THE BEAVER ARGUS
Will be Published Every Wednesday
IN MINIS' BUILDINGS,
THIRD ST., BEAVER, PA.,
At $2.00 per annum in Advance
☞ Letters and contributions, by mail shall have prompt attention.
QUAY & RUTAN, Eds. & Pro'rs.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 41--No. 22, Beaver, Wednesday, [illegible] 31, 1865. Established 1818

POETICAL.

THE DIVAN.

I.

A little maid of Astrakan,
An idol on a silk divan:
She sits so still, and never speaks,
She holds a cup divine:
'Tis full of [illegible] and on her cheeks
Are stain[illegible] tears of wine!

II.

[illegible] little girl of Astrakan,
I join thee on the [illegible] divan:
There is no need to seek the land,
The rich bazaars where rubies shine;
For mines are in that little head[illegible]
And on those [illegible] shine!

[illegible] Review.

Miscellaneous.

[The following letter has been handed to us with a request for its publication:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Apr. 13, '65.

S. B. WILSON, Esq.—*Dear Brother*: You express a desire to have my views on the subject of Reconstruction, and the status of the insurrectionary districts. I have thrown them together in a rough-handed, crude form, more for want of disposition than time to grapple with a subject—simple in my opinion, yet cast in its importance and bearing upon the destinies of our country.

The United States, as I understand it, are composed of all the States of this Union, with property in territories and unorganized domain. This relation cannot be changed nor altered by the act of an individual State, several of them, no more than the abdication of a Caucasian can make him out of his own family and make him a Malay;—he is still a Caucasian, whatever may be his acts.

The United States—the original thirteen States, and all subsequently acquired, became, by their own act, by their own choice, a centralized, consolidated, united whole—a distinct centralized sovereignty [illegible] powers are [illegible] general Government [illegible]

[illegible] State surrendered to the General Government, the moment she entered into the compact. Not one attribute or characteristic of it did a State retain as a distinct and independent State, right sovereign, or as an allied or confederated sovereign. As evidence of which a State cannot make or declare war, form an alliance, or treaty of peace; cannot regulate commerce, her foreign relation, currency, nor tax revenue, only for internal purposes, as can a county, borough, or township. She cannot perform one single act of independent sovereignty. Every act having a direct reference to her internal relations, ever withstood and necessarily be in the nature of her relation to her sister States. The General Government is to the States what the sun is to the solar system. It keeps all the planetary States moving in their proper spheres; and it is amazing the wisdom displayed by our fathers in setting this sun in our political heaven to keep in motion and working so harmoniously all these States.

Where is the power of State rights to resist the General Government, or carry a State out of the Union? The people may carry themselves out; they may go out of the country, they may expatriate themselves by their own acts; but as long as they remain within the bounds of the State they are bound by the laws of said state to subordination to the great fundamental law of the land, the Constitution of the United States. They may commit treason, go to Canada or Mexico; then they have succeeded in expatriating themselves, and as long as they remain there we cannot disturb them; but let them set foot upon our soil again, and by our laws, and the laws of all nations, they should die. But while in Canada or Mexico, there is a constituent State. Whose is it? Where does it belong? Does it belong now here? or does it belong to Mexico or Canada, as the property of their newly acquired citizens? I answer, without fear of contradiction, it is still one of the United States.

While the people are in a state of rebellion, it may be said of that state, that it is badly demoralized," the moral element has seceded, and is dead, but the physical is still there, and there it must remain, as a part and parcel of the United States, unless, indeed, the rebellion proves a success. Then it is called revolution, and by it alone can States or counties be divided, unless by common consent.

If, then, secession and rebellion cannot separate a state from one common inheritance—the Union—what is the dictate of common sense and statesmanship, after it has been wrested from the grasp of the insurgent? What is the duty of a wise legislator, or rather chief magistrate, but to call together the loyal elements of such insurrectionary district, and authorize them to re-establish and set in motion the machinery of government again, With such alterations in their municipal regulations as were necessary in a state of war, to render successful the effort to save the life of the nation, and may be still further necessary to render the government stable and permanent, to prevent a recurrence of such an outbreak, by the utter removal of the insurrectionary element, especially, when that element is hostile to the genius of our government, and their liberty.

The subject of peace always brings the subject of treaty, or negotiation, &c., just as though we became at war with a foreign power. With whom shall we treat? With Mr. Davis and his Cabinet? Certainly not, for we do not recognize the official position of either, and consequently there is no lodgment of commensurate power there. With whom then shall we negotiate if not with Mr Davis and his Cabinet? With commissioners? Who shall appoint them? The existence of commissioners presupposes the existence of a power behind, to appoint, to commission them, and we acknowledge no such power, and consequently cannot receive commissioners.

Well, but we have acknowledged a power foreign to us somewhere, in our cartel of exchange. Then, for the sake of humanity, we have negotiated with them on this subject, as we would be compelled to do with a band of Pirates, who might capture our men sent in pursuit of them.

It might become necessary—to save the life of our brothers—to propose [illegible] that circumstances may induce or compel us to do from motives of humanity what principle does not require, or demand of us. Hence our arrangement with the Rebels for the exchange of prisoners; for had we treated the prisoners we took of them as traitors, and consigned them to a traitor's doom, retaliation would have made sad havoc with our poor boys in their hands. True they have treated our captured soldiers, in most cases, worse than if they had been put to death, for they have tortured them to death by abuse, starvation and exposure, until death was a boon to be sought in preference to the living death of their imprisonment. But then have we not the advantage of them in this whole matter? We never have retaliated. We still fed, clothed, housed and doctored their men until when exchanged it was a matter of remark among themselves that they returned in high spirits, &c. Surely this will set us right in history, before the world, and in the eyes of Him who hath said "Vengeance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord."

Now that we have wrested the territory of Virginia from a traitor's grasp, what will we do with it? Call traitors together to give council and treat on the subject? Why such a thing is absurd. Are there no sound patriots, no loyal men in Virginia, to council, to re organize and restore the State government? Not to bring the State back into the Union, for it never has been out, but by the traitorous action of many of its citizens, the laws of the United States have been obstructed and rendered inoperative; and now shall we in the same dough-faced spirit which has for half a century characterized our conduct toward the South, ask them to restore the State to its normal relation to the General Government, or shall we, like men who have driven them from their usurped power, go forward and finish our mission, establish a free government, one continent, and in harmony with the Magna Charta of *American* liberty, the Declaration of Independence. Have we not fairly won the right to do so, by our prodigality of blood and and treasure; or is the mawkish respect for perjured expatriated ex-citizens of Virginia of more value than the precious lives of our sons, brothers and fathers? Take traitors into council to finish a work for which we have paid so dear, and which is so near completion that all it wants is the hand of the Patriot to put on the coping! The blood of our thousands of Heroes forbids it; Justice forbids it, and the Nation will forbid it. Now you have about what I think on this subject.

Your affectionate brother,
T. M'K. WILSON.

"From the Field, the Dungeon and the Escape."

THE ESCAPE.

A good wit will make use of any thing; I will turn disease to commodity. KING HENRY IV.

On that Sunday evening, half an hour before dark (the latest moment at which the guards could be passed, even by authorized persons, without the countersign,) my friends, Messrs. Browne and Davis, went out to the Rebel hospital, beyond the inner line of sentinels, as if to order their usual medical supplies for the sick [illegible] As they passed [illegible] times a day [illegible] familiar to the [illegible] not [illegible]

[illegible] Medical supplies [illegible] and giving it to a little [illegible] instructed to follow [illegible] As it is great [illegible] toward the gate [illegible] scarlet trees, or standing in [illegible] at that doors, half a dozen of the prisoners looked on to see how the plan worked. When we reached the gate I took the box from the boy, and said to him, of course for the benefit of the sentinel:

"I am going outside, to get these bottles filled. I shall be back in about fifteen minutes, and want you to remain right here, to take them and distribute them among the hospitals. Do not go away, now."

The lad, understanding the matter perfectly, replied, "Yes, sir," and I attempted to pass the sentinel by mere assurance.

I had learned long before how far a man may go, even in captivity, by sheer native impudence—by moving right along, without hesitating, and a confident look, just as if [illegible] right to go and be [illegible] to question him.

I also [illegible]

[illegible] I think I could have done [illegible] occasion, but for the fact that [illegible] been tried successfully two or three times, and the guards severely punished. The sentinel stopped me with his musket, demanding:

"Have you a pass, sir?"

"Certainly, I have a pass," I replied, with all the indignation I could assume. "Have not you seen it often enough to know by this time?"

Apparently a little confounded, he replied, modestly:

"Probably I have, but they are very strict with us, and I was not quite sure."

I gave to him this genuine pass belonging to my associate:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 5, 1864.

Junius A. Browne, Citizen, has permission to pass the inner gate of the Prison, to assist in carrying medicines to the Military Prison Hospitals, until further orders.

J. A. FUQUA,
Capt. and Assist. Command't of Post.

We had speculated for a long time about my using a spurious pass, and my comrades prepared several, with skill and exactness which demonstrated that, if their talents had been turned in that direction, they might have made first-class forgers. But we finally concluded that the [illegible] pass was [illegible] guard had any doubt [illegible] tell him to send the [illegible] for examination. The [illegible] would, of course, be that it was genuine.

But it was not submitted to any such inspection. The guard spelled it out slowly, then folded and returned it to me, saying:

"That pass is all right. I know Captain Fuqua's handwriting. Go on, sir; excuse me, sir, for detaining you."

I thought him very excusable under the circumstances, and walked out.—My great fear was that, during the half hour which must elapse before I could go outside the garrison, I might encounter some Rebel officer or *attache* who knew me.

Before I had walked ten steps, I saw, sauntering to and fro on the piazza of the head-quarters building, a deserter from our service named Davidson, who recognized and bowed to me. I rather thought he would not betray me, but was still fearful of it. I went on, and a few yards further, coming toward me in that narrow lane, where it was impossible to avoid him, I saw the one Rebel officer who knew me better than any other [illegible] into my quarters frequently [illegible] ant Stockton, the post adjutant [illegible] serving him in the distance, [illegible] I recognized in him that old [illegible] which had so long and [illegible] baffled us.

When we met I bade him good evening, and conversed for [illegible] minutes [illegible] upon the weather, or some other subject, in which I did not feel [illegible] profound interest. Then [illegible] into head-quarters, and [illegible] yards further [illegible] named S[illegible]

[illegible] toward the [illegible] door, [illegible] looked on to see how the plan worked. When we reached the gate, I took the box from the boy, and said to him, of course for the benefit of the sentinel:

"I am going outside, to get these bottles filled. I shall be back in about fifteen minutes, and want you to remain right here, to take them and distribute them among the hospitals. Do not go away, now."

The lad, understanding the matter perfectly, replied, "Yes, sir," and I attempted to pass the sentinel by mere assurance.

I had learned long before how far a man may go, even in captivity, by sheer native impudence—by moving right along, without hesitating, and a confident look, just as if [illegible] right to go and be [illegible] to question him.

I also [illegible]

[illegible] I think I could have done [illegible] occasion, but for the fact that [illegible] been tried successfully two or three times, and the guards severely punished. The sentinel stopped me with his musket, demanding:

"Have you a pass, sir?"

"Certainly, I have a pass," I replied, with all the indignation I could assume. "Have not you seen it often enough to know by this time?"

Apparently a little confounded, he replied, modestly:

"Probably I have, but they are very strict with us, and I was not quite sure."

I gave to him this genuine pass belonging to my associate:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 5, 1864.

Junius A. Browne, Citizen, has permission to pass the inner gate of the Prison, to assist in carrying medicines to the Military Prison Hospitals, until further orders.

J. A. FUQUA,
Capt. and Assist. Command't of Post.

We had speculated for a long time about my using a spurious pass, and my comrades prepared several, with skill and exactness which demonstrated that, if their talents had been turned in that direction, they might have made first-class forgers. But we finally concluded that the [illegible] pass was [illegible] guard had any doubt [illegible] tell him to send the [illegible] for examination. The [illegible] would, of course, be that it was genuine.

But it was not submitted to any such inspection. The guard spelled it out slowly, then folded and returned it to me, saying:

"That pass is all right. I know Captain Fuqua's handwriting. Go on, sir; excuse me, sir, for detaining you."

I thought him very excusable under the circumstances, and walked out.—My great fear was that, during the half hour which must elapse before I could go outside the garrison, I might encounter some Rebel officer or *attache* who knew me.

Before I had walked ten steps, I saw, sauntering to and fro on the piazza of the head-quarters building, a deserter from our service named Davidson, who recognized and bowed to me. I rather thought he would not betray me, but was still fearful of it. I went on, and a few yards further, coming toward me in that narrow lane, where it was impossible to avoid him, I saw the one Rebel officer who knew

[illegible] ing prison, we had [illegible] the name of DAN ELLIS [illegible] ioh guide, who, since the [illegible] the war, had done nothing [illegible] loyal men to our issue.

Ellis is a hero, and his life [illegible] He had taken through [illegible] then found [illegible] probably seen more adventure [illegible] fights and races with the rebels [illegible] journeys, sometimes barefoot and [illegible] through the snow, or across rivers full of floating ice, than any [illegible] man living.

He never lost but one [illegible] was swooped up in [illegible] bloodlessness. The party [illegible] ed eight or ten days [illegible] ing but parched corn [illegible] that a man could [illegible] miles a day through [illegible] ed [illegible] days [illegible] bound to [illegible]

[illegible] the first house [illegible] meal, if he was captured for it. He went to the first house, obtained the meal, and was captured.

After we had traveled fifty miles everybody said to us, "If you can only find Dan Ellis, and do just as he tells you, you will be certain to get through."

We *did* find Dan Ellis. On a Sunday night, one hundred and thirty four miles from our lines, greatly broken down, we reached a point on the road, waited for two hours, when along came Dan Ellis, with a party of seventy men—refugees, prisoners, Rebel deserters, Union soldiers returning from their homes within the enemy's lines, and escaping prisoners. About thirty of them were mounted and twenty armed.

Like most men of action, Dan was a person of few words. When our story had been told him, he said to his comrades:

"Boys, here are some gentlemen who have escaped from Salisbury and who are almost dead from the journey. They are our people. They have suffered in our cause. They are going to their homes in our lines. We can't ride and let these men walk. Get down off your horses, and help them up."

Down they came, and up we went, and then we pressed along at a terrible [illegible]

[illegible] down rocky [illegible] through swamps, [illegible] where but upon [illegible]

[illegible] we had traveled three [illegible] Mr. Davis fell back from [illegible] and said to me.

"That young lady rides very well, does she not?"

"What young lady?"

"The young lady who is piloting us."

I had thought Dan Ellis was piloting us, and rode forward to see about the young lady.

There she was, surely enough. I could not scrutinize her face in the darkness, but it was said to be comely. I could see that her form was graceful, and the ease and firmness with which the rest her horse would have been a lesson for a riding master.

She resided at the Union house, where Dan had gone for news. The moment she learned his errand, she [illegible] to pilot him out of that [illegible] neighborhood, where she was born [illegible] and knew every acre. The [illegible] horse (one belonging [illegible] but just then [illegible] was brought [illegible] mounted, [illegible] ding the [illegible]

She led us for seven miles. Then, while we remained in the woods, she rode forward over the long bridge which spanned the Nalechucky River, to see if there were any guards upon it; went to the first Union house beyond to learn whether the road were picketed; came back, and told us the the coast was clear. Then she rode by our long line toward her home. We should have given her three rousing cheers, had it been safe to cheer. I hope the time is not far distant when her name may be made public. Until the Rebel guerrillas are driven out from their hiding places near her mountain home, it will not be prudent.

THE Legislature of Connecticut, now in session, has before it a proposition so as to give the right of voting to colored persons. It will probably pass without much opposition. Colored men voted in that State down to the year 1817.

The Plot to Burn Northern Cities.

Reverend W. H. Ryder, D. D., pastor of the First Universalist church in this city, paid a visit to the doomed city of Richmond immediately after its evacuation by the rebel hordes. He found everything in direst confusion. Heaps of papers lay scattered all around the State House, and even in the streets. He picked up a great many, and had others given him by friends. He had not time to make a [illegible] inspection; all he thought of [illegible] he might be able to find [illegible] add to the at[illegible] fair. Arrived [illegible] among [illegible] docu[illegible]

[illegible] Federal [illegible] composition (previously [illegible] him) was known only to two [illegible] that its nature was such that [illegible] be used with entire safety, and to [illegible] sons acquainted with its use [illegible] men in the military service need not be sent into the enemy's country to do the work, but that it could be performed by agents; that by its use they could—

First: Burn every vessel leaving a foreign port for this country.

Second: Burn every transport sent from northern ports to the South.

Third: Burn every vessel on the Mississippi river, and carry consternation into the ranks of the enemy everywhere.

The writer further requested that the "President" would see him, and obtain the required information. It closed with the most profound assurances of respect to the rebel cause. On the back of the document was the following endorsement—we suppress the names.

"Secretary of State, at his convenience. [illegible] and then what plan [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary [illegible] and that [illegible] Failing in that the conspirators turned their attention to New York, and two or three weeks afterwards we heard of an attempt to burn that city with the ships in the harbor, but they scarcely succeeded in "overcoming the difficulty heretofore experienced." It was all of a piece with the raiding into St Albans, and the seizures on the lake, except that it far exceeded those last in atrocity. It was this plan which found its culmination in the murder of our beloved President and intended assassination of every member of the Cabinet. Be it never forgotten that all this had the approval of the arch fiend Davis, and that it was done after consultation with him, and under his directions. The damning spot of the pirate's flag is on his brow; it cannot be washed out, even in his own vile blood.—*Chicago Tribune.*

List of Jurors for June term, '65.

GRAND JURORS.

Hopewell: James Irons, (Foreman,) John R. McDonald;
Bridgewater: Peter Angel, James Harsha;
Raccoon: L. H. Grist, Th. M. Spring;
Moon: Philip Cooper;
New Sewickly: James Ferguson, John Garrard;
Borough: Wm. Gill, S. T. Small, W. Taylor;
Big Beaver: William Gilkey;
Economy: John Grimes;
Harmony: David Heaton;
[illegible] Merkle;
[illegible] Marquis;
[illegible] William Pence;
Darlington: J. H. Russell, James Smart Sr.;
North Sewickley: James Thomas
Fallston: John W. Thorniley;

PETIT JURORS.

Independence. Robert Adams, Wm. Rigly, Robert Gorsuch Jr.;
Big Beaver: Emmet Anderson;
Hanover: Matthew Anderson, David Nichols Jr., William H. Nelson, Wm Hartford;
Hookstown: Nathaniel Blackamore, J. H. Trimble, David Kerr,
Georgetown: Richard Calhoun, Chas. Calhoun;
Moon: Oscar Conrad, D. B. Short, John R. Mohler Thomas Todd;
Darlington: R A. Cochran, Archy Cunningham;
Ohio: John Duncan;
New Brighton: James Edgar, John Glass, John Kelin;
Greene: Wm. Ferguson;
Economy: John Gray Jr., James Sprott;
Rochester Tp.: Wm. Moore,
Rochester Bor.: Hugh Jackson;
Industry: Martin L. Knight;
Brighton: William Moore;
Borough Tp.: James Moffit;
Raccoon: John McHenry;
Pulaski: James McGuire, James Wallace, Sr.;
Franklin: Thos Potter, John L. Pyle;
Marion: Sherlock Stone;
North Sewickley: James Warnock.

[illegible] TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisements inserted at the [illegible] per square for the first insertion, and 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 [illegible]

Religious.

—President Doomis, of [illegible] College, located at Meadville, in a communication to the *Christian Advocate*, Pittsburg say a fifty thousand dollars have been added to the endowment fund, and pledges have been made for a considerable sum more. Recently Prof. Haldeman's cabinet of minerals, fossils and shells, and his valuable scientific library, together with the celebrated "Alger Cabinet" of minerals, costing many thousand of dollars. Superior Philosophical and chemical apparatus have been recently purchased.

—The visit of Mr. A. Woodruff, of New York, to Berlin, something over a year ago, resulted in the establishment of Sunday Schools, after the English and American type. Notwithstanding the hostility to the [illegible] schools with 150 teachers [illegible] scholars were reported [illegible] of the year. They [illegible] a powerful means [illegible] living and saving [illegible] place of infidelity [illegible]

[illegible] stated [illegible] Brooks, a young man of [illegible] abilities, who has recently [illegible] himself from the Methodists, [illegible] take orders in the Episcopal Church, at an early day.

—During last month a Congregational church was formed in the chapel, 23 Rue Royale, Paris, after an introductory sermon by the Rev. George Smith, D. D. Eighteen persons, male and female, were baptized into the communion. The Rev. T. B. Hurt was installed pastor, the Rev. D. Sunderland, minister of the American Chapel, participating in the services.

—A Missionary [illegible] established [illegible] Buddhists [illegible]

[illegible] Bible [illegible] into their public worship, and that part of it taken from the Episcopal Prayer Book has this petition: "That it may please thee to illuminate all bishops, priests, and deacons, etc.

—The Universal Israelite Alliance which has its centre in Paris, but branches in most of the large christian countries, is now making special efforts to establish schools for the Jews in the African and Asiatic countries.

Agricultural.

Salting Hay.

Much has been said about salting hay, by different writers, and many think that hay is as well and even better without salt. We have not put a lock of hay in our barns for some twenty years without applying about six quarts of salt to each ton of hay, which is about the amount required by stock in the consumption of a ton of hay. The result has always been that our hay was bright and fragrant as tea, had never made a lock of musty hay. During haying this year, our hay was cut, cured and [illegible] in the barn without a drop of rain on it, and thought it in such good condition we would omit the salt. So we did, and what was the result? Well, we have not used a lock of hay in the barns but what is more or less musty. For twenty years we salted and had the best of hay; and one year we omitted the salt and had the poorest hay. Hence the above remarks are not predicated on one year's experience.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Sowing Grass Seed

From experiments conducted in England, a fact is proved that has only been suspected by some farmers that in many cases a considerable portion of the seeds of the grasses and clovers are lost, owing to the manner of sowing and covering them. Germination of such small seeds is often wholly prevented, owing to the depth of the covering of earth and when the seeds do germinate, the weak shoots do not reach the surface, and thus they are not established in the soil. The most favorable depth is proved to be a quarter of an inch for timothy, grass and clover seeds generally. The proportion per cent. of the former, which vegetates successfully, at this depth is shown to be 88, while at half an inch it is 79, and at one inch only 67 per cent. At the period of sowing grass seeds, farmers would do well to heed carefully the result of these interesting experiments.

MR. JACOB WEAMER, of South Mahoning tp., Indiana co., Pa., from a flock of thirty-six sheep, has raised, during the present season, fifty-four lambs. This is multiplying and replenishing the earth with sheep at a pretty rapid rate.