

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.

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. 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 the 31st of December, 1862, is as follows:

Sold Weekly 50,125
Sold Monthly 1,500
Weekly 148,000
Aggregate 215,375

Presently a journal of News and Literature, the Tribune has political opinions which are well characterized by the simple word LIBERALISM. It is a Republican in its heart, and made of one blood with the nation. Republican in its sentiment, it is equal and impartial in its views of all men to the liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is not a party paper, but a journal of the people, from the Association of the States to the great Republic, to grasp the pulse of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own advancement. Republican in its antagonism to the despots of the Old World, who would have the people and empires suddenly thrust upon us by their American conquerors, 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, wherein Liberty and Union shall indeed be one and inseparable. It is for and for ever.

This Tribune devotes attention to calmer times, and to some extent to these: Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever the great interests of the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies are directed to the timely denunciation of the invasion and success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the National arms and in the restoration of Peace and Thrift to our distracted bleeding country. We believe that no otherwise can a fuller or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular personal of our columns. And we earnestly solicit the cooperation of all friends of the National cause, which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS: The annual price of the Tribune is \$5.00 in advance. Single copies 10 cents. The price of the Tribune is \$5.00 in advance. Single copies 10 cents.

Advertisements in the Tribune are 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.

Advertisements in the Tribune are 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.

Advertisements in the Tribune are 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.

Advertisements in the Tribune are 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.

Advertisements in the Tribune are 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.

Advertisements in the Tribune are 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.

Advertisements in the Tribune are 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.

BEAVER ARGUS.

DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION SUCH A PRINCIPLE?

X.

Why did he punish with death for stealing a very little, perhaps not a cent's worth, of that sort of property, and make a mere fine the penalty for stealing a thousand times as much, of any other sort of property—especially since according to the objection, God did by his own act annihilate the difference between man and all kinds of property, by putting him on a level with them? The atrociousness of a crime depends greatly upon the nature, character, relations, and conditions of the victim. To steal is a crime, whoever the thief, or whatever the plunder. To steal bread from a full man is theft; to steal it from a starving man is both theft and murder. If I steal my neighbor's property, the crime consists not in altering the intrinsic nature of the article, but in shifting its external relation from him to me. But when I take my neighbor himself, and first make him property, and then my property, the latter act, which was the sole crime in the former case, dwindles to a mere appendage. This is in stealing a man does not consist in transferring from his owner to another that which is already property, but in turning personally into property. True, that which constitutes him, man is in its nature, unalterable by man. The attributes of man still remain, but the rights and immunities which grow out of them are annihilated. It is the great law of reason to regard things and beings as they are, and the sun of religion to feel, and toward them according to their nature and value.

Knowingly to treat them otherwise is sin; and the heinousness of the sin, is to be measured by the degree of violence done to their nature, relations and value. When things are surrendered, which God had indissolubly joined, or confounded in one, which he has separated by infinite extremes, when sacred and eternal distinctions, which he has garnished with glory are set at naught, and trampled on, then, if ever, sin reddens in its scarlet dye. The sin specified in the passage is that of doing violence to the nature of a man—impiously deriding his intrinsic value and relations as a moral being, and blotting out the distinction stamped upon him, by his Maker. In the verse immediately preceding, and in that which follows, the same principle is laid down: In the fifteenth verse, "He that smiteth at his father or his mother, shall surely be put to death." In the seventeenth, the penalty of death is denounced for the cursing of a parent. If a Jew gave his neighbor a stroke, the law merely struck him in return. But if that same blow had been given to a parent, the law struck the smiter dead. Why this vast disparity in the punishment of the act inflicted on different persons. Answer—God guards the parental relation with peculiar care. It is the centre of human relations. The violation of that is the violation of all. The fact that an individual could trample on that, showed that no relation had any sacredness in his eyes—that he was unfit to move about among human relations who had violated one so sacred and tender. There, the Mosiac law raised on high his bleeding corpse, and brandished the ghastly terror around the parental relation to guard its sacred precincts from impious inroads. But why the difference in the penalty since the act was the same. The sin committed had divers aggravations. I. The relation violated was so obvious—the distinction between parents and others so manifest, dictated by natural affection—a law of the constitution. II. The act was violence to nature—a suicide on constitutional susceptibilities. III. The parental relation, as now, was the centre of the social system, and required powerful safe guards. God gave his testimony to this in the moral law, "Honor thy father and thy mother." Stands at the head of those commands which the duties of man to man, and throughout the Bible, the parental relation is God's favorite illustration, by which to show forth his own relations to the whole family of man and his tender regard for all who in the spirit of adoption, say: "Our Father." In this case death was inflicted not at all for the smiting, nor for smiting a man, but a parent. The penalty for violating a vital and sacred relation—for disregarding a distinction cherished by

A Change in the State Administration Fatal to the State Government.

Any change in the policy which is now in operation to vindicate and sustain the civil power of the nation, will be fatal to all its interests. If the war to put down rebellion is abated—if the policy which controls the operations of our armies is changed—if the rulers who administer our State Government are displaced, and others, politically opposed to the National Government are placed in position and power, of course rebellion must reap the benefit of the change, and the loyal States will suffer interests and parts, become the sufferers. Thus with the State of Pennsylvania, she has done much for the cause of the Union. She has sent out her sons by the hundreds of thousands—they have fought in almost every battle—laid down to die in every State where death was dealt out by the traitor hordes—and yet with all this, Pennsylvania has been able to maintain not only her own integrity, credit and prosperity, but she has assisted in maintaining these also for States that are in rebellion. She has paid her debts—taken care of her local interests—defended her borders—succeeded her wounded—honored her dead—sheltered and comforted the soldier's family—and in all things maintained the position of a Commonwealth the same, almost as if war was not breaching its defenses and its calamities throughout the land. But suppose this condition in our State Government was altered? Suppose we give up our State Government into the control of those who sympathize with traitors? Would the credit of the Commonwealth be the same? Would its prestige shed the same genial joys on every hearth? Would the law be as powerful for good? Would the State be as influential for National honor and National perpetuity? We answer no, because the question now is simply as to whether the Government at Washington or the cabal of traitors at Richmond, is to be continued. The question is narrowed down to this: Shall we sustain the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, or is it our will to approve and sustain the excuses and outrages of the traitor, Davis? All the desire to sustain the National Government, the will of course, to sustain the Government of Pennsylvania. Those who desire to approve the villainies and the assassinations of the slave holders—who wish to make labor subservient to capital and government obedient to rebellion, will vote for George W. Woodward, the treason sympathizing candidate for the same position.—Har. Td.

The Lawrence Raid.

The World, commenting on the recent arson and murder at Lawrence, Kansas, by traitor guerrillas, says: "It is perfectly clear that, with the force at the disposal of the Government authorities in Kansas, such a hideous exploit as that which has damned the name of Quantrell to immortal fame at Lawrence ought to have been impossible. Should it prove to be the case that rumor has overstated the villainies of this dark achievement, it will still be the duty of the American people to hold to the strictest account the authorities who left so important a part of our border line exposed to even a legitimate invasion of legitimate Confederate troops."

We do not justify nor excuse the "authorities" here arraigned, but it was not a part of "our border line" that was protected unguarded by this butchery. Quantrell and his followers have been entirely within our military lines and at least a hundred miles from any Rebel post for more than a year past. No Rebel flag has floated, no Rebel pickets has been stationed, in or near that portion of Missouri, for a long time. But Slavery is far stronger in that action than in any other, and wherever Slavery is strong, there the Rebellion has desperate votaries. The raid on Lawrence was impelled by one identical spirit with the Riots in New York, and the former was as great a surprise to the local Military authorities as the latter.

When Gen. Neil shot ten of these Missouri guerrillas, proved guilty of breaking their parole, the Copperheads charged him with butchery; Jeff. Davis doomed him to death; and Europe inveighed against his ferocity. He seems to have had a clearer conception of "the nature of the beast" than any of his contempters.

A thick-headed squire being worsted by Sydney Smith in an argument, took his revenge by exclaiming: "If I had a son who was an idiot, I would make him a parson." "Very likely," replied Sydney; "but I see your father was of a different opinion."

One of Morgan's men, just before he died, declared that Morgan would never have started on his expedition through Ohio if he had not been promised ten thousand recruits from the ranks of Vallandigham.

Charleston.

Charleston was the cradle of treason. It was there that the first practical blow was aimed at the government—there that traitors first met to counsel the aversion of the States—there that the bloody drama, since enacted over the graves of two hundred thousand citizens, was first conceived—there that the insidious poison of infidelity to the Republic had been first taught; and for years poured out upon the Nation—there that Sumter fell in the first assault of armed rebels against our common flag. Since then two years of blood, sickness and war have crowded into history the most thrilling achievements and disasters known in the crimsoned records of human daring. The confines of the murderous foes of the Republic have been narrowed, and still narrow until now a single State but can point to the national ensign floating within its borders, and more than half territory claimed and originally held by the foes of Free Government, has been prematurely wrested from their fatal embrace.

Just now every patriotic heart turns with ordinary emotions to Charleston. Hitherto it has escaped the scourge it nursed into colossal power to desolate the homes of others, but at last the retribution of some time tardy but ever sleepless justice, seems to be on the eve of its reluctant vindication. The handwriting has been on the wall at Gettysburg, at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, at Helena, at Tallahoma, in character too plain to be misunderstood; and now with Lee and his shattered cohorts at bay south of the Rappahannock, and Bragg and Johnston driven in confusion into the interior of the so-called confederacy, Charleston is being encircled by patriot commands on land and water; and soon we hope to see the National heart electrified with joy over the announcement that the home and hot-bed of treason has at last fallen before the gallant arms of the North. Beauregard commands the rebels, and it will be seen that he has every avenue leading to his guns ready to sweep approaching parties; but Gen. Gilmore, who is at least Beauregard's equal as an Engineer and as a brave and skillful commander, has made a secure lodgment on Morris Island, and now has his immense guns planted with short range of Fort Wagner, and easy range of Sumter. Since his repulse in the attempt to storm Wagner, he has been amply reinforced, so that the siege cannot possibly be raised by a sortie from the rebel works; and the Charleston papers confess that unless Gilmore is dislodged by assault, he will in his own time reduce Fort Sumter and capture the city. The iron-clads are heroically aiding Gen. Gilmore, and have several times engaged both Wagner and Sumter at a few hundred yards; and when the final attack is to be made, they will play no unimportant part in the glory of restoring the Old Flag over the last lingering hope of treason. Heaven speed the day.—Franklin Repository.

List of Grand Jurors.

- September Term commencing 2d Monday. Brighton tp: Ruel R. Wray, John Small, Jr. Chippewa tp: John Herron, Jr., James Kennedy. Darlington tp: John Black, Ephraim Booth. Economy tp: James Loxan. Green tp: James Ramsey, John Johnston. Hanover tp: John B. Swarong, Jos. M. Ferrin. Marion tp: Martin Fram. New Brighton boro: Evan Townsend, Joseph Wilson. New Sewickly tp: John Chaney, Abraham Hunter, A. P. Smith. North Sewickly tp: James Coleman. Palauki tp: Wm. Wallace. Patterson tp: John Sims. Rochester boro: George Hinds, Wm. Porter. (Foreman.) South Beaver tp: Reuben Watt. Ohio tp: Wm. Cunningham.

PETIT JURORS.

- Borough tp: Robert McCabé, Hiram Minor, Henry Dillon. Big Beaver tp: Robert Wallace. Chippewa tp: David Thomas. Darlington tp: John Eldor, Wm. Fowler, John M. Clure, G. W. Hartshorn. Economy tp: Sam'l Hendrickson, Wm. Dunlap. Frankfort tp: J. J. Carothers. Franklin tp: Lewis Stamm, James Dobbs. Freedom boro: George Barns. Georgetown boro: Standish Peppard. Hanover tp: Aaron Moore, John M'Cauley, Sam'l Moore. Hopewell tp: Amos Ewing, Jacob Figley. Harmony tp: David Hoffer. Industry tp: Joseph Almon. New Brighton boro: Jos. Alexander, Henry Doyle, A. Gilliland, Ed. Merrick. North Sewickly tp: Kasaber Helebley, Hugh P. Wilson. New Sewickly tp: Geo. Robacher. Rochester tp: Henry Rosendorfer. Thos. Hays. Raceoon tp: Richard Calhoun, Sam'l Seawright. South Beaver tp: Jacob Smith, Sam'l Canby. Brighton tp: Milo Grove, W. B. M'Cauley.

A Maryland Journal on Emancipation.

The Cambridge (Maryland) Intelligencer, of July 18th, has a long and able editorial discussing the question of emancipation, in which it very ably comes to the conclusion that if it were in Missouri, it would be in favor of immediate emancipation. The following is what the Intelligencer has to say on this point: "We are in favor of a system of gradual emancipation for Maryland. If we lived in Missouri, we should be like our friends there, in favor of immediate emancipation. But the condition of Maryland is materially different from that of Missouri. There slavery has carried civil war to the very heartstone of the loyal people, and crimsoned their homes with blood. Radical measures are essential to the establishment of peace and quiet here, we enjoy security and tranquility, and public exigency is not so great, and we may abolish our system of labor with less violence to other public interests. The disease in the 'body politic' of both States is the same, but they require different remedies. "But while we are in favor of gradual emancipation, we do not mean that it shall be so very gradual as to be just no emancipation at all. We are willing that it shall be gradual, but it must be speedy. Though gradual, it must be short. We are opposed to any system which contemplates lengthening the life of slavery a single day beyond what is absolutely necessary for the preservation of other public interests from too great a shock by the change of labor. Ten years is long enough. We want slavery strangled and destroyed, and that, too, in time for us and our children to enjoy the benefits of freedom. Our fathers and ourselves have suffered much from the curse of slavery; and we claim that ourselves and our children shall enjoy the blessings of freedom."

So far as the foregoing argument concerns Missouri, it is unquestionably sound, but it might have safely been carried, with the same application, to a much wider extent. One of the most important lessons the war has taught the country is that no greater humbug has ever been indulged than gradual emancipation. If the slaves are fit for freedom at all, they are as fit for it now as they ever will be in a state of slavery. The true school for any man, black or white, in which to acquire a knowledge of self-government, is that condition in which he finds himself when thrown upon his own resources. The poorest school of all is that condition, the inevitable tendency of which is to degrade and destroy the confidence of the man.

The experiment of immediate emancipation has been tested in Louisiana, where thousands of life-long slaves were suddenly given their liberty, and if we are to believe the testimony of all the witnesses in the case without any or but few of those evil consequences following, about which the opponents of speedy Emancipation have been accustomed to prate so much. If immediate Emancipation is safe in Louisiana, it is safe anywhere in the United States.

Governor Curtin and the Military.

The members of Colonel M'Comb's regiment held a meeting at Parkersburg the other day, and passed a series of resolutions endorsing the Union candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring that "Governor Curtin, by his earnest, efficient and constant support of the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the existing wicked and unprovoked rebellion, and his untiring and successful efforts to promote the honor, efficiency, welfare and comfort of the thousands of Pennsylvania's sons who have taken up arms in defense of their country, whether found in the field, the camp or hospital, has placed our noble old Commonwealth in a proud position among the loyal States; and has won for himself the grateful thanks of the good people of our State and Nation, and proved himself the soldier's friend, as he is the people's favorite."

Just Think.

Vallandigham says "the Confederate States"—in words conforming to the rebel pretense—he says "President Davis"—very capable and considerate indeed. This for rebels. President Lincoln he calls a "Usurper," "Tyrant," "Nero."

What man, even in his epithets, but must see where his heart is? He loves Jeff. Davis and the rebels; hates the Constitutional President and loves it. Such a man loyal to the Government and the Union? Such a man the proper candidate for loyal men to support?

"Banks, what'll you have?" "Wall, Gardner, I'll take a little Port (Hindoo)." He got it.

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 square lines of this type measured as a square. Special notices 25 per cent. added to regular rates. Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

No Soldier.

No Soldier, and no real friend of the soldier, can vote for George W. Woodward for Governor because he joined in the approval of a decree by which the soldier, absent from the State, defending the honor of the nation, was disfranchised and degraded to the level of the slave. The man who perils life in the defence of the Government, is eschewed by Judge Woodward as unworthy of participating in the control of that Government. The man who gives up home, family, fortune, comfort, pleasure and business, in order to promote the welfare of the nation, is regarded by Judge Woodward as unworthy of confidence, as a free man, as incapable of exercising the franchise of a citizen, and as only a little higher than the common slave of the South. Is such a man fit to be the Governor of a free people? This question the voters who are absent fighting the battles of the Union, must answer. Every vote cast for George W. Woodward for Governor, is a voice in favor of the disfranchisement of the soldier—an influence which may be used, when once such a man is clothed with power, to disfranchise all who do not acquiesce with him in faith in the political dogmas which now disturb the peace and threaten the perpetuity of the Government. Remember, freemen of Pennsylvania, you are called on to decide when you vote for Governor at the coming election, the right of the American soldiers to the franchise as well as the right of the American citizen to maintain the American Government against the efforts of armed slaveholders to effect its destruction. Every vote cast against George W. Woodward, is a ballot in favor of the Union, in favor of the franchise, and in favor of the real peace of the country.

Jeff. Davis' Library.

A letter from near Jackson, Tenn., states that a company of cavalry, escorting a foraging expedition, having learned from a negro where the extensive library of Jeff. Davis was secreted, determined to look it up. They proceeded to the house and there found thousands of volumes of books, several bushels of private and political papers of the arch traitor, written by traitors North and South. Some of these papers were brought into camp, and served as novel literature for our officers and men.

In addition to these, several valuable gold-headed walking canes were found, one of them presented to Davis by Franklin Pierce; on another one was the inscription, "From a Soldier to a soldier's friend." In many of the letters the subject of secession is warmly discussed. Some of these letters date as far back as 1862. Many of them are more prominent writers accept of secession as a foregone conclusion, but only disagree as to how and when it should be done. Davis is included to as the political Moses in this measure, and the allusions to him would seem as if he was looked upon in the light of a demi god. If the collection of letters could be arranged and published it would bring to light the secret history of secession, and hold up to the world the deepest laid treason ever known on the face of the earth.

Murfreesboro is said to be the strongest national fortress on the continent. The only indications of it to the civilian are heaps of red earth on every hill in the vicinity, with long ditches, stockades and mounds crossing the railroads. But, even to the un instructed eye, heaps of earth and sand, with black objects protruding from them, have come to have a much more threatening look than the most wondrous piles of stones and masonry. General Rosecrans evidently means to keep what he possesses, and he has already laid a hand on Tennessee, whose imprint several centuries will not wear away.

The statement of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser that Mr. Vallandigham was turned out of the Clifton House, is contradicted by the proprietors of that hotel.—Copperhead Paper.

But is this statement that Mr. Vallandigham was expelled from the United States for disloyal conduct incorrect?

The Dubuque Times says that "never since Iowa has been settled by the white man have the prairie chickens been as numerous as at the present season. In Buchanan and Blackhawk counties they can be killed with stones and clubs, and hunted with them with guns is next to no sport at all."

A Western paper strikes the names of two subscribers from the list, because they were recently hung. The publisher says he was compelled to do so, because he did not know their present address.

I think I have seen you before, sir; are you not Owen Smith? "Oh yes I'm Owen Smith and Owen Jones and Owen Brown, and owing every body."

Even Brigham Young's wives are affected with the military spirit; they call their husband Brigham dear.