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Time Table

Table with columns for destinations (Cleveland & Pittsburgh, R. R., Beaver Station—Going East, etc.) and times.

Table with columns for destinations (Cleveland & Pittsburgh, R. R., Beaver Station—Going West, etc.) and times.

Table titled 'Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County' with columns for various financial items and amounts.

Table titled 'Proposing certain Amendments to the CONSTITUTION' with columns for different sections and descriptions.

Proposing certain Amendments to the CONSTITUTION. Section 1. The General Assembly shall have the right to...

Section 2. The General Assembly shall have the right to amend the Constitution...

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BEAVER ARGUS



NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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

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."

It is Republican in its assertion of the 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 counterparts the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic.

It is 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" henceforth and forever.

THE TRIBUNE devotes attention in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Invention, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies, and its columns, are mainly devoted to the investigation 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 grand and conclusive triumph of the National arms and in the restoration of the Union and Thrift to our distracted, bleeding country.

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DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION SUCH A PRINCIPLE?

WE inquire, what was the design of the Mosaic Law relating to masters and servants? The general object of those statutes, which prescribe the relation of masters and servants, was the good of both parties—but more especially the good of the servants.

These laws were a merciful provision for the poorer classes, both of the Israelites and strangers. Not imposing burdens grievous to be borne, but designed as a relief from afflictive burdens—a grant of privileges—a bestowment of favors.

In proof of this, we state, 1. The fact that no servant from the strangers could remain a servant in the family of an Israelite without becoming a proselyte.

Compliance with this condition was the price of the privilege.—Gen. 17; 9—13, 27, 2. Excommunication from the family was a punishment.—Gen. 21; 14; Luke 16; 2, 4, 3. The fact that every Hebrew servant could compel his master to keep him in his family after the original six years contract had expired, shows that the system was framed to advance the interests and gratify the wishes of the servant quite as much as those of the master.

The servant demanded that the law obliged the master to retain him in his household, however little occasion he might have for his services, or great his dislike to the individual.—Deut. 15; 12, 17; Exod. 21; 2, 6, 4. The rights and privileges guaranteed by law to all servants.

1. They were admitted into covenant with God.—Deut. 29; 10, 13. 2. They were invited guests of the Passover, and all the national as well as the family, festivals of the household in which they resided. Exod. 1, 2, 3, 4; Deut. 12, 12, 18, and 19, 10. They were steadily instructed in morality and religion.—Deut. 31; 10, 13; Joshua 8; 29, 35; II Chron. 17; 8, 9. 4. They were released from their regular labor for an amount of time nearly equal to one half of the whole.

During this time the law secured to them not only an exemption from labor, but the entire support of themselves and their families; and the same public family instructions that was provided for the other members of the Hebrew community. The law secured to them the whole of every seventh year.—Lev. 25; 3, 6; thus giving to those servants that remained such during the entire period between the jubilees, eight whole years (including Jubilee year), of unbroken rest (b.) Every seventh day. This in forty-two (the eight being subtracted from the fifty) would amount just six years (c.) The great annual festivals. The Passover which commenced on the 15th of the last month, lasted seven days.—Deut. 16; 8, 8. The Pentecost, or the feast of weeks, which began on the sixth day of the third month, and lasted seven days.—Lev. 16; 10, 11. And the feast of Tabernacles, the celebration of which commenced on the 15th of the seventh month, and lasted eight days.—Deut. 16; 13, 15; Lev. 23; 34, 39. As they were required to meet in one place from all parts of the land, much time would be consumed on their journey by the slow movements of their cumbered caravans, and after their arrival at the place of sacrifice, a day or two at least, would be requisite for divers preparations; before entering on the celebration of the festival, he sides some time at the close of it, in necessary preparations for their return.

If we assign three weeks to each festival, including the time spent on the journey going and returning, and the necessary delays before and after the celebration, together with the festival week, it will be a meager allowance of time for the absence of the bulk of the people from their homes and regular labor. As the festivals occurred three times in the year, the main body of the servants would be released from their stated employments at least nine weeks, usually in attendance upon these triennial celebrations, which amount in forty-two years, subtracting the Sabbaths, to six years and eighty-four days (d.) The new moons. The Jewish had twelve; Josephus tells us that the Jews always kept two days for the new moon.—See Home's Introduction, also I Sam. 20; 18, 19, 27. This would amount in forty-two years to two years and two hundred and eighty

days after the necessary subtractions (f.) The fast of Afasting.—On the first day of the seventh month, and of civil year, Lev. 23; 25. (g) The day of atonement, on the tenth day of the seventh month.—Lev. 23; 27, 32. These last two feasts would consume not less than sixty-five days of time not otherwise reckoned. Thus it appears that these persons who continued servants during the whole period between the Jubilees, were by law released from their labor; twenty five years and sixty-four days out of fifty years, and those who remained a less time in the same proportion. It will be perceived that in the calculation, besides making a generous donation of all the fractions to the pro-slavery advocates, we have left entirely out of the account, those numerous local festivals to which allusion is made, as in Judges 21; 19, and 1st Sam. 20; 28, 29. Neither have we included those memorable festivals instituted at a later period of the Jewish history; the feasts of Purim, Esther 9; 18, 29. And the feast of dedication which lasted eight days, John 10; 22. Finally, the Mosaic system secured to all servants an amount of time which, if distributed, would, on an average, be nearly one half of the days in each year, for the purpose of rest, and mental or moral improvement. Meanwhile, they and their families were supported and furnished with opportunities of instruction. If this amount of time were distributed over every day, the case would stand thus: The servants would have to themselves all but a fraction of one half of the day, and would labor for their masters the remaining fraction and the other half of the day. This regulation, be it remembered, is one of the most prominent features of the Mosaic system to which we are most triumphantly alluding as the great prototype of American Slavery.

The servant was protected equally with the other member of the community by law. His life, person, property, reputation, and all his natural rights were, in the eyes of the law, secured by those of his master. Proof.—Hear the causes between your brethren and judge righteously between every man and his neighbor, and the stranger that is within. "Ye shall not respect persons in judgment, but ye shall hear the small as well as the great.—Deut. 1; 16, 17; also in Lev. 24; 22. Ye shall have one law for him that smeth through ignorance, both for him that is born among the children of Israel, and for the stranger that sojourneth among them."—Deut. 27; 19. "Cursed be he that perverteth the judgment of the stranger, the fatherless and the widow. 6. The Mosaic system enjoined upon the Israelites the greatest affection and kindness toward their servants, foreign as well as Jewish.—Lev. 19; 34. The stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you; and thou shalt love him as thyself. Also Deut. 10; 17, 19. For the Lord your God is God of gods, and Lord of lords, a great God, a mighty and terrible, which regardeth not persons nor taketh a reward. He doth execute the judgment of the fatherless and the widow, and loveth the stranger, and giveth him food and raiment; love ye therefore the stranger.—Exod. 22; 21. Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him. Exod. 22; 9. Thou shalt not oppress a stranger for ye know the heart of a stranger. Lev. 25; 35, 36. If thy brother be waxen poor thou shalt relieve him, yea, though he be a stranger, or a sojourner, that he may live with thee; take thou no usury of him or increase, but fear thy God. (What an absurdity to suppose that this same stranger could be taken by one that feared his God, and held as a slave and forced to labor, and robbed of his time, earnings, and all his rights.) 7. Servants were placed upon a level with their masters in all civil and religious rights. Without quoting passages at length the reader is referred to the following in proof: Num. 15; 15, 16, 29; Num. 9; 14; Deut. 1; 16, 17; Lev. 24; 22.

The London Court Journal relates that a young English lady of 70 summers and a good deal of money has just given her virgin hand to her butler, a lad of 38.

Juvenile depravity has developed a new crime in Wheeling, Va. The boys there kill pigs to get the blood.

What Woodward and Vallandigham Will do. "If Woodward and Vallandigham were elected, with Seymour and Parker, they would unite in calling for the army the troops from their respective States for the purpose of compelling the Administration to adjust our difficulties."—Extract of a speech delivered by Hiestor Clymer, at Somerset, Pa.

There is no disguise about all this. Taken in conjunction with the confession of the Tory Organ of yesterday, the declarations of Clymer may be regarded as the fixed policy of the Copperheads, a policy to end this war by the destruction of the National Government. This narrows down the issue in the present political campaign to the simple question. Shall Abraham Lincoln, the Constitutionally elected and Constitutionally inaugurated President of the United States, be allowed in peace to administer the Government of the said States? or must Jefferson Davis, a traitor and usurper, who has participated in the murder of hundreds and thousands of Union men—who has been instrumental in laying waste large tracts of fruitful, peaceful and prosperous territory—who has repudiated the Constitution—who has conspired to destroy the Union—who has sworn to spread slavery all over the free States—shall this rebel and traitor establish a government over that inaugurated by the heroes of the Revolution?—These are now the questions involved in the campaign for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. If Curtin is elected Governor, Lincoln will continue, at he was elected, the Constitutional President of the United States. If Woodward succeeds to the gubernatorial succession in the State, then will come local rebellion—then will follow a conflict of jurisdiction—a collision with the National authorities, and Pennsylvania at war with the National Government. Nothing could be plainer than all this. It is an issue which the Copperheads have boldly made. Their speakers advance it on the stump and their scribbles urge it in their journals. Hence every man can vote knowingly. He can knowingly vote for Woodward and rebellion, or he can vote for Curtin and the safety of the National Government by the support of the National Administration.—Har. Tel.

Conspiracy. The Copperheads are in a conspiracy and by their hissing call the attention of the public to the discovery. Our patriotic Executive, Andrew G. Curtin, ever solicitous for the welfare of our brave soldiers, is endeavoring to have our sick and wounded borne to the hospitals in the pestilential South, to regain health and vigor among the mountains and valleys of our own State, or to breathe their last among friends and kindred. This is called a conspiracy against the purity of the ballot box. Have these men a right to vote? Does Justice Woodward's decision, which disfranchised our soldiers in the field, disfranchise them also after their return home? Shall spies and mutilation received in defense of our firesides meet no other return than degradation from the rank of freemen, or is a patriot to be deprived of citizenship for loving his country more than his life, and after striking a blow in her defense? Give us your opinion, Messrs. Copperheads? The cause of all this writhing is the fact that the copper democracy are casting about for some feather to break their fall next month. They cry out beforehand, "Military oppression" &c. Many of the returning soldiers are Democrats, but, true to their country and themselves, will vote for "the soldiers' friend," Andrew G. Curtin. Their democracy is of the stamp of Jackson, Dickinson, Butler, Shannon, &c., which sets country above party, and not of the copperhead sort, of Woodward, Reed, Calhoun & Co., who would place them "in the fore front of the strong battle" at the slave-drivers' Rabbah, and then refusing reinforcements, by opposing the draft, "retire from after them," and leave them to perish for their own selfish ends.

WHEN IT IS DARK.—The following beautiful sentiment is taken from "Meister Karl's Sketch Book" entitled "The Night of Heaven." "It is full of touching tenderness.—It is dark when the honorable and honest man sees the result of long years swept away by the knavish, heartless adversary. It is dark when he sees the clouds of sorrow gather round and knows that the hopes and happiness of others are fading with his own. But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and a sure him even here on earth, of gleams of light in heaven. It is dark when the dear voice of that sweet child, once so fondly loved, is no more heard around in murmurs. Dark, when the light, pattering feet no more resound without the threshold, or ascend step by step the stairs. Dark, when some well known air recalls the strain once attuned by the childish voice now hushed in death! Dark, but only the gloom which heralds the dawning of immortality and the infinite light of Heaven.

Just Rezaution.—Colonel Gilbert is made Military Governor and General Carter Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee.

Governor Curtin.

In the following, from the St. Louis Democrat, the highest compliment is paid to the great earnestness and patriotic energy displayed by the Governor of Pennsylvania. The Democrat regards his election as of national importance.

When we look at the period during which Gov. Curtin has been called upon to administer the affairs of the great State of which he has been Chief Magistrate, the number of important and responsible duties devolving upon him, and the great amount of patronage he has had to distribute, we can well understand how liable he was to give dissatisfaction in some quarters, and how liable to make occasional mistakes. It would be strange if both these things had not occurred. There is one thing about Gov. Curtin's administration upon which all, we think, must agree, viz: that it has at all times been conducted with the loftiest zeal for the cause of the Union.

This fact has been made manifest on many occasions, and in many ways, and is sufficient to make Union men all over the country, who have no interest in the local jealousies of Pennsylvania politics, to hope most anxiously for his re-election. By all such men the defeat of Gov. Curtin at this time would be regarded as a national calamity. The character of his opponent, Judge Woodward—a democrat of that Seymour Copperhead school, leaves no question as to the great success involved in the contest. It is true Unionism against false Unionism. In such a conflict, men who truly love their country, and desire the unity of the Government, have no alternative in the bestowal of their sympathies and any influence they may wield. Their voice to their brethren in Pennsylvania, wherever they may be located, cannot fail to be an earnest appeal for unity, zeal and industry in action.—Let local disagreements for the time be forgotten. Let the great issue absorb all minor ones. Let the cause of the country prevail, that liberty, national integrity and true Democracy may be saved. If Pennsylvania proves true in the trial hour, Governor Curtin will be elected.

Who Should Grumble.—Question.—How much does a substitute cost at the South? Answer.—From \$1,500 to \$3,000. Q.—Why? A.—Because the Confederate government did not designate a moderate amount of the payment of which should exempt any person drafted. Q.—How much, at present, would a man drafted at the North have to pay for a substitute? A.—About \$400 or \$500. Q.—How do you know this? A.—From the fact that the Government now offers \$402 bounty, and still fails to procure soldiers sufficient at that rate. Q.—How much does a drafted man have to pay our Government instead of procuring a substitute? A.—\$300. Q.—How much does a drafted man gain by this argument? A.—\$200 to \$300. Q.—Who is the loser in this business? A.—The government. Q.—Who makes up the loss to the Government? A.—The tax-payers—the rich, people. Q.—Who then should grumble? A.—Not the poor people.

GEN. GRANT'S CHARACTER.—Maj. E. D. Osborne, formerly of Rochester, a member of General Grant's staff, writes to a friend in answer to a question in regard to Grant's character. He says: "If you could see the General as he sits just over beyond me, with his wife and two children, looking more like a chaplain than a general, with that quiet air so impossible to describe, you would not ask me if he drinks. He rarely ever uses intoxicating liquors; more moderate in habits and desires than any other man I ever saw; more pure and spotless in his private character than almost any man I ever knew; more brave than any man I ever saw; with more power to command and ability to plan than any man I ever served under; cool to excess when others lose nerve; always hopeful, always undisturbed, never failing to accomplish what he undertakes just as he expects to. I have known him intimately—have been a part of his household for two years, and am not mistaken in my estimate of his character."

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.—We observe that one of the speakers at Worcester declared that the letter read by Sumner, ascribed to Andrew Jackson, stating that slavery would be the next pretext of the South to destroy the Union, was never written by Gen. Jackson.

The original letter in Jackson's handwriting was in the possession of a gentleman in this city in the winter of 1860-61, at which time we, as well as many of our fellow-citizens, had an opportunity to examine it. The custody in which it had remained since its date was well known, and with the appearance of the letter itself, left not the slightest room for a doubt of the genuineness of the document.—Common Advertiser.

A WISE PARCAUTION.—Railroad travelers are so proverbially incautious that unless the carrying companies employ expedients rendering it impossible for travellers to expose themselves to danger, accidents are continually occurring. The practice of thrusting the elbows out of a car window has caused so many accidents that railroad companies are generally adopting the safe-guard of putting a perforated iron plate, eight inches high, across the bottom of the window, outside the cars. This renders it impossible to thrust the elbow beyond the car body, and saves the arm from being crushed against the timbers of bridges. Against the danger of accident from passing from one car to another while in motion, there is no remedy yet discovered except locking the car door, as is done in Europe.—This is so great a restraint upon the freedom of a live Yankee it is not generally adopted, though it would tend to a greater security from accident if it were. Against jumping from railroad cars when in motion, there is no remedy which can be devised, for no mechanical restriction can compensate for the absence of brains in the traveller.

GOT THE APPOINTMENT.—John Conklin, son of a poor Irishman, of Rutland, Vermont, has just been appointed to a cadetship at West Point. The Herald, of that city, in reference to the young gentleman, says: "It has been his ambition for years to get the appointment. He acquired a very fair education at the free schools in this town; he made several efforts to secure the appointment, and on one occasion as a volunteer for the purpose of earning a claim to it. He went bravely through several battles, and when at Washington went directly to the War Department, told his story, the circumstances of his parentage, his aspirations and services as a soldier. Secretary Stanton informed him at once he should have the appointment. And he has received it, being appointed from one of the districts of Georgia. We ask the adopted citizens, who are too prone to be influenced into denunciation of the Government, if there is any other under the sun where this would have been likely to occur?"

THE RESULT OF STREET CLEANING.—Keep Your Children off the Streets.—By that we mean do not let them walk, or play, or loiter on the sidewalks. If they frequent the public schools, you must establish a sort of quarantines at your doors, and examine the youthful tongue once a day, to see if it has not a secretion of slang upon it. Mrs. Garfield's little son, Manfred, came running into the paternal mansion the other day, shouting like a cook: "Now, then, old girl, slip up that dinner." "Why, Manfred?" began the astonished mother, "where did you learn such language?" "You have your own playing with." "Me," said the hopeful, "I generally play with Dick Turner, because he's a baby boy with a glass eye." "That's so." The fond mother was about to express some astonishment at the optical misfortune of Dick, when the son continued: "Ma, I'm going to buy a plug. Jim Smith wears one, and I'm as big as he is." "A plug!" gasped the mother. "Yes sir-ee, a plug. I've got the sponduckies salted down in my box, sure; it's bound to come." "The mother at this juncture ordered the youngster up stairs, and sent for a man servant to interpret the slang.

The Charleston papers sweat that their people will fight from street to street. Let them fight Gilmore's bombshells and hot shot from street to street, if they are so very pugacious. We guess that, in all their fighting from street to street, their weapons will be fire-engines, hoses, and water-buckets.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents per square—each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements. A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square. 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.

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