the successes, and their ill-disguised satisfaction over the reverses of our Union armies; by their denunciations of what they designate as tyrannical and arbitrary acts of the administration, and their silence regarding the despotism of our foes in arms and the rebel leaders; by their sympathy with rebels taken prisoners in acts of treason and rebellion, and their utter indifference to atrocious wrongs perpetrated on true citizens of the Union in the Southern States; by their declared hatred of loyal sections, and willingness to sacrifice them as the price of a reunion with the States in rebellion; by their discouragements of enlistments and threats of opposition to drafts and conscription—glaringly betray that propositions of peace and compromise from them are acts of sympathy with the rebellion and hostility to the government engaged in maintaining a war for its own existence; that by their public acts and resolutions they give aid and comfort to the enemy, and dishearten our army, by a show of division and distraction in the loyal States; in short, they are an integral part of the rebellion, by the law of nations traitors, and as such should suffer the traitor's doom.

3d. *Resolved*, That there is no other means now at our disposal for suppressing the rebellion and restoring peace than an active and determined prosecution of the war, until every vestige of treason and its accursed cause shall be effaced forever.

4th. *Resolved*, That we are as willing to incur danger and undergo toil now as ever, and that any assertions of a treasonable press to the contrary are lying, shameless slanders upon the whole army, and upon the veteran 9th Army Corps and the 100th Regiment Penna. Volunteers in particular.

5th. *Resolved*, That we do give, and we believe it to be the duty of all loyal citizens and soldiers to give, a hearty approval to the several acts of the administration to overthrow the rebellion; and as the voice of opposition to the late conscripts act are now made, as we are informed, by traitors and rebels at home, we wish it understood that we heartily approve that act, and call upon the government strictly and impartially to enforce it, and, if need be, to use the army now in the field to make men who have heretofore enjoyed in their homes the protection of our arms, to bear their equal share in our toils and perils.

6th. *Resolved*, That we regard with pleasure the means now being used by our loyal friends to oppose traitors and treason at home. We would urge upon them the most vigilant efforts, and, if need be, the most decisive and summary measures to that effect, consistent with law. To these loyal men we would say, our hearts are with you in the noble work, and your example in time shall cheer your sons and brothers far away upon the tented field. To sympathisers with rebellion we would solemnly utter the warning that persistence in their course can scarcely fail, among its first results, to bring to their own doors, with all its horrors, the civil war which, as yet, has only ravaged our southern borders.

7th. *Resolved*, That Andrew G. Curtin deserves the heartfelt thanks of all Pennsylvania soldiers, to whom, in an eminent degree, both in active service and in the hospital, he has been a friend and benefactor. To his untiring energy and patriotism the whole country is indebted, and his name cannot fail to be immortal on the page of our national history.

8th. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the loyal papers at home, with a request for their publication.

Lieut. Col. M. M. Dawson, Pres.
Capt. J. H. Cline, Sec'y.

"Copperheads."

The only *essential* distinction between Northern men, from Maine to California, is the distinction between those who are for war so long as the rebels will not submit, and those who are for peace whether the rebels will submit or not—between those who make the nationality the paramount object, and those who make peace the paramount object. It is a clear distinction and a vital one. It is the only distinction that, in the present peril of the country, ought to be recognized. There is no other real criterion of loyalty.—To talk of a man as loyal who is willing, for the sake of peace, or for any other object, to have the nation broken up, is, in truth, absurd. It involves a contradiction. You may as well talk of a humane complicity with murder. The breaking up of the nation is just what the rebellion is for. To agree to this is simply to side with the rebellion, and help on its primary purpose.

Therefore, the man who, for any consideration, will so assent—whoever he is, and whatever he may call himself—is essentially a disloyal man. He should be marked as such. A specific name should be applied to all who think and act with him. The quick instinct of the people has applied one which we think very expressive. It should everywhere be recognized; and it *should be used without reference to any antecedent party association*. Every American, whatever his opinions about Slavery, who is for maintaining the unity of the country at all costs, is literally and truly a loyal man. All others are "Copperheads."—Precisely as in 1778, every American, whether Puritan or Cavalier, who was for maintaining the independence of the country and repelling all negotiation with England on any other terms, was a loyal man, while all others were Tories.

It is a great object at all times to have public issues clearly defined, but especially in times like these, when the very salvation of the country is at stake. Our people can now, least of all afford to commit themselves to vague professions, or to be controlled by old party names. They must draw their lines with sole reference to the emergency, and with a strictness that shall leave no man's position undefined. It is a grand thing that the Democratic party is so rapidly coming up to this work. The chief danger lay on that side, not only because it is not the party in power, but because so many of its leaders were once very intimately associated, politically and personally, with the rebel chiefs.

The latter, it is known, have reckoned largely from the outset on a divided North, to be brought about thro' their old associates. In fact, it has of late been their only hope. But, as it happens, many of these former associates consider themselves and their party to have been basely deserted and betrayed by the rebellion movement, and are now among the most implacable enemies of those who made it. The others have done their best for the rebels. Probably no more adroit political management was ever practised in this country than that with which, for the last six months, they have tried to bring the Democratic masses into sympathy with the rebel spirit. But all this skill has come to naught before the indestructible Northern loyalty.—It has only brought confusion and lasting disgrace upon the recreants who thus sought to make Treason win.—*N. Y. Times.*

Another Voice from the Army.

Newport News, Va., Mar. 4 '63.

[The following communication has been sent to us by W. C. Shurlock, Surgeon of the 100th ("Roundhead") Reg. P. V. with a request to give it a place in our columns. It is taken from the Washington (D. C.) *Chronicle.*]

Sir:—Having, by the merest accident, been present at a "Dress Parade" of the One Hundredth ("Roundhead") regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, the other evening, I was so far fortunate as to witness an incident worthy of note, as one of the "signs of the times." At the conclusion of the parade, Lieutenant Colonel Dawson, in command, formed the regiment "into double column, closed in mass," and Colonel Leasure, the commanding officer of the regiment, but for almost a year past in command of a brigade, stepped forward and addressed his old command on various matters connected with their honor and their interests, but more especially in relation to the efforts of disloyal persons in the North to create dissatisfaction and disaffection in the Army.

He said he had been informed on a recent visit home, and by letters since his return, that disloyal men at home, who never contributed any aid to carry on the war, were writing to members of the regiment, setting forth that the objects of the war had been changed since the time they had come out; that it was a "war for the nigger," and that they were fighting for the abolition of slavery, and not a restoration of the Union. He learned, further, that, in one or two instances, soldiers had written home desponding letters, and they were eagerly seized upon by the leaders of the disloyal, and published as a "voice from the Army," and it was proclaimed thereon that the Army was demoralized; that was tired of the war; that it would not fight, &c. Now, he wished every man to understand that the effect of such letters was to depress the friends and families of the soldiers, and render them unhappy in the that possibly their absent soldiers were suffering privations, were dissatisfied with the war, were despairing of success, or, worse than all, perhaps, meditating desertion of the old flag. He told them they could readily see how such thoughts or suspicions [illegible] and to the peace of their families [illegible] seen were written home, there was no one there to contradict them, and people were imposed upon. He requested that, if any soldier received a disloyal or discouraging letter from one of the "infected politicians," he should expose him at once, and send such his letter for publication, for the benefit of the community in which he lived; and if any soldier, smarting under punishment, or in an hour of depression, wrote home letters expressing disloyal sentiments, and those letters were published, or returned to this command, the writer would be arrested and tried by a court-martial. It was an unfounded falsehood that this command was in any way demoralized. The same ardent patriotism that called us into the field nerved our arms to day as effectually as on the breaking out of the war, and though reduced in numbers by sickness and battle, we were more hopeful now than ever. Many other things were said to the same effect, and his conclusion I give in his own words, as nearly as I can recollect them, though, of course, I cannot give the solemn, startling earnestness with which they were delivered. He said in conclusion: "I wish to impress one thing indelibly upon your minds, and that is, that we are not fighting the battles of to-day, or of a faction; we are fighting for a great principle for which the nations of the earth have fought ever since man existed on the earth—we are fighting for human rights—not the rights of a family, nor class, nor race of men, but for universal humanity—for the *rights* of the *many*, in conflict with the *interests* of the *few*. Is it any wonder that, in such a mighty and portentous struggle, every human interest should be either directly or indirectly involved, not only on the theater of the war, but throughout all civilization? It is the struggle of civilization to cast off the trammel of a still clinging barbarism. The old nations of Europe in their slow emergency from barbarism have had to contend 'to the shedding of blood' through many ages, with ever varying success or failure, still striving to reach the truth and right, and always, *always* when failure resulted, it came through the instrumentality of traitors to the common cause. There are traitors still. We see how it is now. All Europe looks on our struggles with breathless interest. And well it may. *There*, the representative remnants of the despotism take sides with our enemies, while the great masses of the longing, hoping people take sides with us. They have for ages fought in this battle, and now we, their representatives and their blood brethren have taken up the seemingly endless combat on this great continent, the most expanded theater of war the world has ever furnished. We have brought with us the best of all that was to be found in their forms of Government, as the result of their long wars for progress, but we also bro't with us some of their relics of barbarism and the seeds of the old tyrannies have become fruitful of blood, *only blood*, as they ever have and ever will, while left upon the earth, to germinate into evil and disaster to men.

"And now, the 'Mission of Ages' is upon *us*, and God and humanity call for *men* and *martyrs* in the holy cause, and for this, *for this*, my fellow soldiers, we are here to-day. Shall we prove equal to our mission? Trust me, my friends, this is no war between the North and the South—such, indeed, it seems, but beyond, and above all political and territorial questions, glowers the 'Contest of Ages!' We here to-day are making history, and your names and mine must go on the record. Shall that record be fair or blurred? Shall we prove true men or false men, patriots or traitors? Let no sophistry or political aspirants to power over the ruins of our glorious Republic, blind you to the true issues of this war.—In the convulsive throes of a new national birth, old opinions, old systems, institutions and abuses are swept away, one by one, as the necessities of the hour demand and woe be to the dotard who makes a bolster of himself to stay their inevitable fall. The mission of this people *must be fulfilled*. Administrations may make mistakes; it is human to err; but a mistake is one thing, dishonesty another; and no true loyal man believes that the Administration is not thoroughly in earnest, and as thoroughly honest in the prosecution of this war. Do not be deceived. In a steady, patient support of the *only Constitutional authorities* of the land, there is plausible safety—in any other way, Chaos comes again, and another long night like the Middle Ages is upon us. Since the creation of man upon the earth, no event, save the advent of our Redeemer, has been so fraught with the hopes and interests of universal humanity, as the issue of the events now transpiring, and in which we are called to take an active part. You and I, my fellow-soldiers may fall in the struggle, but our martyr blood will spring up new soldiers to fill our places, and the great fight will go on, till its end be accomplished, in the new birth of our nation, or the final overthrow of the hopes of the people of *all nations*.

"Are we fighting for the negro? I say, most emphatically—No! a thousand times, *No!* But in the great war now waging upon this continent, everything and every individual, of in some way, and in a manner, is affected indeed if the negro, and his status in the Government and nation, both of which were the *very pretext* of the present fountain and origin of the rebellion, should not be affected thereby. If this war and its issues affects the nations of Europe, and rocks thrones and dynasties, why should it not affect the status of four millions of people in our very midst. And if among the necessities of the times and the general issues of the war, slavery is abolished, who does it?—The very masters forced it upon themselves. I leave out of the question, for the sake of the argument the whole morality of the subject, and place it simply upon its merits as a question of policy and necessity, with which we, who contend for a great and beneficent general result, have nothing whatever to do. If the abolition of slavery follows as a general result, or special necessity, God, no doubt, means it for the good of all, and good it will prove in the end. I have been thus particular in this matter, because it is the false pretext seized upon by sympathizers with this great rebellion, to cripple the Government, and distract and divide the Army, and thus accomplish by treason, what could not be accomplished by arms.

"But be of good cheer. The day dawns at last. Our hopes brighten.—the good cause *must prevail*, and mark my words: sixty days will not pass, till the citizen-stay-at-home traitors, who endeavor to undermine your loyalty, will call upon the rocks and hills to fall upon them, and hide them from the storm of rebuke and scorn that will burst upon them from this army, and they will deny with harder oaths than Peter swore that they never consorted with traitors; and those of us who survive to share the triumphant return of our victorious legions, will feel with a noble thrill of patriotic pride, that among true men we have proved our manhood, and placed our names upon the roll of the 'immortals.'"

All through the address, the men were silent and immovable, as they stood leaning on their arms; only their eyes betokened the pent up feelings, till at the conclusion, cheer after cheer went up for their "Old Colonel" and for the "Union," as made the welkin ring. All at once somebody proposed three groans for the "traitors at home," and they got it; still it was not thought sufficient, and they groaned it over again with such a will as showed that the heart of the "old Roundhead regiment" was "sound to the core." The commanding officer then ordered them to "break ranks," and up went guns, hats, caps and in several instances coats, amidst the most vociferous cheers—a most notable instance of the truth of the saying, "As is the officer, so are the men!"

Reporter.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents per square—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve 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.

LOYALTY OF OUR ARMY.

There seems something peculiarly base in the course of political partisans who stay at home in peace and safety, and yet presume to rail at those gallant men who have gone forward to the combat. A fierce and vindictive foe, not only aims to overthrow this government, with the avowed purpose of substituting therefor a military despotism, but has made several strenuous efforts to invade us, and bring the war into the northern States. Rebel editors and speechifiers have gloated over the fond idea of sacking our commercial marts, and laying waste the fertile fields of Pennsylvania. Thanks to our brave defenders, never yet have the hungry hordes of rebeldom been able to make good their threatenings. The free States have sustained no damage worth mentioning, and the usual avocations of industry have proceeded as though there were no war anywhere within our borders.

The north is thus tranquil and prosperous because her brave sons have kept at bay the ferocious armies of the rebels. These rude soldiers are despicable enemies. Inured to a society living at the best of times, and habituated to discomfort and privation, the hardships of a military life are borne with a corresponding stoicism, whilst they have much of that brute courage which in the day of battle renders them formidable opponents.

Our lovies, on the contrary, are chiefly from classes well provided for at home, and enjoying advantages in that respect not elsewhere equalled by any population. They have cheerfully left those happy and cherished home, and the loved ones who dwell therein, and marched, at the call of their endangered country, to uphold the government and stay the approach of anarchy. Exposure to all weathers, toilsome marches through Virginia or Tennessee mud, privations of many kinds, sickness where medicine and nursing were often unattainable, were of themselves sufficient to decimate our ranks of that patriotic host; but when we superadd the slaughter of a hundred battles, we cease to wonder when we hear that a Pennsylvania division, once numbering thirteen thousand, has dwindled to something like twenty-eight hundred.

Can any one but a malignant politician believe that men enduring such an ordeal would seek unnecessarily to prolong it, and persevere in the arduous contest one moment after an honorable peace was within their grasp? Incredible. Our brothers and sons would never have armed in any but a rightful cause. Their delight was in peaceful life, and all those quiet enjoyments attendant upon it. Others and men alone yearn for that happy day when, rebellion being killed, they may return in honor to their homes, and resume their peaceful avocations. It is because they can in no present see this wished for consummation that they maintain their war-like attitude, and still consent to wade amid so much suffering and danger until their all-essential work be effectually finished.

And yet there are members of Congress professing loyalty who can sit on cushioned seats at Washington, obstructing day by day each act of legislation calculated to suppress rebellion. They sojourn from the place they have so dishonored with disloyalty in their hearts and mileage in their pockets, to perambulate the country and preach sedition among the people. Is it at all surprising that such declaimers should vilify that citizen soldiery who have gone forth to fight our battles, and who have plainly intimated their purpose to put down treason wherever it shall rear its head? No; sympathizers with rebellion know full well that our noble army will support the national government in every field of duty, and hence, the malignity of Vallandigham and his companions, and hence that pause in traitorous movements which else, perhaps, had culminated in some overt act of local insurrection.—Though far away on the Rappahannock or the Cumberland, among the Sea Islands or on the Mississippi, a gleam of those loyal bayonets flash back to affright the dastards who waited till our regiments departed ere they upreared the snaky head of treason.

But in whatever aspect we view them, these men are foolish and short-sighted. The very political triumphs which recently emboldened them to manifest so openly their hopes and intentions, were partial and inconclusive. Thousands of honest Democrats who voted their regular ticket had but a dim perception of what the leaders aimed at, and would shrink back from any participation in the guilty design. The majorities were very small, and were so far overbalanced by those in Republican States, as to indicate, beyond all reasonable doubt, the continued confidence of the people in the conduct of the government. There are yet loyal men enough left at home to deal with any domestic revolt, whilst half a million of good men and true are carrying the banner of the nation southwardly to the Gulf of Mexico.—Will disloyal persons heed these facts, and proceed in all things with that discretion which should never altogether desert the sagacious politician.—*Phild. N. Amer.*