

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

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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.

Aggregate.....215,875

Presidential Journal of News and Literature. The Tribune has political opinions which are well characterized by the single word REPUBLICAN.

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 honest, earnest and hostile opposition to the Administration of Texas

Republican in its grasp of the resources of our country for its own improvement. Republican in its antagonism to the despots of the Old World, who would fill the earth with their calamitous and bloody tyrannies.

Republican in its support of the great Revolution, to grasp the resources of our country for its own improvement.

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BEAVER ARGUS.

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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 two 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.

Impromptu Lines on the Copperheads.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY. When the sweet roses blushing red, In Eden their first fragrance shed, A traitor and a copperhead, Came in disguise, Diffusing knowledge and he said, Eat and be wise, And wisdom shall anoint thine eyes. And when the woman saw the tree, So pleasant for the eyes to see, She ate forbidden fruit. This she Hath man misled. Now 'neath the tree of liberty, This copperhead Appears in blue and white and red. Under the silent grass he hides, Among the weeds and flowers he glides, Down by the brook he most abides. A treacherous thing, The stars and stripes that deck his sides Conceal a sting. Venom and death are in his spring. Satan seeded, and he fell, In chains and darkness doomed to dwell, With other traitors who rebel, In lust and word, Because he'd rather reign in hell, Than serve the Lord, Who guards us with a flaming sword.

Strong, But True.

An Irish soldier of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment, writing to a friend in New York from the camp at Maryland Heights on Saint Patrick's day, expresses his opinion of the "peace" men and their schemes in a very free style, thus: "I cannot imagine anything more mean and despicable than a cowardly, sneaking, snivelling, cringing, whining, soulless copperhead. A copperhead has as much patriotism as a bull-frog. He would sell his grandmother into slavery if he got a good price for her, and would give his children a cent each to go to bed without their supper, and steal the cents from them when they got to sleep, so as to have them to operate within the same way the night following. "Any person who keeps himself at all posted on the news of the day, cannot help seeing that the South don't want peace on any terms, of course, that the North could offer. Their papers, day after day, iterate and reiterate this. They want separation, and nothing more or less. They have staked their all upon this, and are determined to fight it out, and do so on our part that they will get fighting to their hearts' content. The copperheads and their peace party of the North, and the South (when its independence is recognized) will not even trade with Yankees unless hard pushed, and not ever then, without holding their noses! And yet these cringing scoundrels will get down to their marrow bones to the aristocratic chivalry, and implore them to accept of their peace offerings! "Peace on their plan would be peace of short duration indeed. The battle of freedom and slavery has to be fought out on this continent, and how that we have our sleeves rolled up and our loins girded for the combat, what is the use of trying to defer it to some other day?"

The Baltimore American—the old conservative organ of Maryland—quotes the Mobile Tribune's Richmond correspondence about Vallandigham, in which that person is described as uttering, in his "great speech," insufferable balderdash, insulting to the South, and inconsistent with itself, and adds concerning the distinguished sneak himself: "Now, who will not say that that is not an eminently fitting reward for the defiant meanness and treachery and the great exponent of domestic treason, lately taken by the hand by the vilest herd of official plunderers ever known to this continent! Recognized as infamous, what compensation can there be for him which an honorable mind would covet, and how certain do we feel, as we read this caustic tirade from the far South, indorsed on its way by either the rebel capital or true, that the Ohio traitor has established himself in a coating of infamy which will last, like the wrappings around the mummies of Thebes, for the like thousands of years that this contest will be contemplated and discussed by wise and good men. 'Verily, he hath his reward.'"

The President, in compliance with the request of the Senate, has designated Thursday, the 30th of April, as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer, and concludes his Proclamation as follows: "Let us then rest humbly in the hope authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings no less than the pardon of our national sins and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace."

The Fall River News, states that the Pocasset Company found in fifteen bales of cotton no less than 2700 pounds of sand, seed, dirt, and other refuse material, packed among the cotton. Three hundred pounds of sand and cotton seed, were found in one bale.

Loyal National League.

Pursuant to previous public notice many of the citizens of Greene township met in the basement of the Presbyterian church, in Hookstown, Mar. 28th, 1863. The meeting was organized by appointing HENRY COWAN Chairman, and JOHN MITCHELL Secretary. The object of the meeting, viz: The formation of a Loyal National League, was stated by the Chairman; when, on motion, a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization. The Committee reported the following:

Resolved, That it is our duty, and the duty of every citizen owing allegiance to the Government of the United States, to give the protection of its laws for his person and property, to give that Government his active, earnest and loyal support. Resolved, That to enable us to discharge our duty more efficiently, we form a Loyal National League, to be composed of all Loyal citizens of the Township and vicinity, and we recommend that all such subscribe their names to the pledge adopted by this meeting (see pledge below), and we will now subscribe the same, and perfect our organization by electing a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee of ten persons.

Resolved, That the object and purpose of the League shall be, as the pledge implies, to unite together all Loyal men without reference to their political opinions, in an earnest and energetic support of the Government in carrying on the war, and putting down this wicked rebellion, and with this object and purpose in view, we will not question the right of its members to vote for whom they please, our Association having no reference to mere political or partisan organization.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of every Loyal citizen to come out and defend his position, and withdraw himself from those that give aid and comfort to the enemy. Resolved, That our Pledge, as adopted, be presented to every citizen of the Township, accompanied with the request that he sign it, and it is made the duty of the Executive Committee to see that this is done.

Resolved, That we recommend the formation of a Central Loyal National League at Beaver, for the County. Resolved, That, in our opinion, the formation of Loyal National Leagues in the different districts in the county would tend much to give a healthy and loyal tone to public opinion, and enable the friends of the Union to act more efficiently in carrying out the objects enunciated in the Pledge.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the League organized by appointing Henry Cowan President, John Mitchell Vice President, M. Lawrence Secretary, James H. Trimble Treasurer; Executive Committee: M. Lawrence, Joseph Cain, Johnston Calhoun, John M. Ribben, John Smiley, John Moody, R. S. Morton, John Mc Cartney, James H. Trimble, John Mitchell. The following Pledge was signed by those present:

PLEDGE. We, the undersigned, citizens of Greene Township, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the "Loyal National League." We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the Rebellion, and to spare no endeavors to maintain, unimpaired, the National unity, both in principle and territorial boundary. The primary object of this League is, and shall be, to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory, and integrity of the Nation. (Signed.)

Rolls, with the heading of the Pledge, will be circulated so as to give all citizens an opportunity of subscribing. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be presented for publication in the Western Star and Beaver Argus. Adjourned, to meet at the call of the President. HENRY COWAN, Ch'n. JOHN MITCHELL, Sec'y.

Sold IN A LUMP.—The story goes in Washington, that when Vallandigham denounced the New York World as an abolition journal, and Ben Wood denied that it was any more an organ of the Democrats, some Republican member of Congress expressed his surprise at those statements. "Why you see," replied Ben, "my brother got tired of the thing after the election, and sold out his interest to Belmont and others." "But the editors," suggested a listener, "were they transferred with the concern?" "Oh yes," rejoined Ben, with the utmost coolness, "we sold 'em all in a lump!"

Not long since, two sailors passed by a tailor's shop, observed a tailor at work with his waist-coat patched with different colors of cloth, when one of the tars cried out to the other, "Look ye, Jack, did you ever see so many sorts of cabbage growing on one stump before?"

Evidence of Treason at Home.

(From the Greensburg Herald.) We have just received the following letter from a member of Company B, 28th Regiment. We do as he requests us, publish his letter over his own name, and the reasonable portion of one of the enclosed. When the Provost Marshal enters upon his duties here, we suppose he will attend to Mr. Kalp's case and some others of a similar kind:

Acqua Landing, Va. Mar. 16, 1863. Mr. Editor.—Enclosed please find the original letter of certain Mr. Kalp of Danvers, or the vicinity, to Mr. James Leavelle of this company. It was intended, merely, as a private letter, but its treasonable nature, and its advice to disorganize the young men to whom it was sent, was discovered, with a view to its exposure. He handed the letter around among the boys and the expression of every one was that of unmitigated disgust. And for his kind offer to protect deserters; they replied that it would not be safe for him to throw himself on the mercy of the company. We are surprised to find such black and fenshish traits at home. And by common consent it was agreed that the letter should be published and the traitor exposed. All we regret is that such poor contemptible bipeds should be brought to light, we would rather let him remain in obscurity. But we hope by making a target of him for our invective, others may be able to see with what loathing such men are looked upon by us who are in the field. He calls himself a Democrat—yes, a Democrat. Well, what the Democrats at home, are now, we can't say, but we have some in our company, and they are gentlemen, and patriots, and bid fair to remain so in spite of all the treason home influence can bring to bear upon them. The poor silly creature seems to think we are fighting solely for the negro. We don't do this, but our success the negro will be benefited. But he is only a secondary consideration, and is only being used to attract ourselves that we are able to judge of passing events as well as those at home. We watch with a jealous eye the doings of Congress, and the powers invested in the President. But we left our homes and all their comforts from motives of patriotism. We started out with the determination of maintaining the Government, and we are determined still to have the U. S. Government supreme in the land, and our privileges and liberties, as we had them before the war, as we will bid them.

We look back at the happy days we spent before the war, and ardently wish for their speedy return. Such prosperity and peace we hope soon again to enjoy, and we will to the man or set of men either north or south that does anything to hinder their speedy return.

You have may think this strong language, but we wish to give a word of warning to traitors at home; a word of encouragement to desponding patriots, and to assure all that the army is still true to the principle of our forefathers.

I am, Mr. Editor, Respectfully yours, &c. Sergt. G. A. McLVAIN. Co. B, 28th Reg. P. V.

P.S.—You the privilege of publishing the foregoing letter or as much of it as you see proper, and also the treasonable part of Mr. Kalp's. The balance of his relates to family affairs and need not be published. You may also publish my name in full, as I hold myself responsible for what I write. G. A. McL.

SALTICK, Feb. 28th, 1863. well James I suppose you are pretty near tired of Soldier life and well you may as this war is an ungody one I am sure as the republicans or our presition to destroy our constitution which was the best in the world. Well James I hope you will soon try and get home like all the good democrats will do as there is no honour for any democrat to stay and fight to free the negroes Blacks and against the constitution the Boys are nearly all at home that more honoured than those that are at war yet; there was twelve Soldiers went through Donegal last week and the citizens of the town treated them for running off and so you say that there is more honour to run off than to stay! if you can only get away there are plenty here to defend you To Jas K Leonard Geo Kalp and wife

"Poor Nibbles" said Brown, of a recently deceased neighbor, who was over thrifty, "he always saved his salt and lost his bacon." "Yes," sentimentally observed Jones, "and now the salt has lost his saviour!"

We always like to see gentlemen and ladies with beautiful rich gold rings on their fingers, and long dirty finger nails—it looks so neat and genteel.

A Southern Voice to the Copperheads.—The Richmond Enquirer on Peace.

(From the Richmond Enquirer of March 6th.) "PEACE." From old it would be perilous for men to cry peace! peace! when there was no peace. The dangers of it for us, at this moment are manifold. It encourages the planting of cotton in the East; it unsettles the minds of our soldiers in the field, which is demoralizing; it stimulates the enemy to more vigorous prosecution of the war; by the idea that we are so near it.

There are some who reproach the Enquirer with being an advocate of war, and not of peace. This is something we do not understand. Is any one offering peace? Look round our whole horizon—where is it, on sea or land, that you discern any faintest glimmer of the "white flag"? It is all war; all one bottomless gulf of blood, one universal carnival of slaughter, and ravage and ruin. True, there is one way by which the Southern Confederates could immediately regain all the blessings of peace; it is by submission—by reconstruction—by desisting from the "rebellion," and delivering up our ring leaders to the punishment of the laws they have trampled upon. Is there, indeed, one single citizen of this Confederacy who would have peace at any price? Well, here is the price, say at once—are we to pay it?

But the symptoms of a breach between the East and Northwest! May not they be managed and turned to account, perhaps? Why "repeal" the Northwest by harsh and cutting language? Truly, we admit the language is a very inadequate weapon against those armed and brutal invaders; they would never be "repelled" by superlative epithets; and all the bayonets and columbids we can muster are scarcely enough to repel the brigands. But let us help and encourage you, say, their intestine divisions. Yes, we are willing; in the way we have raised to those divisions at first, we wish to encourage them now. That is to say, by desperate resistance and defiance.

To be plain, we fear and distrust far more these apparently friendly advances of the Democrats, than the open avowal of pliancy of the Abolitionists. That Democratic party always was our worst enemy; and but for its poisonous embrace the States would have been free and clear of the unnatural Union twenty years ago. It is the Black Republicans and Abolitionists who have hurt us. They were right all along; there was an irrepressible conflict between two different civilizations, two opposite social organizations; they were no more able to live peacefully together in one government than two hands can wear one glove. Abolitionists, this great truth, it was because the Democratic party, neutral as it was in principle, false to both sides, and wholly indifferent to the morals of either of the opposing communities, placed itself between, raised the banner of the "spoils," and—we all know the rest. The idea of that old party coming to life again, and holding out its arms to us, makes us shiver. Its foul breath is malaria; its touch is death.

Give us the open foe; let him be as ferocious and greedy as you will. Let our enemy appear as an exterminating Yankee host, we pray and not as a Democratic Convention. Let him take any shape but that of feeble knees, tender feet, and unclattering spines, losing their senses and manhood by the contact, as they did alas! so often before. We scent from afar off the old dead compromises—dead omen and seem to feel upon our throats the strangulation of unclean fingers. But it is a dream; nobody lives in this Confederacy who will dare to propose, or to hint even at a distance, that we should sacrifice at that bloody shrine all the gallant blood of our nationhood. For it comes to this: we can have no peace now, save by submission; no peace now save by making one more, an affiliation with a Northern party, and that most invaluable treasure of the dearest blood that flowed in Southern veins.

Peace! Does the monstrous host before Vicksburg bring us peace! Is it peace that Rosecrans is making in Tennessee? Does the military dispersion of public meetings in Kentucky bode peace? The new Northern conscription, enrolling three millions, and making provision for instantly commanding their service, or exacting a heavy exemption tax—does this look like peace? The deliberate vesting of Abraham Lincoln, of all the military power of a dictator, with the treasure of the whole nation opened to him without stint—is it to enable him to make peace, or war—what?

Where, then, are those indications of peace, which we are said to be recklessly resisting and disdaining? Oh! the great speech of Vallandigham; the touching invitation of tuncful Cox; we greatly fear that those two words of the South so fond and John Van Buren, striking out or half to go to the clerk; the other half decline to recant their great and noble peace speeches; why, they will see the inside of Lincoln's jail. We wish, give the letter back to be

from our hearts; they were both already safely chained up at the present writing; they have done us more harm, they and their like, than ten thousand Edwards and Sumners. We tremble to see their unwholesome advances; still more to see a sort of morbid craving here to respond to them, under the delusive idea of promoting intestine division at the North. Oh! Dictator Lincoln! look ye up those two peace Democrats—together with Richardson—in some of your military prisons!

MISTAKEN FOR A SECESS.—The following is an extract of a private letter from Nashville:

A few days since, two of our men were walking along the streets of Nashville. They belonged to a regiment which had gone there as an escort to a supply train, and while the wagons were being loaded had gone for a stroll. One of them was dressed in blue uniform, and carried his musket the other had on him a secess coat which he had picked up on the battle ground, and wore long, black hair, and, indeed looked to a stranger more like a "secess" than the honest soldier he is, when, as they passed a fine house, in the door of which was standing a very pretty young lady, she suddenly cried out: "—a poor soldier of our army—whom you see guarding, come in? I know he is a Texas Ranger!" "In't he a Texas Ranger?" "Yes," said she with the gate, "we captured him only the other day. Go in, old fellow," giving him the wink.

The supposed Ranger went in and quickly returned with his arms full of pies cakes, nice bread, a bottle of good liquor, and a lot of good things generally. "Move on," said he with the gun; and so they moved on to the first convenient place, where they sat down and enjoyed a hearty meal, and carefully washed it down with good liquor. "To every noble hearted, generous, free man of color, volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz: \$12 in money, and 160 acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled, to the same monthly pay and daily rations, and clothes furnished to any American soldier. On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major General commanding will select officers for your government, from your white fellow citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed among yourselves. Due regard will be paid to the feelings of women and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same barracks, be exposed to improper comparisons or unjust sarcasms. As a distinct independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undoubtedly, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen. To assure you of the sincerity of my intentions and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrolling, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of this address. HARRIS, 7th Military District, Mobile, Sept. 21st, 1814. ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

COPPERHEADS AND REBELS.—A dispatch from Indianapolis, of the 23d ult., says: While a Butternut meeting was being held in Bloomington, Ind., on day last week, a train of rebel prisoners was detained there a few moments. The copperheads immediately swarmed around and advised the prisoners to take advantage of the crowd and desert, etc., until the officer in command was compelled to drive them from the train at the point of the bayonet.

A POINTED REPLY.—A Boston paper says that when Gen. McClellan visited one of the military hospitals in that city, he found a soldier who had lost his leg. "Where were you wounded?" asked the General. "At Frederick'sburg," replied the soldier. "But if you could write such a letter as a second dread, a villain and a coward." The resolution passed, 27 to 1. That fellow claims to be a Democrat, of course.

The Chicago Times have proposed to enter upon the discussion of the question whether it would not be best to have a Union leaving New England out, the Louisville Journal asks: "Wouldn't that question have been an interesting question in the Revolutionary War? How would the proposition have sounded to the New England sailors, and New England soldiers from the last war with Great Britain?"

A Douglas Democrat writes to the Troy Times: "If you have any copperheads among your readers, tell them that we soldiers think the secess are a little cleaner and a good deal more manly than they."

The penalty for selling poor butter in Philadelphia is confiscation—half to go to the clerk, the other half to the poor. The clerk, acting under the supposition that the butter is poor, gives the latter half to be

Gen. Jackson and the Negroes. We publish below the Proclamation of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, calling on the negroes to enlist. "Old Hickory" thought it was a "mistaken policy" to prevent them from participating in the battles of their country. But Democracy "ain't now what it used to be," and perhaps the "Old Hero" did not know what genuine "anti-nigger" Democracy was: PROCLAMATION. To the free colored inhabitants of Louisiana:—Through a mistaken policy you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist. As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most invaluable blessing with confidence to her adopted children, for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands and brothers, you are summoned to rally round the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence. Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her cause without amply remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier, and the language of truth I address you. To every noble hearted, generous, free man of color, volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz: \$12 in money, and 160 acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled, to the same monthly pay and daily rations, and clothes furnished to any American soldier. On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major General commanding will select officers for your government, from your white fellow citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed among yourselves. Due regard will be paid to the feelings of women and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same barracks, be exposed to improper comparisons or unjust sarcasms. As a distinct independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undoubtedly, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen. To assure you of the sincerity of my intentions and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrolling, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of this address. HARRIS, 7th Military District, Mobile, Sept. 21st, 1814. ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

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COPPERHEADS AND REBELS.—A dispatch from Indianapolis, of the 23d ult., says: While a Butternut meeting was being held in Bloomington, Ind., on day last week, a train of rebel prisoners was detained there a few moments. The copperheads immediately swarmed around and advised the prisoners to take advantage of the crowd and desert, etc., until the officer in command was compelled to drive them from the train at the point of the bayonet.

A POINTED REPLY.—A Boston paper says that when Gen. McClellan visited one of the military hospitals in that city, he found a soldier who had lost his leg. "Where were you wounded?" asked the General. "At Frederick'sburg," replied the soldier. "But if you could write such a letter as a second dread, a villain and a coward." The resolution passed, 27 to 1. That fellow claims to be a Democrat, of course.

The Chicago Times have proposed to enter upon the discussion of the question whether it would not be best to have a Union leaving New England out, the Louisville Journal asks: "Wouldn't that question have been an interesting question in the Revolutionary War? How would the proposition have sounded to the New England sailors, and New England soldiers from the last war with Great Britain?"

A Douglas Democrat writes to the Troy Times: "If you have any copperheads among your readers, tell them that we soldiers think the secess are a little cleaner and a good deal more manly than they."

The penalty for selling poor butter in Philadelphia is confiscation—half to go to the clerk, the other half to the poor. The clerk, acting under the supposition that the butter is poor, gives the latter half to be

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