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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The New-York Tribune, first issued in 1841, in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America.

Daily.....50,125 Semi-Weekly.....17,250 Weekly.....148,000

Aggregate.....215,375

Preeminently a journal of News and of 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."

THE TRIBUNE devotes attention in other times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the War for the Union.

Our new terms are: Single Copy, 3 cents. Mail Subscribers, one year (121 issues) \$8. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, one year (244 issues) \$12. Five Copies, one year, \$52. Ten Copies, one year, \$102. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty and over.

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THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1863 will be ready about Christmas.

Union Hotel, BEAVER, PENNA.

ALEX. CLARK, PROPRIETOR. In addition to the convenience of a first class Hotel, the Proprietor has fitted up the Hotel, in a complete and satisfactory manner.

OSTER SALOON, where the best quality of Oysters may be obtained during their season, in any desired style. Families can be furnished with Oysters, by the can or dozen. The table is furnished with all the luxuries the PITTSBURG MARKET can afford.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 39-No. 16. Beaver, Wednesday, April 22, 1863. Established 1818

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.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES M'CALLISTER.

The following remarks were made by Mr. M'Callister on the resolution tendering the use of the hall of the Senate to Gov. Johnson, of Tenn., and Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, for the purpose of addressing their fellow citizens of Pennsylvania:

Mr. Speaker, why this angry and discordant dispute here? What is the proposition which has been ruthlessly thrust upon us here to divide us? Why, strange as it may appear, the proposition is merely to invite Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to address us, and to invite Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to address us, and to invite Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to address us.

The slamo and ignominy of disfranchising the noble soldiery of this State and others will rest on leaders of the Democratic party, to obtain a poor temporary triumph of treason. They point to what they call the "constitution" of the 14th January, 1863, and say that the Administration usurped their power in this. Is this true? That enormous rebellion was backed up by more than three millions of slaves, who were strengthening the rebellion by raising provisions of all kind in vast quantities throughout the entire South to feed and clothe the rebels in arms against us.

Not legislating for God.—After the passage of a bill preventing the immigration of negroes into this State by the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, a Republican member of that body met a well known clergyman, also a member of the House, and asked him how he could support a bill of that character, preventing a human being to set his foot into the State. The clergyman coolly replied: "We are not legislating for God." This is a monstrous admission by a partisan clergyman, and we give him all due credit for his candid confession of that "inhumanity to man, which makes endless millions mourn."

THE WARNING OF A CHRISTIAN AND A HERO.—At the great Union assembly held in Washington city, a few days since, Com. Foote was present and addressed the people. At the conclusion of his remarks, the hero of the Mississippi uttered the following sublime admonition: "Oh, my countrymen! one and all, while our brave soldiers and sailors are fighting the rebellion in front, pray for them, reinforce them; and mark those who, in the guise of friends, would open fire upon their rear. Will you do it?—Yes! A thousand times, YES!"

A "HIGH-PRIVATE."—A captain on a steamboat on the Mississippi river, who had fought in the battles of the Texas revolution, offered a free passage on his boat to any soldier who had participated in a certain engagement. One day a man, claimed a free passage, asserting that he was in the battle. He was referred to the captain. "In what capacity did you serve?" "High private," was the reply. "Stranger," said the captain, "give me your hand; I have passed two thousand and eighty-two who were in the fight; and you are the first private I have met."

It is recorded in the history of France that when the enemies of the people failed to accomplish the designs against their liberties they sought the interference of foreign despots and intrigued to bring an army of mercenaries into their own country to destroy its happiness and desolate its homes. History has dealt sternly with the fanatical Republicans of the Revolution, but it tells with exultation how they united and repelled the foe, and how they answered the "menaces of kings by hurling the head of a king at their feet. This sublime example suggested itself to us as we read the recent correspondence of Lord Lyons, the English Minister to the United States, with the Earl Russell, the English Minister for Foreign Affairs.

MAGNITUDE OF RUSSIA.—Russia is the greatest unbraked empire, for extent, that ever existed—occupying vast regions of Europe and Asia, nearly one-sixth of the habitable globe. It is forty one times the size of France, and one hundred and thirty-eight times that of England. Yet it was too small for the ambition of Alexander, who is reported to have said: "I insist upon having the Baltic to skate upon, the Caspian for a bathing place, the Black Sea as a wash-basin, and the North Pacific Ocean as a fish-pond." He encroached on Tartary as a pasture, on Persia for a vineyard, on Poland for a field, on Finland and Lapland as a hunting ground, and part of North America as a place of banishment for offenders.

THE TENNESSEE TERRITORY.—Arizona just organized a territory, contains 120,000 square miles, and is the size of Ohio. It is bounded by Mexico and rich in minerals. It is more than six times the size of the government. Gold is also found in many parts of the territory. Hostile Indians have heretofore prevented extensive operation in the mines; but with a government such as is about to be established, they will be fully demoralized and will be soon largely increased.

THE KENTUCKY HOME GUARD.—Loyal citizens of Kentucky are strongly urging the military authorities to authorize the enlistment of the Home Guard in Kentucky as provided for by the act of the last session. They are to consist of twenty thousand men, to be officered by the government, and to be subject to the orders of the President. Mr. Guthrie states that there are that number of young men now availing for military service in the State, who may be partially lost to the Union cause if the rebels again succeed in advancing to the Ohio river.

THE VOICE OF THE ARMY.—We hardly open a local paper, especially from the rural sections of the country, which does not contain proceedings of meetings in the army expressive of determination to crush the rebellion, and in reprobation of the course of the copperheads, in their efforts to procure, not by honorable conquest, but by a base surrender to an almost discomfited enemy, a dishonorable peace. The army was never in higher or more patriotic spirit. Let traitors at home beware.

A few days ago a woman called at the post-office in Indianapolis and obtained a letter. She could not read, and requested a gentleman to read it to her, which he did. It was from a son in the Union army in Tennessee, and informed her that of her four sons in the battles near Murfreesboro, he alone was left alive, the other three having been killed while manfully defending the old flag.

INSANITY.—In the official statistics as to lunacy in Ohio, it is stated that the unmarried exceed the married by seven hundred and sixty. And the account adds: "Those whose lives are devoted to physical labor appear to be far more liable to insanity than those whose occupation calls for a larger exercise of the mental faculties."

THE LAST WORDS OF GENERAL SUMNER.—The last words of General Sumner were "God save my country, the United States of America."

Bullets can sing and whistle, but they are not pleasant musicians.

Why is a dull and plausible man like an unbridled gun? Because he is a smooth bore.

Life is a lottery; but he who draws many corks won't be likely to draw much else.

When Louis XVI awoke to the great perils which surrounded him, the great token of popular disaffection was a bread riot. Famine transforms men and women into wolves, who, if they cannot get food, will devour the obnoxious officials. Such are the signs in the Rebel capital. All this gives us new hope. The Rebellion is eating itself up; the prairie fire is devouring the surface of the earth; the people of the rebellious States are starving; the ringleaders and their armies may stalk in armed treason over the desolate land. When did they suffer thus under the benign Government of the United States? How long will they bear this usurping tyranny? JEFF. DAVIS' speeches will hardly have power to turn stones into bread and butter, besides, there will soon be none. Thus it is that intestine troubles of the Confederacy are fighting for us, and if we will only act vigorously, intelligently and at once the Rebel fabric, attacked from without, and undermined from within, must soon fall with a thundering crash, and bury its supporters beneath its ruins.

Letter from "Occasional."

WASHINGTON, Mar 23, 1863. It is recorded in the history of France that when the enemies of the people failed to accomplish the designs against their liberties they sought the interference of foreign despots and intrigued to bring an army of mercenaries into their own country to destroy its happiness and desolate its homes.

THE NINE MONTHS' MEN. In a few weeks, the time of enlistment of the nine months' men will expire. This will not diminish our force as materially as many persons imagine, as Pennsylvania, we believe, was the only State from which nine months' men were accepted. Most of the regiments enlisted from this State, unless they can learn, will re-enlist, inasmuch as they are convinced that interest demands that they should remain at home, to defend the sanctity of loyal men from the assaults of the copperhead traitors in our own midst. If the Government does not know the fact, we will inform it, that there is an organized movement now on foot in the free States to precipitate rebellion, and that the men who are engaged in this movement are the leaders of the Democratic party. Let this fact be known in the army, and very few of the nine months' men will be willing to re-enlist. Let these brave boys come home, and hear, as we have heard, the Democratic leaders charged before the first of January, and the Government will discover that those who have affection and interests in the loyal States, will not be willing to go hence to defend the law and enforce the national authority. Men will demand to remain at home, to look after traitors in their own vicinity—to defend their own homes with their copperhead fangs.

REBEL GENERALS QUARRELING.—The Jackson Mississippi, of the 12th inst., says "It is said that, in retaliation for the order of Gen. Pemberton stopping supplies from being sent forward to Mobile by rail from this State and General Backner is said to have issued a similar order in regard to supplies from his department coming in this direction. Hence we learn that flour advanced in this city yesterday to \$110 per barrel.

A BATTLE FLAG.—Lieutenant O'Neil, of the old Sixty-ninth (Irish) regiment, now on the Rappahannock, writes to his sister: "Our colors are merely a bundle of blood-stained silk ragged on a broken pole, as a dozen battles are rather damaging to a piece of silk cloth." A whole history is told in these few lines.

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