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Presently a Journal of News and of Literature, THE TRIBUNE has political convictions which are well characterized by the single word REPUBLICANISM. It is a 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 calmer times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies are mainly directed to the investigation and success of the war for the Union.

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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.

Army Correspondence

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., April 23d, 1863.

Mr. Editor: By granting a space in your columns for the following, you will confer a favor on many of your Beaver county friends in the 140th Reg. P. V. A day or two since one of the boys handed me a letter which he had received from a citizen of Beaver county, requesting me to reply to it publicly.

"I suppose you are enjoying yourself as well as could be expected considering the circumstances a soldier's life, for my part I feel as though I would have liked to have went with you but I am very well satisfied I did not go since they have turned the war from fighting for the union and the constitution to fighting for the negro and their freedom irrespective of the freedom and liberty of the white man it is too bad the way things have been going this while that citizens must be arrested by an arbitrary power and dragged away to some unknown prison just because they have been speaking their minds. This is the liberty we enjoy, and as long as they are free for freeing the Blacks and not trying to save the Union I am not going until I can help it. It is too bad the way the democrats are used, they are called traitors southern sympathizers and copperheads, a name which surprises me, that any christian would call any fellow men such names. I yet some of our own elders in our own country do it. I say there is no certainty about such men. I describe such christians they are disgraced in church, if they turn the war for the union and the constitution I will go and help to put down the rebellion. But as long as it is not for that end as I want is for them to send the democrats home their traitors and Rebs as they are called, and then let such men as I am and the like fight it out. When you may think this is a hard task but it is just the truth and if it was not I would be very sorry to write such a letter to you, I would like to know what you think about it and what the feeling of the Boys is generally. But I must quit for the want of room. Your friend, S. W. K.

Mr. Editor, I am no letter-writer, and would not trouble you with this, only to give the writer of the foregoing and his friends, a little insight into the feeling of the Boys generally. We soldiers can feel a certain kind of respect for the bravery of the rebels who come out openly and meet us face to face on the battle-field, but have none for Northern men who are base and cowardly enough to turn a deaf ear to the call of their country in her hour of need—who think a "negro" is not good enough to fight in the ranks against treason, (if they would come to our picket line and see the Rebel line almost exclusively guarded by darky sentinels, methinks they would change their tune.) who praise about the Constitution being so often broken by Uncle Abraham, but have nothing to say while Davis and his minions are not as guilty of violating the Constitution, but of striking at the very existence of our Government.

When our homes, and took up arms, it was from a sense of the duty we owed to our Government. The first of Patriotic men more than burning brightly in the North. We learned frankly that we were going forth to battle for the Right—the cause of Liberty and Union—and could then give a reason for the faith that was within us. Now after enduring the hardships and privations incident to a soldier's life, standing as we do, face to face with the foe, and with the prospect of soon meeting them in battle, we cannot see that the issue has changed. We believe that the only way to end this war is to fight it out. The Rebels will never yield to the lawful authority of the Government until they are subdued by force of arms; and this is the only concession we want.

We think it is too bad the way things have been going this while. We do not like the teachings and doctrines of the so-called "Poked Party" in the North. They are giving the Rebels all the aid in their power, and by giving them their sympathy are encouraging them to hold out still longer. It is an outrage that, instead of coming out manfully on the side of Union and Liberty, they have ignominiously turned their backs to all the dictates of honor and principle, and the best interests of their native land, to act the base part of cowards and traitors.

We believe it is the duty of every "elder and christian" to denounce such men wherever they are to be found, and it would not hurt our feelings if they would do even more than "call them names." We do not think the good christians of Beaver county need be troubled by the writer's contempt, as the respect and esteem of a "copperhead" is not a very great desideratum with loyal lovers of the Union at present. Yours, &c. J. B. YANCEY, Lieut. Co. H, 140th Reg. P. V.

Letter from Mr. Chase.

The following is a correct copy of the letter of Mr. Chase to the Loyal National League, in response to their invitation to attend the Sumter meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 9 1863. Gentlemen: I imperative demands on my time compel me to deny my self the gratification of attending the meeting to which you kindly invite me. "You will meet to send words of cheer to our brave generals and soldiers in the field; to rebuke treason in our midst, giving in the garb of peace, aid and comfort to treason in the panoply of war; to maintain inviolate the integrity of the national territory and the supremacy of the national constitution and laws; to strengthen the hands and nerve the heart of the President for the great work to which God and the people have called him. For what worthier purposes can American citizens now assemble?"

"It is my fixed faith, gentlemen, that God does not mean that this American republic shall perish. We are tried as by fire, but our country will live. Notwithstanding all the violence and all the machinations of traitors and their sympathizers, on this or the other side of the Atlantic, our country will live.

"And while our country lives slavery, the chief source, and cause, and agent of our ills, will live. The friends of the Union in the South, before rebellion, predicted the destruction of slavery as a consequence of secession. If that madness should prevail, nothing, in my judgment, is more certain than the fulfillment of these predictions. Safe in the states before rebellion, from all federal interference, slavery has come out from its shelter, under state constitutions and laws, to assail the national life. It will surely die, pierced by its own fangs and stings.

"What matter now looms it does? Whether as a consequence or object of the war what matter? Is this a time to split hairs of logic? To me it seems that Providence, indicated clearly enough how the end of slavery must come. It comes in rebel states by military order, decree or proclamation; not to be disregarded or set aside in any event as a nullity, but maintained and executed with perfect good faith to all the enfranchised; and it will come in loyal states by the unconstitutional action of the people and their legislatures, and by the action of the free states. I may be mistaken in this, but if I am another better way will be revealed.

"Sometimes it seems to me very necessary to say distinctly what many yet shrink from saying. The American blacks must be called into this conflict, not as cattle, not now, even as contractors, but as men. In the free states, and by the proclamation of the rebel states, they are free men. The Attorney General, in an opinion which defies citation, has pronounced these free men citizens of the United States. Let, then, the example of Andrew Jackson, who did not hesitate to oppose colored treatments to British invasion, be now fearlessly followed. Let these blacks, acquainted familiar with the country, capable of great endurance, receive suitable military organization, and do their part. We need their good will, and must make them our friends. We must have them for guides, for scouts, for all military service in camp, or in field for which they are qualified. They are a support and the hazard, privations, and labors of the white soldiers will be proportionally diminished.

"Some will object, of course: There are always objectors to everything practical. Let experienced dispirited fears and refuge captions or disloyal cavil.

"Above all, gentlemen, let no doubt rest on our resolution to sustain, with all our hearts and with all our means, the soldiers now in arms for the republic. Let their ranks be filled up; let their supplies be sufficient and regular; let their pay be sure. Let nothing be wanting them which can issue activity and efficiency. Let each brave officer and man realize that his country's love attends him, and that his country's hopes hang upon him; and, inspired by this thought, let him dare and do all that is possible to be barded and done.

The Knights of the Golden Circle Resting the Law!

From the Middleburg (Pa.) Trib. Apr. 22.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle one of the saddest, and at the same time one of the most daring and damnable attempts at defying the laws and the Government, that has yet occurred in this section of the country.

To make the matter clear it becomes necessary to enter somewhat into detail. When the draft was made in October last, a young man, by the name of James Hummel, of Middlebrook township, voluntarily entered into an arrangement with Mr. Azariah Kreeger, who was drafted into the service of the United States. This arrangement was made. Hummel took the money or at least part of it, and went to Harrisburg, where he was sworn into the service of the United States and Mr. Kreeger accordingly discharged.

Hummel remained at Harrisburg a short time, and then departed, thereby defrauding the Government out of its services, and also Mr. Kreeger, out of his money, by not giving value therefor.

This man Hummel, together with some other deserters, since the time of their desertion, have been defying the authorities and threatening to kill any man who should attempt to arrest them. They however found it convenient to separate themselves, whenever the guards were about, which fact was duly heralded by the Tory organ, the Selinsgrove Times.

Thus things went on until last Saturday, when Capt. Cox, who is stationed at this place, by some means learned that there was to be a funeral at New Berlin, at which it was quite probable that Hummel would be present. He accordingly ordered Sergeant Kephart and an Assistant to New Berlin with instructions to arrest him in church, very reasonably presuming that there no resistance would be made, and blood shed avoided. But he was sadly mistaken; these desperadoes were fully armed for any emergency.

The Sergeant, with his assistant, entered the church, and walked right up to Hummel, tapped him on the shoulder, and commanded him to surrender, upon which Hummel drew a revolver and fired two loads at Mr. Kephart, in the side of the belt, and a third into the lungs. In accordance with this plan, Sanders, junior, and Harris proceeded to Charleston and purchased a yacht, which they loaded with turpentine, and started gaily out, in January last, to make for Nassau. Great interest was taken in the enterprise, and before leaving the voyagers were entertained at a dinner with Beau regard and the leading celebrities of the city.

Meaning Harris had succeeded in communicating with one of the vessels of the outside fleet, and putting his command upon the watch. The yacht, as she ran out of the harbor, was speedily detected, and subjected to a cannonade which frightened Sanders out of his wits, and made him beg for surrender. The mail-bag, heavily freighted with arms, was thrown overboard; but Harris had previously abstracted from it a parchment containing the important dispatches and documents, substituting in its stead his own, which happened to be a remarkable coincidence of course, to be its exact counterpart.

Adventures of a Federal Spy.

In May, 1861, Arnold Harris visited Buffalo. It was the day of the departure of the Twenty-eighth regiment for the seat of war, and recognizing a number of his friends in the ranks he enlisted, and marched by their side.

Soon after his arrival at the Army of the Potomac he was transferred to the naval service, and placed in command of the Island Belle, of the Potomac flotilla. A few months later he lost his vessel and applied for another command.

The Department proposed to send him to Richmond to frustrate, if possible, the projects of George N. Sanders, who had just then secured contracts from the rebel government for a navy to be built in England. He accepted the perilous mission, and soon made his way to the Confederate capital. Without any disguise of name or person, he succeeded in acquiring the confidence of the rebel authorities, and established himself on intimate terms with several of the most important officials. His situation, however, was dangerous in the extreme, and he was arrested and confined in Castle Thunder for seventeen days.

He was recognized by two Marylanders as the former commander of the Island Belle. Upon his trial he acknowledged the identification, claiming to have done the Confederacy more service, while holding a command in the Federal navy, than he could have done by openly joining its cause at an earlier day. His audacity triumphed, and he not only obtained acquittal, but continued to enjoy the confidence of the rebel authorities, or rather of all but Benjamin, who was suspicious of him throughout.

Soon after his discharge from Castle Thunder he became a participant of the enterprises of Sanders, who had recently returned from Europe. As soon as Sanders had perfected his arrangements with Jeff & Co. he was to return to England with money and documents, necessary to the carrying out of his schemes. His son, Reid Sanders, and Harris were to accompany him. The aim of the latter was to secure Sanders' mail. He succeeded in having it arranged that George, with his friends should proceed by way of Baltimore to Halifax, while Reid Sanders, with the document, were to run the blockade at Charleston, and get to Halifax by way of Nassau. In accordance with this plan, Sanders, junior, and Harris proceeded to Charleston and purchased a yacht, which they loaded with turpentine, and started gaily out, in January last, to make for Nassau.

Great interest was taken in the enterprise, and before leaving the voyagers were entertained at a dinner with Beau regard and the leading celebrities of the city. Meaning Harris had succeeded in communicating with one of the vessels of the outside fleet, and putting his command upon the watch. The yacht, as she ran out of the harbor, was speedily detected, and subjected to a cannonade which frightened Sanders out of his wits, and made him beg for surrender.

The mail-bag, heavily freighted with arms, was thrown overboard; but Harris had previously abstracted from it a parchment containing the important dispatches and documents, substituting in its stead his own, which happened to be a remarkable coincidence of course, to be its exact counterpart.

The capture of Reid Sanders will be remembered. Harris is at present in Buffalo, on a visit to his friends. He ranks as a Lieutenant in the navy.

A Southern Nobility Proposed.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, who has recently returned from Paris, where he has spent most of the time since the outbreak of the rebellion, writes from that city, that he recently received from a friend in the French capital who is intimately connected with the court, the following information:

"On the 21st day of January last, a letter was received at the court of France, dated Richmond, Va., November 2d, 1862, and signed by seventy-three of the leading men of the Southern Confederacy, including Jeff Davis, Cabinet and many senators, but (as we both remarked, with some surprise) by only two generals of their army, viz: Toombs and Wise, bringing upon Napoleon a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and as an inducement offered the following reasons:

"1st. That it was the intention of the leaders of the South, (which intention, however, was to be kept secret until the war was over,) so soon as their independence was declared to establish a nobility in the South, before their army was disbanded. The poor whites, or non-slave owners, who would help them fight and conquer their independence, so soon as a nobility is established, and they are left free to act, will emigrate North and leave only the noble and his slave, constituting the finest nobility, because the noble, while the line of demarcation between them, will be that of color and race. That their ability to establish a nobility cannot be doubted when it is well known that the leaders of the South had forced this war and established the present Confederacy in opposition to a majority of every state.

"2d. That it is the duty of France, as of other monarchies, to encourage nobility and to discourage democracy.

"3d. That in accordance with the above intention, they (the seventy-three), designed to secure, (of which I forgot which) a remodelling of the conscript law, so as to exempt and preserve for their future Confederacy as many slave owners of fortune as possible.

The statement made in the last paragraph of the above is literally true, and it constitutes one of the chief grounds of the growing popular hostility to the chief of the rebellion.

A Radical Speech by a "Conservative." Among the speakers at a great Union meeting at Springfield, Ohio, on the 11th ult., was Gen. S. P. Carey of Cincinnati, well known throughout as a "conservative" of the strictest sect. In closing his remarks Gen. Carey said:

"Now, a few words on the politics of particular men. I was not in favor of President's proclamation, but I have not religion since that. [Laughter.] This war will not cease until slavery is abolished. I have been the champion of God in all past history to make the warring nations fight for the preservation of the Union. "Not at first, but now I am in favor of using negroes in any way to assist in putting down rebellion. [Cheers.] When we did come to this we can close the war. [Voices.] That's so. Let us save the Union and the Constitution, and God will take care of the white and black races. "When you hear a man raving about Mr. Lincoln's breaking the Constitution, will nothing to say about Jeff. Davis, set him down as a traitor. If you think Mr. Lincoln weak, then the greater scandal you are, if you do not help him. [Cheers.]

Are there traitors in the North? Read the following item from the Star and Banner, Gettysburg, Adams county:

A Dastardly Act.—The copperheads of Liberty township committed a most dastardly act on the evening after the election, at the school house where the election poll is held. The teachers and pupils we believe had some time previous procured a beautiful Union flag which was left displayed at the school house on the day of the election. In the evening after the polls were closed the flag was seized by these yellow bellied fiends—these white livered reptiles—these worse than hissing copperheads, and literally torn to shreds—trampled in the dust—and fragments of it sent to leading Union men in the district. We do not intend to waste words on these God forsaken wretches—these escape goats from perdition—their ugly, vicious traits more than they say they are known and their names are in the proper hands, and that if they do not stretch hemp for their treason they will find themselves lodged in one of "Lincoln's bastions." Hang them by the neck until they are dead!

West Virginia having been fully recognized as a new State by the proclamation of the President, will immediately organize a new convention. On the 25th day of May a Convention will be held in Parkersburg, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and other State officers—the election for these offices will take place on the fourth Thursday of May—an old election day—and the date of its taking effect will expire on Sunday July 19th. By that time all the State, County and other officers may be elected, and the Legislature be prepared to meet and put the new State machinery in motion.

Good Horses.—The man that laughs heartily is a doctor without a diploma. His face does more good than a bushel of powder, or a gallon of bitter draughts. People are always glad to see him. Their hands instinctively go half way out to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic who speaks in the greening key. He laughs you out of your faults, while your fever dream of being wounded with him and you never know what a pleasant world you are living in until he points out the sunny streaks on his pathway.

A sermon, given in one of his sermons, explained to his hearers—"Eternity: why, don't you know the meaning of that word? Not neither, hardly. It is forever and ever, and five or six expletives atop of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and it would not begin to tell how long eternity is. Why, my friend, after million and trillions of years rolled away is eternity, it will be a hundred thousand years to breakfast time."

Corbin is in Paris.—In line from the fact that during the past week six car loads of cotton seed were sent from Cairo to different parts in the north, it would seem that that State was going to try the supremacy of King Cotton the next season.

The soldiers who have a story of the press in the Keokuk (Iowa) Journal, on account of its refusal to publish a report of its proprietor, \$1,000 for a new press, provided it will sustain the President and the Administration.

The drafted men in Maryland who have no home or no relatives are beginning to do so. Those who are brought in by the Provost-Marshal are obliged to pay forward twenty dollars for their own arrest.

The Nashville rebel sympathizers, who have been ordered by General Rosecrans to go South, have almost without exception asked to be sent north. Advers from rebellion are not in their favor.

Why a Dog Wags his Tail.—Lord Dunsirey tells his friends the solution of this difficult riddle:—"Because the dog is stronger than the tail. If he wasn't the tail would wag the dog."

A young woman, wearing soldiers' apparel and belonging to 14th Iowa Regiment, shot herself in Cairo on Sunday night because her sex was discovered.

A man out in Indiana got a divorce from his wife because she went skating against his wishes. He concluded to let her slide.

What is that which belongs to yourself, yet is used by everybody?—Your name.

faults are like counterfeit money—are offered but you are not compelled to take them.

Shoemakers' Motto.—Never too late to mend.

Is a recruit supposed to be raw until he has been exposed to fire?