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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..... 50,150 Semi-Weekly..... 17,000 Weekly..... 148,000

Aggregate..... 215,375 Pre-eminently 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"—Republican in its assertion of equal and inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It is 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.

It is Republican in its antagonism to the despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counter-parts the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country.

It is Republican in its devotion to the cause of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

These various increases in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers, compels us to increase the price of THE TRIBUNE. Our new terms are:

Single Copy..... 3 cents Daily Tribune..... \$8 Semi-Weekly Tribune..... \$3 Two Copies, one year..... \$12 Five Copies, one year..... \$22 Ten Copies, one year..... \$32

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION SUCH A PRINCIPLE?

It is assumed that it does. In the Washington Weekly Review of Jan. 22d, '63, we have the following from Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont:

"The first appearance of Slavery in the Bible is the wonderful prediction of the patriarch Noah, 'Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be to his brethren. Blessed be the Lord God of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant. God shall enlarge Japhet, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servants.' (Gen. 9th c. 25d v.)

"The heartless irreverence which Ham, the father of Canaan, displayed towards his eminent parent, whose mercy had just saved him from the deluge, presented the immediate occasion for this remarkable prophecy, but the actual fulfillment was reserved for his posterity, after they had lost the knowledge of God, and became utterly polluted by the abomination of adultery. The Almighty, foreseeing this total degradation of the race, ordained them to Slavery or servitude under the descendants of Shem and Japhet, doubtless because He judged it to be their fittest condition; and all history proves, how accurately the prediction has been accomplished, even to the present day."

I. We assume that prediction of crime can never be plead in justification of it. If so, how piously might the Pharaohs have quoted God's prophecy to Abraham—"Thy seed shall be in bondage, and they shall afflict them four hundred years." And then, what Saints were those who crucified the Lord of glory?

II. That the condition proscribed of Canaan was not slavery, but the mere rendering of service to superiors, and that it was not the bondage of individuals to others, but the condition of a nation tributary to another, and in that sense its servant.

III. We assume that it can never be proven that the Africans were the descendants of Canaan. It is notorious that Africa was peopled from Egypt and Ethiopia, and that Mizrahim settled Egypt and Cush Ethiopia.

The location of Canaan's posterity, with boundaries, is given very minutely in Gen. 10-15. So on the assumption that African slavery is the fulfillment of the prophecy, the object of a curse pronounced upon one nation, to justify its infliction upon another. Perhaps it may be argued that Canaan is used in the passage as the representation of all Ham's posterity. If so, the prophecy has not been fulfilled. The other sons of Ham settled the Egyptian and Assyrian empires, and conjointly with Shem the Persian, and afterwards to some extent (though not mainly), the Grecian and Roman.

When the rebel army was near Taylorville, they were met by a company of the Indiana mounted volunteers. Vance belonged to a company near Taylorville, and he was taken prisoner. They neither saw anything to lead them to suspect any different treatment was to be done for them till they came within a mile or two of Lebanon. Here they were ordered to be free from the hands of their prisoners. They then fled to a tree. A Captain, who was in the rebel army, objected to any plan of leaving them thus, and at once coolly and calmly drew his revolver and fired three shots through the heads of each as they were positioned to the tree. His company was at once dispatched; but as Vance was unattended, he fell from the tree, and another of the rebel band, named Cartwright, fired a fourth shot through the victim's head.

Vance assured that he did not at any time lose consciousness. He heard all they said and know all they did. Here he lay twenty-six hours, during the 24th and 25th of April when he was discovered by some of our troops and brought into camp, and his wounds dressed by a surgeon of one of the Ohio regiments. Nothing was done for him all thirty-two hours after he was wounded. These are the facts. Now for the nature of the wounds:

They were inflicted by the large revolver used by our cavalry, and the cold-blooded murderer fired within a yard of the plumed victim's head.

The first shot took effect about an inch back and below the right cheek bone, and came out on the opposite side about the same distance from the left cheek bone. The second ball entered about an inch and a half below, and a little nearer the ear than the first, and passing through in the same line of the first, breaking the jaws and loosening the teeth.

The third entered the neck just below and in a line vertical to the lower tip of the ear. This lodged in the opposite side of the neck, from whence the surgeon removed it.

The fourth—the one that had been inflicted by Cartwright, after he had been thrown on his face—entered back of his ear, about the center of combativeness, and escaped through his left eye completely destroying it. And yet John W. Vance lives and looks well and hearty. He is an intelligent, fine looking young man, just arrived at his majority. I sat half an hour with him, and examined his wounds while he was eating his dinner; and he ate with the relish of a man who loves life and desires to prolong it.

The loss of his left eye will be his only real disfigurement. But how it was possible for four lenden messengers of death to pass through the parts they did without proving mortal, is a marvelous problem. But such are the facts and they are of sufficient importance to be perpetuated.

AN ACCUMULATIVE SOLDIER.—A letter from Baton Rouge, describes one of Col. Grierson's soldiers making his entry into that town after the famous raid, laden with the spoils of war: One old fellow amused us greatly. He rode a switch-tailed mule, for which he had exchanged his worn-out horse—he carried two Confederate sabres swung at his saddle bow in addition to his own, a double-barreled shot-gun hung beside his carbine, and to crown all he carried a fiddle-box under his left arm. As he smiled from under his slouched hat, and glanced benignly upon us through a pair of huge green goggles, the disposition to outrageous mirth was irresistible. Such a ludicrous combination of all the best traits of the Yankee character—courage, dash, endurance and thrift—was never seen before.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A Nashville, Tenn. account of a remarkable case, from a remarkable observation. It is said that Vance, of company near Taylorville, Indiana mounted volunteers. When the rebel army was near Taylorville, they were met by a company of the Indiana mounted volunteers. Vance belonged to a company near Taylorville, and he was taken prisoner. They neither saw anything to lead them to suspect any different treatment was to be done for them till they came within a mile or two of Lebanon. Here they were ordered to be free from the hands of their prisoners. They then fled to a tree. A Captain, who was in the rebel army, objected to any plan of leaving them thus, and at once coolly and calmly drew his revolver and fired three shots through the heads of each as they were positioned to the tree. His company was at once dispatched; but as Vance was unattended, he fell from the tree, and another of the rebel band, named Cartwright, fired a fourth shot through the victim's head.

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VICISSITUDES OF LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.—A writer in the United Service Journal (London) tells some queer stories of the changes in social position that some of his friends underwent in seeking their fortunes in Australia. A gentleman who once kept his cab in London, and belonged to a fashionable club, is serving out liquor at a bar in the employ of a man who was a waiter at the club of which the gentleman was a member. Another man who was in the English army is working as a laborer for \$1.50 per day; another army man is hawking cabbages about the streets; a lawyer is washing bottles; an Oxford University man is shoeing horses; and the son of a clergyman is working on the highways.

During the two years which have been occupied by the Government in efforts to crush out the rebellion, the resources of the country have been developed to an extent which is without a precedent in the history of the world; but the most extraordinary feature which is presented to the gaze of the nations of the earth, is the success of the Secretary of the Treasury in the financial measure recommended by him and carried out under his immediate direction.

When Mr. Chase assumed the charge of the Treasury Department, as left by Mr. Buchanan's Administration, it was literally bankrupt, and with a debt of about seventy millions of dollars, the treasury was empty. The war commenced immediately, and with a line of expenditures more stupendous than anything yet witnessed, every obligation of the Government was promptly met, and to-day the exchequer of the nation is more than prepared to meet any demand which can be made against it.

It is an ordinary mind which could plan and carry out the stupendous schemes by which such results have been produced; and it must be conceded on all hands that the untiring energy which was brought to the great work of saving the nation, in a financial point of view, is worthy the admiration of the country.

The patriotism and confidence of the people, however, has had much to do with the success of Mr. Chase's operations; for without a full display of these the most herculean efforts must have failed. The people have poured their money into the Government treasury with a freedom never before witnessed, and the darker the period, the more liberal have been their contributions. With such a spirit of patriotism as has been constantly exhibited, and with such a man at the head of the Treasury Department of the Government, there need be no fears for the result.

GOVERNOR CURTIN.—We have had occasion several times, since the rebellion broke out, to refer to the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth in terms of commendation. We have said that it was fortunate the State had to preside over her destinies in this momentous crisis, the Nation; a man of so much patriotism, nerve, energy and endurance, and we regretted deeply when the would not suffer his name to be used for a renomination. We were confident, then as we are confident now, that no other man in the State was so strongly engrafted upon the affections of the people, civil and military, as himself. The devotion he has exhibited upon all occasions, to the public interests immediately connected with his home duties; and especially the prompt, manly and powerful manner in which he has sustained the National Government, as well as the untiring and sleepless attention bestowed upon the soldiers of Pennsylvania, whether in the field, the camp or hospital, unite in making up a record for him which any man in the country might be proud to possess.

Viewing the character, qualifications, and services of Gov. Curtin from every point, we cannot but regard him as the most suitable and available candidate for the gubernatorial chair in the ranks of loyal citizens. It is therefore with unfeigned satisfaction that, notwithstanding the formal withdrawal of his name, we perceive the people seem determined to restore it; and if we are to judge from the expressions of the public sentiment in many different quarters, to renominate him and re-elected him, without regard to his own wishes. We need only add that we joyfully concur in the hope that this result will be accomplished, for the reasons stated; as well as for the additional reason that in the dispensation of office and patronage, he has acted impartially toward all loyal men, without regard to old party divisions.

OUR DESPATES TO-DAY STATE THAT General Franklin has consented to become a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, on the Democratic ticket, provided the party will adopt an unequivocal war platform. Now is the time for that party to prove itself for or against the country.

There is no necessity for any more proofs to show whether the Democracy be for or against the country. Its leaders will nominate the candidate which they think can get the most votes, and they will proclaim their determination to sustain the man just at the same time they will make use of every means in their power to embarrass those who have the management of the war, and to prevent our armies from gaining victories over the rebels.

A Peace Democrat is one who believes in the doctrine of State Rights as interpreted at the South—that is, Southern States have rights, while Northern States have none. South Carolina has a right to imprison citizens of Massachusetts but she has no right to remonstrate. A Southern State has a right to array her citizens in arms against the Government of the United States, but a Northern State has no right to call on her sons to defend it.

He believes in the right of man, but the most sacred of these rights, indeed the only one worth mentioning, is the right to take from other men their rights. He believes in maintaining the Constitution, as interpreted by rebels in arms to destroy it.

He believes all men to be equal before the law—especially he believes the poor man to be equal to the rich man; the laborer to be as good as the capitalist; yet he actively and cordially sympathizes with those who deluge his country in blood because they are too good gentlemen to submit to the election of a rail-splitter.

He believes the Democratic party to have a divine right to govern the country, whether it had a majority of votes or not; and he is convinced that the question—Which is the "Democratic" party of the country at the present crisis?—is absolutely determined by the name which itself has assumed. Call a horse "Spry," and you can safely bet on his speed. He calls the play to go into an election, and refuse to abide by its result. He likes the view of a two-fisted countryman of Bob Ray, who played cards with some Hebrews and lost his money. He at once seized the "spile" and shook his fist at his fellow-gamblers, saying, "Dom ye, ye are enemies to our Lord!"

He thinks the United States have a right to steal Cuba, and no right to prevent Kentucky from being stolen from us. The several points of belief show on what a solid basis of consistent intelligence the faith of the Peace Democrat rests.

SOME OF THE Democratic party managers are getting alarmed at the position of the principal Copperhead candidate, Messrs. Sanderson, Clymer, Witte and Cassan, and are attempting to bring out Gen. W. B. Franklin, of York. This is putting all the others aside, and resorting to the "strategy" dodge. How this will be received by the rank and file remains to be seen. We doubt, however, if the experiment is worth trying.

THE IMPRESSION is fast gaining ground that the Hon. Hester Clymer, of Berks, will receive the nomination, unless some dodge of the kind adverted to can be forced on the party. Should Mr. Clymer be the candidate of the Copperheads, we can say to the loyal men of Pennsylvania, they will have no mean candidate to contend with. As a bold and fearless champion of Copperheadism he has few equals in the State, and it will be their duty to nominate at Pittsburg, a candidate of equal ability. The day of "junk-head" and "blather-skiter" for Governor of Pennsylvania, we hope has gone by; and it will be a risky experiment to put any other than a first class man in nomination. The Copperheads know this, and are acting on it.

RELE TO CHERMARE RENEZ SPIES.—The Government has begun to put in force a new rule, by which occasionally to prevent pretended deserters returning from the rebel army from retreating South with information for the enemy, which they have acquired while wearing the mask of suffering loyalty, and enjoying the freedom of parole. It has been determined that all who call themselves deserters shall be sent, as soon as they arrive within our lines, to Philadelphia, where the oath of allegiance will be administered to them, and an additional oath by which they bind themselves not to go further South than Philadelphia, under the penalty of being treated as spies.

WE see an article going the rounds of the copperhead press with this caption. It depicts in fierce and threatening terms the fact (we know nothing of its authenticity) that the wife of Vallandigham, the traitor, has become a maniac. If this be a fact, so much the better, for the crime of the apostate Vallandigham becomes—so much the more deserving of and his sympathizers are of the condemnation of men of loyalty and true affection. But the copperhead press endeavor to create an impression, that the influence which concluded to the insanity of Mrs. Vallandigham, is to be traced to the act of the Government in arresting her husband. On this point the copperhead press become very delirious, endeavoring to create an odium against the Government of sufficient weight to ensure its immediate disgrace and destruction.

If it really be true that Mrs. Vallandigham has become a maniac, then indeed has treason in her husband produced a woful effect. But are there no other suffering women in the land but Mrs. Vallandigham? Can not the copperhead press find words of condolence and sympathy for the wives who have become widows in the glare and flash of rebel musketry? Alas, no! Thousands of noble wives and mothers in the loyal States have been bereft of all that was dear to them—of husbands and sons, slain while they were bravely contending for the Constitution and the Union, and yet the copperhead press never print a word in sympathy for any of these sufferers. The husbands and sons of these women went down to death while defending the principles of freedom, and that debars them from copperhead sympathy. If they had been punished or proscribed as traitors, columns of the copperhead press would team with sympathy for them as it now does for the manning wife of the traitor Vallandigham.

THE DISABLED GENERALS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.—It is really surprising how many disabled generals are now on active service. In the Union army we have among others General Oliver O. Howard, who lost his arm at Seven Pines; twenty months since; Gen. T. W. Sweeney, who lost an arm in Mexico, and has been twice wounded in the remaining one at Shiloh, and Gen. El A. Wild, who has lost one arm and been wounded in the other during the present war. Tom Kearney, who was killed at Chantilly, lost one of his arms in Mexico. In the rebel service we find that Gen. Evell, who succeeds Stonewall Jackson, has lost one leg, and strapped on his horse while on the field. General Long is called the "one-armed fighting general."

LAND FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.—The General Land Office has received a certified copy of an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, accepting the grant by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, of lands for Agricultural Colleges. Scrip will be issued to the State for 210,000 acres, which may be located by the assignees of the State upon any of the public lands, subject to private entry at \$1 25 per acre.

SOME DAYS ago a party of Osage Indians went into Fort Scott for ammunition. They reported they had had a fight with the guerrilla Matthews, and had succeeded in killing him and twenty or twenty-five of his gang. A correspondent of the Leavenworth Times, says: "They chopped off the heads of eighteen rebels and piled them up together." Indians do not care about being bothered with prisoners of war.

KEEP IT BEFORE the people, that the only party that the Copperheads fight is the party of the Union! Keep it before the people, that the copperheads are in sympathy with, and many of them actually belong to the Knights of the golden circle. Keep it before the people, that none of the Copperhead newspapers or speakers ever denounce that treasonable organization, but expose their wrath upon the loyal man who has band together to save the Government.

A NEWSPAPER, in noticing the presentation of a silver cup to a contemporary, says: "He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor—whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bung-hole of a barrel."

A FEW DAYS since, Gen. Rosecrans was dining at a hotel. He unfortunately tasted the Tennessee butter, when he immediately arose and saluted the plate before him, remarking, "Gentlemen; that butter outranks me!" GENERAL ROSECRANS ON RETALIATION.—Gen. Rosecrans has ordered all officers of the rebel army now held as prisoners, and who may hereafter be captured in battle, to be placed in close confinement and strongly guarded. None will be paroled or exchanged.

There are now about ninety thousand guns on hand in the Springfield Arsenal, seventy thousand of which are packed ready for shipment.