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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.

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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.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. 1863.

The NEW-YORK TRIBUNE first issued in 1841. In its twenty-second year, it has obtained a larger and more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America.

It has sustained its position in America, and in the most liberal and enlightened portions of the world, by its adherence to the principles of the Union, its impartiality, and its high character.

Its circulation on this 9th of December, 1863, is as follows:

Daily..... 60,125

Semi-Weekly..... 17,250

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 the equal and inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

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.

Republican in its uncompromising opposition to the despots of the Old World, who steadily trail in the spirit and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American agents.

Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this glorious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its pillars, and the establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country.

Republican in its belief that the Union shall indeed be "indivisible," henceforth and forever.

The TRIBUNE devotes attention in various degrees, and to some extent in these: Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Horticulture, and whatever else may conduce to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind.

But for the present its chief concern is with the war, and its special efforts are for the Union, its special efforts are to accompany a very large 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 Liberty to our distracted Land.

Believing that no other view can favor or more accurately view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns, and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all friends of the National cause, which we regard as paramount, as that of Union and Liberty, to aid us in extending our circulation.

TERMS

The annual increase in the price of printing paper and other materials, and the consequent increase in the price of this paper, have rendered it necessary to raise the price of this paper to \$2 per annum in advance.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2

Five copies, one year, in advance, \$10

Any larger number, on order, at a discount of 10 per cent.

Any extra copy will be sent to extra club of ten.

Twenty Copies, on order, one year, \$25, and any larger number at a discount.

Any extra copy will be sent to extra club of ten.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

One copy, one year, in advance, \$1

Five copies, one year, in advance, \$5

Any larger number, on order, at a discount of 10 per cent.

Any extra copy will be sent to extra club of ten.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis.

Address THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New-York

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills.

The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Subscribers who send money by Express, must prepay the Express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1863 will be ready about Christmas

Union Hotel, BEAVER, PENNA.

ALEX. CLARK, PROPRIETOR

In addition to the comfortable of a first class Hotel, the Proprietor has fitted up his house in a complete and satisfactory manner.

OSTYER SALOON

where the best quality of Oysters may be obtained during the season, in any desired style.

Families can be supplied with Oysters, with the can or dozen. The table is furnished with all the luxuries of the PITTSBURG MARKET.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed a continuation of the same is respectfully solicited.

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BEAVER ARGUS



Vol. 39—No. 35.

Beaver, Wednesday, September 9, 1863.

Established 1818

DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION SUCH A PRINCIPLE?

XI.

It is my brother that dwelleth by thee, he waxen poor, and he sold into thee; thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond servant, but as a hired servant, and as a sojourner shall he be with thee, and shall serve thee unto the year of jubilee.

As two classes of servants are mentioned, and as only those in one of the classes are called hired servants, the advocates of slavery tell us that those of the other class—the bought servants—were not paid for their labor; that is, that while God thundered anathemas against those "who used their neighbor's service without usage," he granted a special indulgence to his chosen people to seize persons, force them to labor, and rob them of their earnings, provided always in selecting their victims they spared "the gentlemen of property and standing," and pounced upon the strangers and common people.

From the fact that one class is technically called hired, and the other is not so called, the charitable inference, like that from the word "buy" which we have already considered, is a mere assumption, not only that "hired" is synonymous with paid, but also that these servants not called "hired" were not paid for their labor, and that the proof of it is, the fact that they were not so called. The meaning of the English verb, to hire, is, as every one knows, to procure for a temporary use at a certain price—to engage a person temporarily for wages. That is also the meaning of the old Hebrew word "Sunkar," as used in the Old Testament. Like the English word, "hire," the idea of temporary service, and generally for a special object, is inseparable from its meaning. It is never used when the procurement of permanent service for a long period is spoken of. Now we ask how could permanent hire be designated—those who were incorporated into the family for a course of years, and constituted an integral part and stationary part of it. By the same term that marks temporary servants, the distinctions made in common parlance on this subject are as fanciful as fairy talk. In many families domestics are employed only for a few days every day, bringing in their wages daily. What is the distinction between the work of a hired man and the work of a permanent servant? The first class is called "hired servants," the other "bought servants." Both classes are paid, who is paid on the other occasion, and a temporary, and therefore called "hired," the folly of inferring that a servant is robbed of his earnings, because when designated, the technical "hired" is not applied to him, is shown by the usage of all times and places. If I employ a man at \$12 a month to work my farm, he is my hired man, but instead of giving him so much a month, I give him such a portion of the crop, or in other words, if he works my farm on shares he is no longer my hired man. Every farmer knows that that designation is not applied to him; yet he works the same farm, in the same way, at the same times, and with the same teams and tools, and does the same amount of work in the year, and perhaps clears \$20 a month instead of \$12 paid him while he was my hired servant. Now as the "hired" is no longer used to designate him, and as he still labors on my farm, suppose my neighbors gather in a convulsion, and from such ample promises sagely infer, that since he is no longer my "hired" laborer, I rob him of his earnings, and with all the gravity of owls, they record their decision and adjourn to boot it abroad. My neighbors are deep divers; like some theological professor, they not only go to the bottom, but come up covered with the tokens. A variety of particulars are recorded in the Bible, distinguishing hired from bought servants. 1. Hired servants were paid daily at the close of their work.—Lev. 19: 13. Deut. 24: 14, 15. Job 7: 2. Matt. 20: 8. "Bought" servants were paid in advance, a reason for their being called bought, and those that went at the seventh year received a gratuity at the end of their period of service.—Deut. 15: 12, 14. 2. The hired servant was paid in money, the bought servant received his gratuity, at least in grain, cattle, and the product of the vintage.—Deut. 15: 17. 3. The hired servant lived by himself in his own family. The bought servant was a part of his master's family. 4. The hired servants supported himself out of his wages; the servant and his family were supported by his master besides his wages. A careful investigation of the condition, in all respects, of hired and of purchased servants, as described in the Bible, shows that purchased servants were, as a class, superior to hired servants—were held in more estimation, considered more trustworthy, loved, honored, and rewarded more; had greater privileges, and occupied, in every respect (other things being equal), a higher station in society. 1. They were intimately incorporated with the family of the master, were guests at family festivals and social solemnities, from which hired servants were excluded.—Lev. 22: 14. Exod. 12: 43, 45. 2. Their interests were far more identified with the general interests of their masters' family. This is shown by the fact that purchased servants were often actually or prospectively either sole or joint heirs of their master's estate. Witness the case of Eleazer, of Zibu, of the sons of Bilha, and Zilpah, and others. It seems to have been a general usage where there were no sons to inherit the estate, or when by their unworthiness they had forfeited their right to make the purchased servants heirs.—Prov. 17: 2. We find traces of this, usage in the New Testament: "But when the husbandmen saw him, they reasoned among themselves, saying, this is the heir, come let us kill him, that the inheritance may be ours.—Luke 20: 14; also Mark 12: 7. But in no instance on Bible record does a hired servant inherit his master's estate, nor is any allusion to such a possibility. 3. Marriages took place between purchased servants and their masters' daughters. "Now Sheshan had no sons, but daughters; and Sheshan had a servant, an Egyptian, whose name was Jarba. And Sheshan gave his daughter to Jarba his servant to wife." 1 Chron. 2: 34, 35. There is no instance of a hired servant forming such an alliance. Purchased servants and their descendants seem throughout the Old Testament, to be regarded by their masters' families, and by others, with the same affection and respect as the other members of the family. The treatment of Eleazer, and the other servants in the family of Abraham.—Gen. chap. 25. The inheritance between Gideon and his servant, Jaihal.—Judges 7: 14, 15; and Saul and his servant, in their interview with Samuel.—1 Sam. 9: 3, 22; and Jonathan and his servant.—1 Sam. 14: 1. He and Elshah and his servant, Gihazi, and illustrations. On the other hand there are no allusions to hired servants indicating any enduring relationship between them and their masters. Hired servants seem to have been taken from the lowest and most ignorant of the people, this would naturally be inferred from a comparison of their employments with those of purchased servants. No instance occurs in which they are assigned to business, demanding education or skill. Various passages show the low repute and trifling character of the class from which they were hired.—Judges 9: 14; 1 Sam. 2: 5. The inferior condition of hired servants, and a striking proof that they were the lowest class of servants is furnished in the parable of the prodigal son. When the prodigal, penitently with hunger among the swine and hogs, came to himself, his proud brother broke. "I will arise," he cried, "and go to my father." And then to assure his father of the depth of his humility, he resolved to add, imploringly, "make me as one of thy hired servants." It is not to be remarked, if hired servants were the superior class to apply for the situation, and press the suit, while it argued a keen relish for personal comforts, and no small pains to get them, savored little of that sense of unworthiness that seeks the dust with thickened face, and cries, "unclean." Unhumbled nature climbs, or it falls, clings fast, where first it may.

Humility sinks of its own weight, and in the lowest deep, digs lower.—The design of the parable was to illustrate on the one hand, the delight of God as he beholds afar off the approach of the sinner, "seeking an ungrudging father's face," and to rans embrace and bless him with an unchiding welcome; and on the other, the contrition of the penitent returning, with tears, from his wanderings, his

stricken spirit deeply humbled, and breaking with its ill desert—bowing like a bull-rush he dares not lift up his eyes, but smites upon his breast and sobs aloud, "the lowest place, the lowest place, I can abide no other," or in those inimitable words, "Father I have sinned against Heaven, and in thy sight and am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants."

The supposition that hired servants were the highest class, take from the parable an element of winning beauty and pathos. It is manifest to every careful student of the Bible, that one class of servants was in the family on terms of equality with the children and other members of it.—Hence the force of Paul's declaration, Gall. 4: 1—"Now I say unto you, that the heir as long as he is a child differeth nothing from a servant, though he be lord of all." If this were the hired class, the prodigal was a sorry specimen of humanity. Would our Lord have put such language into the lips of one held up by himself as a model of gospel humility, to illustrate its loveliness, its conscious destitution of all merit, and deep conviction of all ill desert? It is his humility put it on stilts and set it a strutting while pride takes lessons, and blunders in appearing it.

List of Grand Jurors. September Term, commencing 21 Monday. Brighton tp: Ruel B. Wray, John Small, jr. Chippewa tp: John Herron, jr. James Kennedy. Darlington tp: John Black, Ephraim Booth. Economy tp: James Logan. Green tp: James Ramsey, John Johnston. Hanover tp: John B. Swarongon, Joseph M. Ferrin. Marion tp: Martin Humes. New Brighton boro: Eval. Townsend, Joseph Wilson. New Sewickly tp: John Chaney, Abraham Hunter, A. P. Smith. North Sewickly tp: James Coleman. Pulaski tp: Wm. Wallace. Putterson tp: John Sims. Rochester boro: George Hlinde, Wm. Porter. (Foreman). South Beaver tp: George Watt. Ohio tp: Wm. Cunningham.

Peter Jurors. Borough tp: Robert McCabe, Hiram Minor, Henry Dillon, Robert Wallace. Beaver tp: David Thomas. Darlington tp: John Elder, Wm. Fowler, John McClure, G. W. Hart, jr. Economy tp: Saml. Hendrickson, Wm. DeLong. Franklin tp: J. J. Crothers. Franklin tp: Lewis Stamm, James Dadds. Freedom boro: George Barus. Georgetown boro: Standish Peppard. Hanover tp: Aaron Moore, John A. Cautley, Saml. Moore. Hopewell tp: Amos Ewing, Jacob Bagley. Harmony tp: David Hooffer. Industry tp: Joseph Ammon. New Brighton boro: Jos. Alexander, Henry Boyle, A. Gilliland, E. D. Merrick. North Sewickly tp: Kassimer Healy, Hugh P. Wilson. New Sewickly tp: Geo. Rouschey, Rochester tp: Henry Rosemeyer, Thos. Hays. Raceoon tp: Richard Calhoun Saml. Seawright. South Beaver tp: Jacob Smith, Saml. Caughey. Brighton tp: Milo Grove, W. B. McGaffick.

Aldermanic Eloquence. The speech appended to the paragraph below, which we find in a New York contemporary furnishes a magnificent example of Copperhead oratory in the "commercial metropolis." Undoubtedly Gotham is great, and in nothing is her grandeur more conspicuous than it appears in the genius, talents and accomplishments of those who manage her municipal affairs.—E. G.

Among the records of the great riot, it is worth while to preserve the little speech made by Masterson, the Alderman of the XXII Ward, just after the original mob had burned down the building in which the draft had been undertaken in that ward. As Mr. Masterson is an Alderman, paid \$1200 a year by the people for his services, and is, moreover, a law-maker and Magistrate for the city, his opinions are very justly matters of public concern and importance.—Let the people carefully read and fully understand his words. We quote from the Daily News, Ben Wood's paper:

GENTLEMEN: I am opposed to this draft as much as any man in this crowd. [Cheers.] I am in favor of burning down that building that has burned down—[cheers]—but I am opposed to having these poor people's houses burned down. It will do no good to you or any body else. [Cheers.] I therefore ask you to stand back, and let us save the building. It is the property of a poor man who cannot get a cent of the insurance on it if it be destroyed.

A Fresh Chapter of History. WHAT GOV. CURTIN DID IN APRIL, 1861. The Philadelphia Press furnishes the following in reference to an important event in the history of the war: "When the red hand of rebellion was raised against the government, the people of the country were appalled. The Constitution, for a time, our ships of war had been sent to distant waters. Our arsenals and forts in the North had either been robbed or relieved of their little garrisons. The small army of two thousand five hundred United States regulars had been sent South, under the command of the meanest of traitors, General Twiggs, by the order of the band of conspirators, who, though solemnly sworn to support the Constitution, were plotting to overthrow it. The country then was filled with gloom. President Lincoln had very recently been sworn into his high and responsible position, surrounded as he was then by a few armed soldiers and patriotic citizens, who sprang to such arms as they could readily obtain. Treason flaunted its red flag all over Washington at that period. It was then that President Lincoln called around him the governors of the loyal states to advise with them on the desperate nature of the emergency.

"They met in the White House.—'Gentlemen,' said the President to that little party of patriotic men, 'the machinery of the nation is out of order. We must run it as we find it. Its wheels, its rods, and belts are separated, but the boiler seems to be perfect. We must repair the work with such skill and ingenuity as we possess. There is wisdom in council, and therefore I have called you that we may reason together. What shall we do to crush this foul rebellion and preserve the country from wreck? I have made up my mind, with an implicit confidence in an overruling Providence, to meet all emergencies that may arise. It is time for work; continued the President. 'What shall I do about issuing a proclamation to the people?' 'Until this happens,' the madman must wear his straight jacket. A little reflection will convince the most sympathetic that this must be so. Suppose the Union restored, the Constitution guaranteed, the right of trial by jury, in the district where the offence was committed, but broad indeed would be the fibre where a rebel should be presented for treason and tried by a rebel jury.

"The Constitution provides that the writ of habeas corpus shall remain inviolate, yet I need not tell you that a rebel judge would release the prisoner, though charged by the blackest crimes of murder and treason. The Constitution proclaims liberty of speech and liberty of the press. This, with all that would include the right to denounce the Government and keep up an undying hatred of one section against the other, until another revolution inevitably follow. No, these sacred rights cannot now be conferred upon the madmen of the South. They were given by our fathers to men capable of self-government and cannot now be intrusted to those who have so shamefully attempted to destroy the institutions under which we live. A long day of probation must await their reckoning."

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The Army of the Southwest is determined upon the subjugation of Rebellion, in the highest and strongest sense of that word. No half-way, simpering patch-work will satisfy them, and the party that attempts it will be swept into a hopeless minority, like all the other combinations of parties that have formerly opposed the war of our country.

"The Constitution as it was," cannot be restored in the Rebel States, until the people of those States shall fully prove their love for the Government and devoted loyalty. Until this happens the madman must wear his straight jacket. A little reflection will convince the most sympathetic that this must be so. Suppose the Union restored, the Constitution guaranteed, the right of trial by jury, in the district where the offence was committed, but broad indeed would be the fibre where a rebel should be presented for treason and tried by a rebel jury.

The Constitution provides that the writ of habeas corpus shall remain inviolate, yet I need not tell you that a rebel judge would release the prisoner, though charged by the blackest crimes of murder and treason. The Constitution proclaims liberty of speech and liberty of the press. This, with all that would include the right to denounce the Government and keep up an undying hatred of one section against the other, until another revolution inevitably follow. No, these sacred rights cannot now be conferred upon the madmen of the South. They were given by our fathers to men capable of self-government and cannot now be intrusted to those who have so shamefully attempted to destroy the institutions under which we live. A long day of probation must await their reckoning."

"What will Pennsylvania do?" Here he paused. "Do? another pause. "Why sir, (with emphasis) if you issue your proclamation Pennsylvania will furnish you a hundred thousand men in a week."