

BEAVER ARGUS

Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For Governor, HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Supreme Judge, HON. DANIEL AGNEW, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly, WILLIAM HENRY, Fallston. ISAAH WHITE, Lawrence County. Sheriff, JOSEPH LEDLIE, Beaver. Register & Recorder, ALFRED R. MOORE, Beaver. Treasurer, JOHN CAUGHY, Beaver. Clerk of Court, JOHN A. FRAZIER, Dallington. Commissioner, JOHN H. BEIGHLEY, Economy tp. Coroner, THOS. DEVINEY, New Brighton. Poor House Director, JOHN K. POTTER, Ravoon. Auditor, JOSEPH M'CLURE, Bridgewater. Trustees of Academy, Rev. D.A. CUNNINGHAM, Bridgewater. WILLIAM ORR, Beaver.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my interest in the Beaver Argus, all those indebted to me for subscription, job work, etc., will please call and settle immediately with J. L. Anderson, who is authorized to receive in my name. Feb. 10, '63. T. C. NICHOLSON.

MASS MEETING.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the friends of CURTIN and AGNEW, and of the Country, and all who are opposed to Rebellion and Separation, at the Court House, in BEAVER, on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, 1863, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M. Distinguished speakers will be present to address the meeting. Turn out, all who are in favor of a speedy peace on honorable terms, and who are opposed to treason and traitors.

Mr. Justice Woodward.

This individual has been placed in nomination by the copperheads of this State for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth; and although it has been two months since he was thus put forth as the standard-bearer of the party, yet he has, up to the present time, been as silent and as reticent as though he were a private gentleman, and not the candidate of his party for a conspicuous position in the most memorable contest that the people of this good old Commonwealth have ever been called upon to witness. It may be argued that the position which Judge Woodward holds upon the Supreme Bench does not allow the making in partisan politics; but surely Judge Woodward, when he accepted a party nomination for Governor, must have felt that so far as he was concerned, the courtesy of the bench was laid aside. "The courtesy of the bench" did not prevent his acceptance of the nomination of the Party. Why then should it prevent his declaring, especially at this momentous period, the kind of platform he believes in? The truth is, that Mr. Justice Woodward's record is of such a character that the least said about it by himself or his friends is the better for his Party. Let us look upon some of the facts in the personal history of the great copperhead candidate. We charge against Judge Woodward—

First: That in the outset of this rebellion he advocated the taking up of arms by the slaveholders in defense of Slavery; and that he insisted upon the rebels being permitted to break up the Union peacefully. Second: That he is now and has ever been the steady friend of Slavery and disunion and has, by word, act or influence, done anything for the Government to hinder its putting down the rebellion. Third: That he is the Administration, and every one else engaged in putting down the rebellion, to such a degree that he refused to allow soldiers to vote at the last election. Fourth: That he is a malignant foe to true Democracy—having, in the Constitutional Convention, endeavored to cut off Foreigners from the election franchise altogether, thus far transcending the late Know Nothing Party. Fifth: That he is in secret sympathy with those conspicuous traitors, Clement L. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Horatio Seymour, and others of that stripe; and were he elected Governor he would be as effective an enemy as Jefferson Davis could wish. Sixth: And that, consequently, his election would be hailed with delight by the Southern traitors as an equivalent for their reports at Gettysburg.

The Approaching Contest.

The approaching election will be one of greater importance, not only to the people of Pennsylvania, but to the whole Union and the cause of freedom, throughout the world than any one that has taken place since the establishment of this republican government. Already we see the sympathizing friends of the rebellion organizing for the purpose of overwhelming the government, and carrying out their unholy schemes of disunion. Already the black flag of treason and Woodward has been thrown to the breeze. Although it may be humiliating and mortifying to make the acknowledgment, yet it is now perfectly manifest to all men that we have now, in the loyal and patriotic state of Pennsylvania, unprincipled men who, under the guise of patriotism, for the gratification of wicked ambition, and through an intensity of hatred to our free institutions, would rejoice in the total destruction of everything which freemen hold dear and sacred.

The sneaking and cowardly wretches who have hitherto secretly plotted treason in the North, are now boldly proclaiming their disunion theories, and endeavoring, by falsehood, fraud and treachery, to mislead the masses of the people, and to drag them into treason against the government under which we have hitherto lived more happily than any other people under heaven.

The leaders of the party now organized in the North to oppose the government in its mighty effort to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws against treason and rebellion, are well known to every man to be the worst men who ever infested civilized society, and poisoned with their venomous doctrines the public mind. For the truth of this we have but to name those arch-traitors who are now endeavoring to control the destinies of this great country. Gov. Seymour, who was elected last fall by the votes of the lowest and vilest copperheads of New York, while large numbers of the loyal men of the State were in the National armies battling for the life of the government, it is well known, is totally devoid of every thing in the shape of moral principle, which is made clear by the fact that the late horrid and bloody riots, in the city of New York, were produced by his machinations, assisted by the Woods and others of kindred spirit. The lives of hundreds of peaceable and unoffending men and women, immense amounts of property destroyed, and crimes of the blackest kind were committed by the copperhead friends under their control and direction.

Look, also, at another of the same band—Gov. Parker, of New Jersey—opposing the draft which was ordered by the representatives of the people, and inciting the people to resistance when he knew that the salvation of the country depended upon the filling up of our greatly depleted armies. These men are more prominent than others, and holding their high positions can, and do, wield great influence, particularly with the ignorant and depraved.

If Woodward, the copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, should be elected, with his friend Vallandigham, in Ohio, we would then have four of the most powerful States in the North arrayed against the government, and aiding, by all the means in their power, the Southern Slaveholding States, in their rebellion. Soon we would feel the blighting influence and power of the copperheads, and witness the same scenes on our peaceful soil that has been enacted in Kansas. Quantrill, another copperhead, and entertaining the same views, and as unprincipled as Seymour, Woodward and Vallandigham, with his band of fiends and demons, have lately fallen upon the city of Lawrence, and burnt the city, murdered large numbers of its inhabitants, and committed crimes and excesses which would be disgraceful to the most savage tribe. Every man, woman and child throughout the civilized world will shudder at the atrocities committed by that band of hellish monsters. But we would ask, is it not the legitimate fruit of the teachings of Seymour, Woodward & Co.? We say it is; and if the people of Pennsylvania elect Woodward, and Ohio elect Vallandigham, we will witness the same horrid scenes in our more comparatively peaceful and happy States—we will see armed bands of the vilest men roaming the country, burning and murdering without restraint.

In view of the dreadful consequences, every patriot should rouse himself to immediate action, and exert all his influence to support Gov. Curtin, the Union candidate. We all know him to be a man of great wisdom, ability and of the most ardent and devoted patriotism. By doing so, we shall be opposing the greatest evils and identifying ourselves with the greatest good.

Gov. Pierpont has fixed the seat of Government of Virginia at Alexandria. He intimates that resistance to the civil authority will be repressed, and declares his purpose to be the restoration of the regular State Government.

War and Compromise.

The unblushing effrontery with which copperheads of the North aver that this rebellion would have been averted by compromise, and the endeavor now made to lie down the facts of history make it necessary to recur—once in awhile to the plain evidence of truth. We ask the attention of men of all parties, Democrat as well as Unionists, to the record.

Every one will remember that the Democratic party split in their convention at Charleston and at Baltimore in 1860, and that the smaller portion, chiefly composed of far South or cotton States men, nominated John C. Breckenridge, while the Northern and border State portion nominated Mr. Douglas. It is not necessary to repeat what every one knows, that the Breckenridge faction became secessionists in the South, and sympathizers in the North, and that Breckenridge himself became a rebel General.

The result of this division was the election of Mr. Lincoln in Nov. 1860. But he did not take his seat till the 4th of March, 1861. In the meantime the Congress which assembled in December, 1860, was democratic in the Senate, and democrats and South Americans constituted a majority in the House. It remained so till the Senators and Representatives of the seceding States left the halls of Congress, which from time to time they did as their several States seceded. During this time Mr. Buchanan was in the Presidency.

These are facts not disputed, but the consequence of them is probably not so often thought of. It is this that if compromise would have saved the nation it was in the power of the democratic party to have done so until the Southern members had actually left Congress. We do not say that the democratic party of the North could have effected a compromise, as we shall directly show by the record. The cotton States were determined to secede, and to drag with them all the slave States. But this we do say and the admitted facts prove it, that if the Crittenden compromise, or any other would have been received by the far South, the democratic party could have carried any measure which the cotton States demanded.

But compromise was not asked for; it was spurned by the cotton States. Now for the proof. South Carolina seceded on the 20th of December, 1860; Mississippi on the 7th of January, 1861; Alabama on the 11th; Florida on the 12th; Georgia on the 19th, and Louisiana on the 28th of January, and Texas on the 1st of February, 1861. This secession it will be recollected, was not a mere paper declaration, but was accompanied by the raising and arming troops, taking possession of all the federal forts and arsenals in the South, except Fort Pickens and Fort Sumpter, and taking possession of custom houses, post offices, revenue cutters and the surrender of United States troops under Gen. Twiggs.

These are the facts and dates of history. Now let us see the intention of the seceders. The South Carolina secession convention began on the 17th of December, 1860, at Columbia. In consequence of the prevalence of the small pox a motion was made to adjourn to Charleston. On this motion Wm. Porcher Miles said: "Sir, if every day my change of life diminished by my remaining here, and if I felt the certain conviction I must take the disease I would do so, and die if necessary. I am just from Washington where I was in constant, close, continued conference with our friends. Their unanimous urgent request is not to delay at all. The last thing urged upon me by our friends from Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Texas and Louisiana and every State that is with us in this great movement, was to take out South Carolina the instant you can." (See proceedings of the South Carolina Convention in the Annual American Cyclopaedia for 1861, page 649.) Here we have the record evidence of the intent. They wished South Carolina to secede immediately.

Why? To wait for a compromise? No. To drag the other States into immediate secession before Congress or government could stop the movement. The dates of their secession proves the fact.

But now let us see the expression of views and intentions by the Senators and Representatives of the cotton States in Congress before their States had seceded. The subject of debate in the Senate was the resolution of Mr. Powell of Kentucky: "Resolved, That as much of the President's message as relates to the agitated and distracted condition of the country and the grievances between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States be referred to a special committee of thirteen members; and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the present condition of the country and report by bill or otherwise." Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, said "The time is rolling rapidly to the consummation of these great objects, (viz: separation) and in my opinion there is nothing this side of Heaven that can prevent their consummation. You talk about repealing the liberty bills as a concession to the South. Repeat them all to-morrow and it would not stop the progress of this revolution."

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, said "I cannot vote for the resolution of my friend from Kentucky because it would be an intimation, darkly given it is true, but yet an intimation, to my State which is moving, that there is a hope of reconciliation. I do not believe there is any such hope. I see no evidence on which to base a hope. I see through this dark cloud that surrounds us no ray of light. To me it is all darkness and midnight gloom."

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, said he could vote for the resolution, "but without an idea that it is possible for anything that Congress can do to reach the dangers with which we are threatened." Again he says, "I tell you now Mr. President that the question is settled in relation to this great great movement which is now progressing in certain Southern States—I know the efforts that are now being made to stay the hand of the Southern people, and to cool the patriotism which is burning within the Southern heart; but it will be ineffectual, sir."

Without fatiguing with quotations we might add that the resolution was passed on the 20th of December, 1860 by the votes of border State men, but not the cotton States. The special committee of thirteen reported on the 31st December: "That the committee have not been able to agree upon any general plan of adjustment, and report that fact to the Senate, together with the journal of the convention." Or, a day after this, Mr. Crittenden, whose compromise resolutions are so often falsely referred to, finding they could not pass the Democratic Senate by reason of the refusal of the members from the cotton States who rejected all compromise, modified them and thus addressed the Senate: "Mr. President, if I could indulge myself with the hope that the resolutions which I have proposed for amendments to the constitution would obtain their adoption, by convention or by legislation, I should never have made this motion for a reference to the people."

No wonder Mr. Crittenden began to despair of Congress and desired to refer his proposition to the people; for he heard the language of the next Senator who rose after he sat down, viz: Toombs, of Georgia. "The Union, sir, is dissolved, that is an accomplished fact in the path of this discussion that men may as well heed. One of your confederates (South Carolina) has already wisely, bravely, boldly contended public danger, and she is only about a year or two further because of her greater facility for speedy action."

In the House a resolution was offered in these words: "Resolved that so much of the President's message as relates to the present perilous condition of the country be referred to a special committee of one from each State." The resolution was carried by northern and border State men, but those of the extreme South opposed it.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, declined to vote for the reason that his State had called a Convention, saying, "I leave to the sovereign State of Mississippi, to determine for herself her present federal relations." Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, stated that his State had called a convention and said, "While I am up, Mr. Speaker, I may as well say in advance that I am opposed, and I believe my State is opposed, to all and every compromise. The day of compromise has passed."

Mr. Clapton, of Alabama, declined to vote for the reason that a convention had been called in Alabama. He believed that a State had a right to secede and that secession was the only remedy for present evils—he would not hold out any delusive hope or sanction any temporizing policy.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, said, "Mr. Speaker, the South Carolina delegation have not voted on this question because they conceive they have no interest in it. We consider our State as already withdrawn from the confederacy in everything but form."

Mr. Pugh said "As my State of Alabama intends following South Carolina out of the Union by the 10th of January next, I pay no attention to any action taken in this body."

Enough has been quoted without running throughout the debates of Congress to show that the separation of the Cotton States was a fixed fact which no proposition by Mr. Crittenden, or any body else, could avert or even delay. And the best evidence of this are the acts of secession themselves and the dates already stated which show the determination, conclusively, of those States to secede, and more than that to support secession by arms. Said Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, in the same speech quoted from,

"And while the Senate and the House of Representatives are debating the constitutionality and expediency of seceding from the Union, and while the perfidious authors of this mischief are showering down denunciations upon a large portion of the patriotic men of this country, those brave men are coolly and calmly voting

the consummation of these great objects, (viz: separation) and in my opinion there is nothing this side of Heaven that can prevent their consummation. You talk about repealing the liberty bills as a concession to the South. Repeat them all to-morrow and it would not stop the progress of this revolution."

There is no use of denying it; the truth cannot be shut out, and every man that has read and remembers the events of 1860 and 1861 knows that secession was the result of a conspiracy in the South to dissolve the Union, carried out by armed rebellion. These men, therefore, who go around to school houses and public meetings proclaiming that the Crittenden compromise would have saved the Union, and the Republicans (the minority) should have accepted it, know they falsely state the facts of history. They must do it for a purpose, and that is to make the war and the administration unpopular for partisan purposes. We say such men are disloyal. Why? Simply because they thereby necessarily destroy the ability of the government to put an end to the rebellion by making it unpopular. It is not as they say, opposition to men, but it is a war upon measures.

We know that there are many loyal Democrats both at home and in the army. We know that such men would condemn this purpose of their leaders. But the purpose is cunningly concealed under partisan appeal. The endeavor to separate the Administration from the government is one of their ingenious devices. We have shown the facts of history, and would fain hope that all loyal men will not fail to see that this attempt to use the subject of compromise as an unfairly is such a device.

Are you in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion? Are you in favor of furnishing the President with funds sufficient to arm, equip, pay, clothe and sustain our armies and navies engaged in its suppression? Are you in favor of the amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania giving soldiers the right of suffrage? We would be glad to have answers to these questions that we may understand the present position of our cotemporary.

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Exemption List.

Exempt on Account of being the only son of aged Parent or Parents depending on his labor for support. G. W. Phillips, East. Eric Run, Washington co; witnesses, Thos C Higgins, Hiram Robinson, John T. Noss. Solomon Miner, Carroll, Washington co; witnesses, Eliza Minny, Joseph Butler. Wm H Dickerson, Franklin, Washington co; witnesses, R S Snodgrass, Wm Brown. Geo S Hart, Washington co; witnesses, John Brady, A H Ecker. Joseph A Herderson, New Castle, Lawrence co; witnesses, Robert Gilliland, R P Marshall. Elis B Johnson, Carmichaels, Greene co; witnesses, C Burnett, Aaron Gregg. Exempt on Account of being 85 years of age and Married. Jobr. Zillenko, Marion, Beaver co; witnesses, Jacob Hecla, John, Henry Gerwitz. Finley Robinson, Mt Pleasant, Washington co; witnesses, Wm Runko, Lewis Johnston. John Banner, North Strabane, Washington co; witnesses, Charles Smith, Wm Ocker. Thomas Aston, Carroll tp, Washington co; witnesses, Samuel Thorp, Wm Porter. James Prank, Washington, Washington co; witnesses, Elias Prank, Richard Thompson. Geo W Cox, Washington, Washington co; witnesses, Harriet Spencer, Jesse Grayson. Thomas J Alford, Slipperyrock, Lawrence co; witnesses, John Alford, John Howard, Jr. Franklin Doster, Hanover, Washington co; witnesses, Marion Jackson, Joseph G Porter. Wm M Eddy, Perry tp, Lawrence co. Patrick Carroll, Dallington, Beaver co. John French, Dallington, Beaver co. Edwin Cain, Washington, Washington co; witnesses, Samuel Linton, C R Smith. Edward Rush, West Bethlehem, Washington co; Wm Gardner, Ignatius Buckhingham. Exempt on Account of being the only son of aged Parent or Parents depending on his labor for support. Samuel P Keller, Monongahela, Washington co. Thomas V Neal, Smith, Washington co; witnesses, Samuel W Bell, Robert Hillon. John Cheeks, Smith, Washington co; witnesses, John Farren, J F Presler, Icks. David M Maxwell, West Finley, Washington co; witnesses, Samuel M'Nien, Thos Porter. Wm T Register, East Bethlehem, Washington co; John H. Kirtland, Wm Boyd. Alex Berwick, Union, Washington co; witnesses, West Fry, Ewing Mathews. Sent of May 18th 1863. 1 Jug catsup, 9 cans of Peaches, 1 can Apples, 1 can huckleberries, 1 can fruit, 1 can cranberries, 4 cans plums, 3 bottles wine, 5 packages dried peaches. Total No. packages, 28. Box No. 2 May 18th. Six packages lint, 5 packages bandages, 2 sheets, 2 towels, 1 shirt. Total number packages, 16. Box No. 3 May 18th. Fifteen pairs drawers, 20 shirts, 4 handkerchiefs, 8 dressing gowns, 2 packages fine soap, 1 pack dried fruit, 1 can cherries, 2 packs dried peaches, 2 peck's corn starch, 8 cans fruit, 1 bottle wine, 2 barrels potatoes. Total, 75. Box No. 1, May 20th. Twenty nine cans fruit, 5 glasses jelly, 3 bottles vinegar, 2 bottles catsup, 1 can, 1 bottle currant wine, 1 paper dried fruit, 1 sack dried fruit. Total, 44. Box No. 2, June 20th. Sixteen pillow slips, 27 shirts, 13 pair drawers, 27 shirts, 2 pair slippers, 12 handkerchiefs, 20 rolls bandages, 1 wrapper, books. Total, 105. Box No. 4, July 12th. Fifteen pairs drawers, 4 handkerchiefs, 1 bed tick, 3 pillow slips, 1 pair pillows, 13 shirts, 21 rolls bandages, 1 linen coat, 1 paper lint, 5 bundles bandages, 20 books & magazines. Total, 91. Box No. 5, July 17th. Twenty two pairs drawers, 10 shirts, 10 sheets, 12 pillow slips, 11 handkerchiefs, 23 quilts, 23 rolls bandages, 1 roll lint, 3 books. Total, 120. All of which is most respectfully submitted. Very respectfully, your obdt servt. LOUISA DARRAGH, Sec'y.