

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

SEPTEMBER 20th, 1865.

Union State Nominations
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
Gen. JOHN F. HARTMAN, of Montgomery county.

SUB-SURVEYOR GENERAL.
Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Clarinda county.

Union County Nominations
Assembly.
MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver;
JAMES R. KELLEY, Washington;
JOSEPH B. WELSH, Washington;

Treasurer.
MILO R. ADAMS, New Brighton;
District Attorney.
JAMES S. RUTAN, Borough;

Commissioner.
JOHN WILSON, Industry;
County Surveyor.
AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver;

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL GIBSON, Brighton;
Auditor.
HUGH J. MARSHALL, Big Beaver;

Coroner.
THOMAS MCCOY, Moon;
Trustees of Academy.
A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester;
Rev. D. P. LOWARY, Beaver;

Thaddeus Stevens on Reconstruction.

On the 7th inst. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens addressed the people of Lancaster county upon the subject of reconstruction. His positions are well taken, and his argument, to our mind irrefragable, and we regret that our space will not permit us to place his remarks in *extenso* before our readers. Upon the status of the rebel States he says:

Two positions have been suggested. 1st.—To treat those States as never having been out of the Union, because the constitution forbids secession, and therefore, a fact forbidden by law could not exist. 2d.—To accept the position in which they placed themselves as severed from the Union; an independent government *de facto*, and an alien enemy to be dealt with according to the laws of war.

It seems to me that while we do not aver that the United States are bound to treat them as an alien enemy, yet they have a right to elect so to do if it be for the interest of the nation; and that the "Confederate States" are distinguished from denying that position. South Carolina, the leader and embodiment of the rebellion in the month of January, 1861, passed the following resolution by the unanimous vote of her Legislature:

"The convention that formed the Government of the Confederate States and all the eleven States that composed it, adopted the same declaration, and pledged their lives and fortunes to support it. That Government raised large armies, and by its formidable power compelled the nations of the civilized world as well as our own Government, to acknowledge them as an independent belligerent, entitled by the law of nations to be considered as engaged in a public war, and not merely in an insurrection. It is false to deny that we treated them as a belligerent, entitled to all the rights and subject to all the liabilities of an alien enemy. We blockaded their ports, which is an undoubted belligerent right, the extent of coast blockade, marked the acknowledged extent of their territory, the territory criminally required by *de facto* their. We acknowledged their *de facto* privateers and not as pirates, by ordering their captive crews to be treated as prisoners of war. We acknowledged that a commissioner from the Confederate Government was sufficient to screen soldiers, and his associates from the face of lawless buccaniers. Who but an acknowledged sovereign *de jure* or *de facto*, could have power to issue such a commission? The invaders of the loyal States were not treated as outlaws, but as soldiers of war, because they were commanded by officers holding commissions from that government. The Confederate States were for four years what they claimed to be an alien enemy in all their rights and liabilities. To say that they were states under the protection of that constitution which they were reading, and within the Union, which they were assaulting with bloody defeats, simply because they became belligerents through crime, is making theory override fact to an absurd degree. It will I suppose at least be conceded that the United States if not obliged to do, have a right to treat them, as an alien enemy now conquered, and subject to all the liabilities of a vanquished foe.

If we are also at liberty to treat them as never having been out of the Union, and that their declarations and acts were all void because they contravened the Constitution, and therefore they were never engaged in a public war, but merely insurgents, let us inquire which position is best for the United States. If they have never been otherwise than States in the Union, and we desire to try certain of the leaders for treason, the Constitution requires that they should be indicted and tried by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

The crime of treason can be committed only where the person is actually or potentially present. Jefferson Davis sitting in Richmond, counselling, or advising, or commanding, or aiding into Pennsylvania, has committed an overt act in this State, and can be tried if any where only in the Richmond District. The doctrine of constructive presence, and constructive treason, will never I hope pollute our statutes, or judicial decisions.

Select an impartial jury from Virginia, and it is obvious that no conviction could ever be had. Possibly a jury might be packed to convict, but that would not be an impartial jury, it would be a jury of the trial of Lord Russell, except only that the one was the murder of an innocent man, the other of a traitor. The same difficulties would exist in attempting forfeitures, which can only follow conviction in States protected by the constitution; and then it is said only for the life of the malefactor. Congress can pass no "bill of attainder."

Not under that theory, has Congress much less the Executive, any power to interfere in remodelling those States upon reconstruction. What reconstruction is needed? Here are States which say never been out of the Union, and which are consequently now in it without asking leave of any one. They are competent to send Senators and Members to Congress. The state of war has broken no constitutional ligament for it was only an insurrection of individuals, not a public war waged by States. Such is the reasoning, not withstanding, every State acted in its municipal capacity; and the court in the prize cases (2 Black 673) say, "Hence in organizing this rebellion they have acted as States. It is no loose unorganized rebellion, having no defined boundary or possessions. It has a boundary marked by lines of bayonets, and which can be crossed only by force, south of this line is enemy's territory, because it is claimed and held in possession by an organized hostile and intelligent power." What right has any one to direct a convention to be held in a sovereign State of this Union, to amend its constitution, and prescribe the qualifications of voters? The sovereign power of the nation is lodged in Congress. Yet when is the warrant in the constitution for such sovereign power, much less the Executive to intermeddle with the domestic institutions of a State, modify its laws, and regulate the elective franchise? It would be rank, dangerous and deplorable usurpation. In reconstruction, therefore, no reform can be effected in the Southern States if they have never left the Union.

But reformation must be effected; the foundation of their institutions, both political, municipal and social must be broken up and rebuilt, or all our blood and treasure have been spent in vain. This can only be done by treating and holding them as a conquered people. Then all things which have full power to legislate for them; for the territories, except so far as the express power to govern them is given to Congress. This would be held in a territorial condition until they are fit to form into a new State, republican in fact and name. If Congress approve of their constitution, they would be admitted as new States. If their constitution is not approved of, they would be sent back, until they have become wise enough to purge their old laws as to eradicate every despotic and revolutionary principle until they shall have learned to venerate the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Stevens is of opinion that, as the rich men of the South created the national debt by forcing war upon us and upon their own people, they should be made to pay the debt, and also the damages which the rebels have done to loyal men North and South. Upon this point his proposition is as follows:

But we propose to confiscate all the estate of every rebel belligerent whose estate was worth \$10,000, or whose land exceeded two hundred acres in quantity. Property if not justice would require that the poor, the ignorant, and the coerced should be forgiven. They followed the example and teachings of their wealthy and intelligent neighbors. The rebellion would never have originated with them. Fortunately those who would thus escape through possessing but a small portion of the wealth. The proportion of those exempt compared with the punishment would be 1 believe, about nine-tenths.

There are about six millions of freemen in the South. The number of acres of land is 465,000,000. Of this those who own above two hundred acres each number about 70,000 persons, holding the aggregate (together with the States) about 374,000,000 acres, leaving for all the others below 200 each about 71,000,000 acres. By thus forfeiting the estates of the leading rebels, the Government would have 394,000,000 of acres beside their own property, and yet untouched. Divide this land into convenient farms. Give if you please forty acres to each adult male freed man. Suppose there are one million 000 acres, which would require 40,000, 894,000,000 leaves three hundred and fifty four millions of acres for sale. Divide it into suitable farms and sell including town property, would average at least ten dollars per acre. This would produce \$3,540,000,000, three billions, five hundred and forty millions of dollars.

Let that be applied as follows to wit:

1. Invest \$300,000,000 in six per cent government bonds, and add the interest semi-annually to the pensions of those who have become entitled by this villainous war.

2. Appropriate \$200,000,000 to pay the damages done to loyal men North and South by the rebellion.

3. Pay the residue being \$94,000,000 towards the payment of the National debt.

What loyal man can object to this? Look around you, and see the fatherly hand of a rebel, some with an arm, some with a leg, some with an eye carried away by rebel bullets. Others horribly mutilated in every form. And yet numerous others wearing the weeds which mark the death of those upon whom they leaned for support. Consider, these monuments of rebel perfidy, and of patriotic suffering, and then say if too much is asked for our valiant soldiers due to poverty by the confiscation of the rebel States, and our men robbed of their property, and their dwellings laid in ashes by rebel raiders, and say, it is too much to ask us to inquire whether it is not better for the present generation and for posterity does not command us to compel the wicked enemy to pay the expenses of this unjust war. In ordinary transactions he who raises a false clamor and prosecutes an unwarranted suit, is adjudged to pay the costs of his defeat. We have seen that, by the law of nations, the vanquished in an unjust war must pay the expense.

His position is in brief that the Southern States though not *rightfully* out of the Union, were out *in fact* to such an extent and in such a manner as to constitute them public enemies; that as enemies the United States treated them during the war, and having conquered them, can exercise the rights of conquest over them, and that it is the duty of the Government to exercise these rights for the punishment of the chief criminals, the identification of loyal citizens, the extinguishment of the National debt, and the protection of the nation against the recurrence of intestine war.

The Local says it is waxing fat upon new subscriptions, and as a matter of course it becomes facetious and funny. In its last issue it manufactured a series of resolutions for a "Mutual Admiration Junta" as it calls it, composed of the county officers, who it intimates control the nominations of the Republican party. We give the Local notice that the Junta that nominated the ticket which the Argus flies at its mast-head is \$3,000 Tuesday of October. Other Republican counties whose majorities rise into the thousands, sometimes fall asleep upon their watch, but Beaver never does. She is one of the stars that never set. Not once in ten years have her people elected to office a man who was not true to his country and hostile to human bondage. There is more probability that a Democratic candidate will be struck by lightning upon election day, than that he will secure the suffrages of a majority of her voters.

The article of the Local is the most glibly attempt at wit which has yet adorned its columns, and in view of the manner in which the tickets now before the people were nominated, is peculiarly entertaining. For weeks before the Union convention met the names of the candidates for nomination were before the people, and their respective merits were presented by a personal canvass. Perhaps twelve hundred citizens participated in the primary meetings, voted for the men of their choice, and deputed a delegation of nearly one hundred men to represent their will, by whom the candidates were placed in nomination by a *viva voce* vote. On the Democratic side no announcements were made. Eighteen districts about the half of the county, were represented in convention, some by but one delegate, and some by self appointed delegates. The convention was about as large as a good sized committee, but was still too large to be allowed a voice in the nominations, so a sub-committee of three was appointed to make the ticket. They reported it, and the convention had but to say amen. There was a Junta for you, Mr. Local, with a vengeance—three men dejecting to two thousand voters for whom they should cast their ballots, but as the ring was in the Democratic wigwag it was all correct of course.

"Strange such a difference should be 'twixt twiddle-dum and twiddle-dee."

The News from Maine. The Democracy of Maine, die and make no sign. At the recent election, in some districts not a single Democratic vote was polled. Gov. Conroy is re-elected upon a very light vote by an increased majority.

Letter from Nashville. HADGEE MIL DIV OF THE TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, Sept. 12, 1865.

Dear Argus—Summer has flown away like the bright pageant of a dream, leaving her gray mantle of green behind her. Autumn has just lately taken possession, and already her fairy penit is tracing on the leaves of the forest the glorious and beautiful tints, upon which a Raphael or a Titian might gaze in despair of imitation. The sun looks on earth with a milder glance, and the soft western breeze, come laden with grateful coolness, seems to whisper tales of the lands over which they have wandered. All creation plumes in melancholy languor. Nature, ever working, accomplishes her wondrous changes silently, but surely, and like a skilled entertainer, so varies her banquet of beauty, that their bounteous profusion never satiates.

In particular is the Southern section of the great country blessed with her lawns and meadows, and man's co-operation seems hardly necessary to cause beauty and bloom to gild the ruins of war, and transform to smiles the frown of desolation.

There is a noble view to be obtained from the State capital, which crowns the elevation in the center of this city. Doubly beautiful at this season, when the landscape slopes in a blue haze, atmosphere, which gives to the gently sloping, distant hills, and by the winding Cumberland, an inexpressible charm. Unconsciously a tender dreaming influence steals over the spirit like an Arabian spell, and invests the varied prospect, with the rose light of romance.

Had by lies the hot, busy city, its labyrinth of streets thro' by the hurrying crowd, but instinctively the eye wanders, from the sordid scene, roams over the circle of hills and vales, bounded by the horizon, and bathed in an ocean of mellow autumn sunshine. How infinitely lovely the view! The results of human skill and labor sink to insignificance, compared with this and bow before the display of nature's handiwork.

At the present time, items are very scarce, and consequently, newspaper correspondents mourn. The heretofore industrious pen, devoted to supplying the New York press with the latest news, are beginning to rust for want of use, and their owners begin to realize the fact, that unless man's ingenuity comes to the rescue, the "paper's" god is gone. However, it is generally believed that those enterprising gentlemen have opportunities of seeing and hearing things, never dreamed of by less fortunate men, whenever the necessities of the journals they represent, demand something interesting and astounding, where with to regale their credulous readers.

Probably the stores and gentlemen are favored with visions, when they receive wonderful revelations, and of things to come. One of them will tell you, that the spirit of rebellion, although not wholly exterminated, among a certain class in Nashville, is, we are happy to be able to say, rapidly disappearing before the grand advance of northern sentiments and enlightened political views. The citizens long since began to comprehend that there was nothing to be gained by persistence in a disloyal enterprise, apart from higher consideration, urged them to return to the path of loyalty, and with some show of willingness acquiesced in the vast changes wrought by the war.

Hobbes, the celebrated philosopher, founded his peculiar system of philosophy upon the theory that self interest is the great controlling motive of man, in all his relations. Perhaps his deductions are not the less correct for presenting such an unflattering view of our common humanity. Commerce, which has been styled, "the great civilizer," and which will undoubtedly prove the most effectual "reconstructor" of our relation with the Southern States, is in its many and varied ramifications controlled by motives of individual interest. There are, occasionally, very amusing, as well as sad incidents collected with the return of the Confederate soldiers to their homes.

Yankee presumption and audacity, called all his wits together, and quickly decided to show the intruder by a grand rebuff, that any hopes he might entertain, that quarter were destined to be blasted. Opening his arm, he gazed with a "Come rest in this position, my love, strike me dead, if I express my discomfite upon the object of my affections, who, said to say, displayed no hurry or anxiety to properly respect his demonstration; on the contrary, appreciating the awkwardness of the situation, she arrogantly, and slightly disconcerted, looked slightly disconcerted, and hid her husband. Covered with shame and confusion, she great-fallen, hurriedly departed, another witness to the faithfulness of woman.

Some poor fellow, of doubtless similar experience, once expressed his feeling in the following lines:
So is woman's conduct; shifting with the fickle present; making friends and Changing like the changing tide, and faithless as the fickle sea;
Lighter than the wind blown thistle; falser than the fowler's whistle.
Was that cooing piece of coaxing—Amy Milton's love to me?"

J. J. WICHAM.
Democracy and Reconstruction. President Johnson's reconstruction policy demands as an indispensable prerequisite to the reception of a Rebel State into the Union, that it shall forever abolish slavery by constitutional enactment. The Democracy of Pennsylvania endorse this policy; yet but six months ago every Democrat in the Pennsylvania Legislature voted against the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and some mad labored arguments to prove that the institution was of Divine origin, and should not be disturbed. The President holds the offices in his hand, and the Democracy are a mercantile community.

Can't our Democratic friends bring out a few of the buttner's breast-pins they sported last year, just to allow the returned soldiers to examine the article? or give us a few of those cheers for Jeff Davis which used to make night hideous in some quarters of this county?

Will the Local please favor us with its views upon rebel suffrage and its quality, of which we inquired a week or two ago.

Dry Goods
AT
F. A. FORTUNE'S,
IN ROCHESTER,
GREAT BARGAINS.
Next Door to the Post Office.
A full line of all kinds at Old Prices.
DON'T BELIEVE GOODS HAVE ADVANCED.
LOOK AT OUR PRICES FIRST:
Good fast colored prints, only 25 cts.
Good unbleached muslins, only 25 cts.
Good bleached muslins, only 20 cts.
Splendid Balmoral Skirts, only \$3.00
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY KIND VERY CHEAP!
BARRED & PLAIN FLANNELS
FRENCH MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
ARMURES,
PRINTS,
TICKS, &c.
MEN & BOYS' HATS & CAPS.
Men & Boys' BOOTS & SHOES.
Ladies' and Children's SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, & NOTIONS.
All of which are sold in proportion to the above prices.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:
Fortune's GREAT BARGAIN STORE, IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA. NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
WHEREAS, Letters testamentary of the estate of SAM'L. SHAPTO, late of Reconnip, Pa., Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES'S JOHN S. SHELLETT, Executor. sep20'65.

U.S. War Tax.
Owing to the unpleasant results arising from the late notices upon persons who have paid their taxes, the U. S. Collector gives notice that receipts for U. S. Taxes, will not be recognized by him, unless given by his deputies, or a clerk specially authorized to give such receipts.
DAVID S. SENEY, Col. 24th Dist. Penna.

LOST.
On the 12th inst., in Beaver, or on the road between the honor of the subscriber in Ohio township and Beaver, an old leather pocket book, containing in one dollar green back one 50 cent piece, and one 5 cent piece fractional currency, and promissory notes to the amount of six or seven hundred dollars. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving it at this office.
WM. SLENTZ.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
WHEREAS, Letters testamentary of the estate of ROSE, NIXON, late of Franklin township, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SLATER, Executor of last will and testament of said dec'd. sep20'65 Franklin Tp.

A. C. BARLOW, M. D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.
HAVING permanently located in BEAVER County, his professional services to the citizens of Beaver, and the adjoining villages of the county. Having had twenty years experience (over four years as an Army Surgeon) he feels competent to command the confidence of those who may wish his services.
Calls day or night, promptly attended to. Office in the National Hotel building, where he may be found at all hours, day or night, when not professionally engaged.
sep20'65

NEW GOODS!
JUST received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of Goods, consisting of cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, jeans and tweeds, and made up clothing; ladies' cloaking, merino, alpaca dresses, prints, gingham, cloths and tickings; with a great variety of articles in our line, with a good assortment of groceries, boots, shoes and salt, with the gold chain for cash or country produce, at the old stand, cor. 1st and Diamond. THOMAS MCCOY. sep20'65.

Notice.
In the matter of the partition and valuation of the real estate of Mary Ewing, late of said county, dec'd.
The undersigned having been appointed an auditor to distribute the amount of money in the hands of Joseph Lealie, Sheriff, Trustee appointed by said Court, to make sale of said real estate, being the first instalment of the purchase money, and among the heirs of said deceased, and parties entitled thereto, will meet at my office, in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Monday the 9th day of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of said appointment. All persons interested, will take notice.
sep20'65 WM. B. CLARK.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!
Scra'ch! Scra'ch!! Scra'ch!!!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT
WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.
ALSO, cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and ALL IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.
By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 174 Washington street, Boston, Mass. It will be forwarded by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States.
sep20'65

NOTICE.
As the time is approaching, or perhaps arrived, for the discontinuance of the relief allowed the wives and families of soldiers heretofore in service, the Relief Board, at their meeting on the 10th ult., passed the following resolution, viz:
Resolved, That the entire (Relief) List be stricken off from and after this payment, (to wit: the 6th payment).
The Board also directed their Secretary to request agents to notify recipients of the above, and the same they believe to appear in person at the Commissioners' office, and make their statements of facts, when the question will be investigated, and, if satisfactory, a proper allowance of relief will be granted.
By order, RICH'D. H. AGENY, Secretary.
E. S. NOBLE, T. M. HAMILTON.

NEW DRUG STORE!!
THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA.
(Two doors west of Post Office.)
THE undersigned are just receiving a new, large and well selected stock, consisting of DRUGS, Medicines, CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, AND DYE STUFFS;
Also, a full assortment of Perfumeries, BRUSHES, LIQUORS, WINES, And Brandies,
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES ONLY.
The proprietors having had an extensive experience in the prescription business, desire themselves that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
JAMES'S JOHN S. SHELLETT, Executors. sep20'65 NOBLE & HAMILTON.

HO! FOR THE FAIR!
As the time is approaching for the Annual Fair in Beaver, it is necessary that the Ladies should know the latest styles of Bonnets and Hats, and necessary articles on such occasions, by visiting

GEALY'S NEW MILLINERY AND TRIMMING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE House Formerly Occupied by MRS. REES, Corner of Bridge and Main streets, Bridgewater. They will find a large assortment of VERY GOODS.

Bonnets.
Silk, Velvet and Satin Bonnets made to order in the latest styles, and in the shortest

HATS.
Ladies', Misses' and children's latest styles, including the NEW YORK style very handsomely and becomingly constructed. A very pretty article entirely new.
SCOTCH—This hat is admirably adapted for evening, and is worn altogether like TURKISH. Another pretty style suitable for all and a host of others, merited mention.
Come early and get your choice.

Trimnings.
Of all kinds for dresses and cloths, at low cheap.

FLOWER RUCHES.
Fancy Articles, &c.
Balmoral & Hoop Skirts.
A splendid assortment, very cheap.

Hosiery & Gloves.
Embroideries.
A full stock—very cheap.

Ladies' Cloths for Sacques and Cloths.
Baskets, &c.
SHOES.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's best and pegged shoes, and large and well stock, which will be sold to suit all.
Call and examine for yourselves. NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS in the above Goods.
Don't forget the place, MRS. REES stands in Bridgewater.
WATT GEALY.