

THE BEAVER ARGUS  
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# BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS  
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## POETICAL.

### THE GENIUS OF DEATH.

What is death? 'Tis to be free!  
No more to love or hope or fear;  
To join the great equality,  
All alike are humbled there!  
The mighty graveside  
Wraps round and slave;  
Nor pride nor poverty dare come  
Within that refuge-house—the tomb!  
Spirit with the drooping wing,  
And the ever-whispering breeze,  
Thou of all earth's kings art King!  
Empires at thy footstool lie,  
Beneath the e'er-strewn  
Thy multitude  
Blink like waves upon the shore;  
Storms shall never rouse them more!  
Who's the grandeur of the earth,  
To the grandeur count thy throne?  
Riches, glory, beauty, birth,  
To thy kingdom all have gone!  
Before thee stand  
The wondrous hand,  
Birds, leaves, sages, side by side,  
Who darken nations when they die!  
Earth's hosts, but thou shalt show  
May a million for her one;  
Through gates the mortal flow  
For countless years rolled on;  
Back from the tomb  
No stop has come;  
There's still the last thunder sound  
Still bid thy prisoners be unbonded!

### BE KIND TO EACH OTHER.

Be kind to each other,  
The night's coming on,  
When friend and when brother  
Perchance may be gone!  
Then midst our dejection,  
How sweet to have heard  
The best consolation—  
Of kindness returned!  
When day hath departed,  
And Memory keeps  
Her watch, broken-hearted,  
Where all she loves sleeps!  
Let falsehood assail not  
Nor envy disprove—  
Let trifles prevail not  
Against those you love!  
So change with to-morrow,  
Should fortune take wing,  
Be the better the sorrow  
The deeper all things!  
Oh! be kind to each other,  
The night's coming on,  
Perchance may be gone!

## Miscellaneous.

### A Gentle Hint

It was recently stated, among the news from the Southern States, that the Legislature of North Carolina had added to the bill granting civil rights to the emancipated slaves and free colored people of that commonwealth a proviso declaring that the act should not go into effect until the State should have been relieved of the operations and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. This was not in accordance with the conditions required of North Carolina by President Johnson, in his authorization of the measures under which the State was reconstructed, but the practice in possession of the State government appear to have lost sight of this fact entirely, and to have imagined that they were free to do as they might choose. We see by a telegram, that the President, dissatisfied with this, has telegraphed to Governor Worth of North Carolina, reminding him that the proviso preventing retrogress from obtaining civil rights until the Freedmen's Bureau shall have been removed from the State, is in accordance with the stipulations he had made in reorganizing the State, and urging that the bill ought to pass without the proviso. The civil rights to be granted to negroes under this bill are merely those of testifying in courts of justice, of holding property, of suing and being sued, of pleading and being pleaded, &c., and from these safeguards to liberty are essential to the preservation of even the most elementary freedom, the North Carolina Legislature hang back with such reluctance as, though some slight concession was asked. We are glad to find the President still using his power and influence to bring the recalcitrant States to their senses, and cannot doubt that the best results will ensue, as he has been so successful in all his previous attempts in this line. In their demands for full recognition these States all depend so much upon the support afforded them by the President, that if he were to give them their aid, they would be obliged to understand plainly that unless they did their organizations of all objectionable features he would refuse his aid to their recognition, all he asks would be, at once granted. The re-organized looks he has made of North Carolina, in that way, and we hope in other quarters, especially South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Virginia. Phila. North American.

### Clymer on Johnson

The Democratic State Convention, which met at Harrisburg, made a special parade of admiration for President Johnson. The members seemed to be fairly oppressed with the weight of their love for him. They wished everybody to know how much they thought of him. They could hardly sleep at night for joy over his administration, his policy, his noble sentiments, his bold vindication of the Constitution, his splendid statesmanship, &c. Accordingly they prevented their fierce devotion to President Johnson from striking in and proving fatal to their copperheadism, by nominating for Governor of Pennsylvania Senator Heister Clymer, who is on record in regard to the President in this fashion:

"I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still farther, to destroy and uproot every principle upon which this great and good government of ours is founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knees before the throne of power. I know that for some other consideration he has succeeded to every measure presented to him."  
Now, if the peace wing of the party, which still feels such poignant sorrow for the untimely fate of the "stern statesman" and his confederates, should take umbrage at this platform of the Convention, here is the record of the gubernatorial candidate to reconcile the indignants. Presuming it to be true that Mr. Clymer, Andrew Johnson, may we not ask whether the said Andrew will not make especial haste and take particular pains to see that the said Clymer is duly elected Governor of Pennsylvania? How can he refuse to do so, when Clymer endorses—but pray, let us ask, what does Clymer endorse? He can hardly have the assurance, after such declarations as the above, to go through the farce of pretending to eulogize and sustain this very man against whom he was so malignant. Let us inquire of Mr. Clymer whether he now thinks he told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, when he made use of the above language; and if so, what he based his charges upon. If he did speak the truth, then he ought not now to be ashamed to explain himself. Let Mr. Clymer show what fundamental principle of the republic Andrew Johnson sought to uproot, and on what occasion he bent the suppliant knee for self.

### Gen. Butler

The counsel for Smith Brothers, of New Orleans, in the suit against General Butler for the recovery of \$500,000 in gold seized by him at New Orleans in 1862, as money stolen from the United States Mint, has written General Butler that the plaintiff's in the case were satisfied that he (Gen. Butler) had good grounds for making the seizure, and that if he would assure them that the money had been held intact, and would deliver the same over to them; they would give a receipt therefor in full, and make no claim for interest or costs. Gen. Butler replied that he had held the gold for the Government, and that it had as yet come to no decision in the matter, and that, as he was now a civilian, he did not feel disposed to await their action longer. He also stated that the money had not been used or speculated with in any way, but was deposited in the vaults of a Boston Bank. Smith Brothers, through their counsel, replied that the explanation was satisfactory, and Gen. Butler at once gave his check on the Boston bank for the money. After this was done, full receipts were given and the matter settled.

### MAXIMILIAN'S EUROPEAN HOME.

A writer in Blackwood thus describes Maximilian's palace on the Adriatic:  
"On a grand bold bluff over the Adriatic stands one of the most picturesque habitations I ever beheld, almost covering the plateau, save where a little space is stolen from between projecting arms of the building for a flower knot or a fountain. It displays all that can be accomplished by irregular building and varied color. Tower and minaret and buttress; projecting window and deep shadowing cornice, with ornamental archway and stained-glass, have done their very best, and made one of the most delightful houses to live in, in Europe. Splendid gardens lie to the rear, backed by a noble forest, stretching away to the foot of a mountain."  
This Maximilian's establishment was built by Maximilian, who lavished upon it all the resources which wealth and refined taste could command, to make it an earthly paradise; yet he has left this scene of peaceful enjoyment for the cares and dangers of imperial life among a hostile people. It is only another illustration of the restlessness of man, who never is but always to be best, and no matter what his condition, in achievements, continually longs for something better than his present possession.

### GAMBLING

is said to prevail to a frightful extent at Albany this winter. Among the unfortunate ones is a member of the Legislature from New York city, who is reported to have lost over \$40,000 during the past month.

### Gen. Grant and the Presidency

The Galena (Illinois) Daily Gazette of the 14th instant, says the Pittsburg Commercial has an article evidently written by Gen. Grant's immediate friend, called forth by the fact that some time since a Republican and Union meeting in the city of Rochester, New York, has nominated Lieutenant General Grant as the Union candidate for the Presidency in 1868. It is very significant. While the attempt to nominate the General for that office is characterized as "premature agitation," the writer states that "his friends look forward with pride and hope to the time when he shall receive the highest office which can be bestowed upon him by a grateful people as a reward for the inestimable services he has rendered to his country." The article says that "he takes no part with the President as against Congress, and no part with Congress against the President." His official acts, etc. his present platform. "His views in regard to the necessity of the freedmen's bureau, and the keeping the troops in the rebel States are recorded." "His orders for the protection of Union men in the South, his suppression of disloyal papers in the South, and his opinion of disloyal papers in the North, are also on record." "His written declaration nearly three months in advance of Mr. Lincoln's immortal proclamation that slavery should be wiped out before the war ended, is well known to all intelligent men." This important declaration is succeeded by an italicized passage, which is as follows:  
"We know that all General Grant's hopes and sympathies are with the great and patriotic Union party of this country. In feeling and in sentiment he is strongly identified with the millions of loyal people, who, in the long years of war and carnage and blood, gave their hearts, their blood, and their treasure to their country. We have neither sympathy nor toleration for any party, nor any country, who were against the Union."

### The Rebel Spirit

The following case, which occurred in Kentucky, shows that if "Slavery is dead," its spirit still lives in all its fiendish malignity:  
Reuben Harris was the slave of Isaac Rucker who lived in Lyon county, between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. About a year ago Rucker directed the "Union army" 180 Kentucky rebel regiments were bid in the wilderness. Two of the sons of Isaac Rucker were officers in the 25th Kentucky regiment. They were taken prisoners by our army. Isaac, through fear, fled. The slaves, under the advice of our soldiers, still abode on the plantation and worked it. On the 17th day of January, Rucker and his like sons returned to the plantation. Upon inquiry around the place, Isaac Rucker reported on them by which means they were taken. Isaac Rucker then took Reuben, his former slave, stripped him, and tied him up by his wrists to a pole, between two trees, just so that his toes could touch the ground. He then, with his own hands, whipped him, and continued to whip him for hours, frequently saying that he would cut him in two. His wife and family were present, groaning in agony at the spectacle. The wretch turned and struck the wife ten blows, and then he went off and mind her own business. One of the black man's sons, who made him bring him the rebel whip, several times while he was applying the cruel lash to his father. In inquiry, "Did you report on us?" he asked. "I never told you a lie, massa. Well, I will whip you to death." And he did whip on till the whole body around was cut up most horribly. From 11 A. M. till sunset the Thursday night. The poor sufferer and his wife were dislocated, and they were now on the corner of the office of the Pacific Hotel, for general inspection. One of them is ten inches in circumference, and the other about six. It is almost impossible to imagine an animal large enough to use such masticators.

### The Civil Rights Bill

The amendments to the Civil Rights Bill, as it came from the House, were accepted by the U. S. Senate without other opposition than a futile attempt of Mr. Davis of Kentucky to postpone action indefinitely. The bill now needs only the signature of the President to become the law of the land, and to secure to all persons born in United States, not aliens, and excepting Indians not taxed, the rights of citizenship. The provisions of the bill are ample to protect the citizen in his rights, so far as they can be secured by a general law, and it is a fitting corollary to the act of "Emancipation." It is a great and important step gained, and will go further toward a true reconstruction of the lately rebellious States than any measure yet attempted upon the statute book of the Union. The country will look anxiously for the announcement that it has received the signature of the President.—V. Y. Tribune.

### How Men Should Treat Women.

A Persian poet gives the following instructions upon this important subject: "When thou art married, seek to please thy wife; but lie not to all she says. From man's right side a rib was taken to form a woman, and never was there seen a rib quite straight. And wouldst thou straighten it? It breaks, but bends not. Since then, 'tis plain that crooked is woman's temper; forgive her faults and blame her not; nor let her anger thee, no coercion use; as let it vain to straighten what is curved."

### Religious Intelligence

A correspondent of the Register (Unitarian) thinks that the liberal Unitarianism is not likely to overspread the South, but that St. Louis, Louisville and Baltimore will be the centers of posts of the denomination. The fact is, he writes, Unitarianism is looked at not only as a Northern, but a Massachusetts idea, and that in Massachusetts, he thinks, have suffered too much from Massachusetts ideas. You may get Unitarianism at Charleston, if it comes from an English man, but not if it comes from a New Englander.

### The Young Men's Christian Association

of Cincinnati, have had opened, under their auspices, a new coffee saloon, at the public landing, in the Bethel Chapel building in that city, for the benefit of working men. For five cents, a man can procure a plate of crackers and a cup of coffee; or if preferred, a large plate of soup and crackers will be given for the same amount. The object of the Bethel room, is to supply a place of healthful rest and recreation to the working men, without the temptation to drink and dissipation.

### A number of indigent and wealthy

men in New York City, who are staunch supporters of Henry Ward Beecher in his present conservative attitude, have given him a call. They consider him too brilliant a light for Brooklyn, and offer to raise \$100,000 for the purpose of setting up a tabernacle and paragonage for him in New York. It is not probable, however, that Mr. Beecher will accept the offer. He is too closely wedded to Brooklyn, where he has labored faithfully for twenty years.

### Quite an extensive revival

prevails in the Rev. Theodore L. Clymer's church, Brooklyn, and the rather unusual fact exists, that the revival of religion is connected with the revival of temperance. This church, which installed its first pastor six years ago, now numbers eight hundred members, and one of the largest congregations in the land.

### The Secretary of the American

Congregation announces that the contributions thus far inserted on the 900 Building Fund, amount to the sum of \$25,436.42.

### Proprietors of the "New York

Parts"—founded in 1701.

### Religious Intelligence

A Highwayman undertook to rob Mr. Jones. He met Jones in a road near Jersey. He asked Jones for half an hour. At the expiration of that time Jones came in, and the highwayman commenced to just eight cents.

### What made you fight so long?

"Didn't want to be exposed. Bad enough to have only eighteen cents; but a great deal worse to have anybody know it."

### A Gentle Hint.

At a concert in the audience, rose up just as the third piece in the programme had been performed, and said: "Mr. Conductor, will you oblige me, sir, by requesting your vocalists either to sing louder, or to sing in whispers, as there is a conversation going on close by where I sit, that is conducted in such a loud tone as to hinder my enjoyment of the music. I prefer certainly to hear the concert; but if I cannot be so privileged, I desire to hear the conversation." There was an extremely quiet and attentive audience in the hall during the rest of the evening.

### The "Johnson" party

is in the ascendant at Nahant. At the recent town meeting the following officers were elected: Moderator—A. D. Johnson. Selectmen and Assessors—W. H. Johnson, E. B. Johnson, C. Harvey Johnson. Treasurer and Collector—W. W. Johnson. School Committee—Franklin E. Johnson, Walter Johnson. George L. Johnson was also appointed a Constable.

### ASK THE MAN UPON WHOM THE WORLD

has bestowed honors, how he gained that eminence, and he will tell you that it was by discipline in a youthful school of experience. The training which he received at the hands of his parents, and the restraint of a home influence were a part of that discipline which has brought him to a place of honor and usefulness. But he has not reached it without great trials, bitter experience and hard-learned lessons.

### LUCK AND LABOR

—Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen of ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence. Luck whines. Labor, whistles. Luck relies on chance. Labor on character. Luck slips downward to indigence. Labor strides upward and to independence.

### IT WAS THE REQUEST OF THE LATE BISHOP

of Fitzpatrick, of Boston, just before he died, that when dead, no flowers should be put around him. "Devoted flowers," he said, "to the sanctuary and to the young; but do not mingle their party with the earth's corruption."

### MARVELLOUS CAVE STORY.

A St. Joseph, Missouri, correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, says that a wonderful cave has been found in the bluffs about a mile above St. Joseph, which has been explored by some of the leading citizens of the place. Provided with all things necessary, they entered the cavern about 10 A. M., when they returned expressing the greatest wonder and relating marvellous and strange almost for far they came to a vast and splendid chamber, where ceilings and sides were of every form and hue, and transparent in their brightness. Fish and beasts and human forms were represented by their brilliant secretion, and massive curtains of it, brilliant in hue, are pendant from the ceiling and hang heavily around the walls. Passing through this vast chamber, they found themselves in a sort of grotto whose aides were formed of crystal columns and whose arched ceiling gleaming a gorgeous bow of diamonds. Emerging thence, they beheld another half yester than the first one and far more gorgeous in all its appointments. Here were niches, columns, recesses, fountains, all arranged as if by the hand of some great artist; and what was stranger still, a sort of low melody seemed to fill all the space. The last they attributed to the murmur of a crystal streamlet, which ran into a recess over glittering pebbles. On one side was a raised platform of pure white marble, extending the entire length of the room, and on that platform they discovered a human skeleton of gigantic size, and in excellent preservation. Its length, from head to foot, was thirty-eight feet six inches. They could not measure the circumference of the head, but it was immense; they should imagine about six feet. Two of the teeth were dislocated, and these they brought to town, and have seen. They are now on the counter of the office of the Pacific Hotel, for general inspection. One of them is ten inches in circumference, and the other about six. It is almost impossible to imagine an animal large enough to use such masticators.

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