

THE BEAVER ARGUS
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
In the old Anco's building, on Third Street,
Beaver, Pa.
Two Dollars per Year in Advance.
Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in
advance, at five cents each.
Communications on subjects of local or general in-
terest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention,
send the name of the author, not for publication, but as a
warranty against imposition.
Letters and communications should be addressed to
J. WRYLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 49—No. 37. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, September 11, 1867. Established 1818.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of \$1.00
per square for the first insertion, and for each subsequent
insertion at 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly
advertisements.
A space of ten lines of this type is considered a
square. The price of advertising is the same whether
the advertisement is inserted in the morning or evening.
Business notices not under a head by themselves are
charged for as above. Notices of marriages and deaths
are inserted free of charge.
The publisher reserves the right to change or
discontinue any advertisement at any time, without
notice, and to use the same for any other purpose
if the advertiser does not object.
Advertisements of a religious or political nature
will be inserted at a special rate, and on liberal
terms.

NOTICE
All persons desiring to publish advertisements
should call at the office of the Editor, on Third
Street, Beaver, Pa., and see the terms of
insertion.
E. W. SMITH,
Editor.

NOTICE
The undersigned has for sale, at a low price,
a large quantity of the following goods, to-wit:
Broad cloth, blue and black, for shirts,
and all other articles of clothing, in the
most complete manner, comprising Blankets, Cloths,
Ties, &c., &c.
We also keep on hand goods of our own manufacture,
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J. W. SMITH,
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LINE LINE
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Peoples Savings Bank of Pittsburgh
INCORPORATED IN 1864
CAPITAL \$100,000.
OFFICE NO. 30, FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TINWARE
Wholesale and Retail.
Dealer in all kinds of
Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work.
Done in the best, most durable manner, and at
the shortest notice.

The Copper & Sheet Iron Ware
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AT THE LOWEST PRICES!
Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work.
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WE WARRANT ALL WORK
Done in the best, most durable manner, and at
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**SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF
Third Street.**
BEAVER, PA.
Done in the best, most durable manner, and at
the shortest notice.

The Greatest
BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

Nelson & Roessler's
Best door to WILSON & STEWART'S

BOOT & SHOE STORE
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.

Goods, Trimmings, Notions
A complete line of

Without Regard to Cost.
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**COL. HATHORN'S FORM, SENT BY THE FOUND-
ING OF THE GETTYSBURG MONUMENT.**
As men beneath some pang of grief,
Or sudden joy will dimly stand,
Finding a word to give relief,
Clear, position, prompt, and brief,
To thoughts which their souls engage,
So here to-day, those trophies which
We prize, and which our lips can reach,
For their kind words, the grave, the sick,
The silent poem of the eyes,
Surpass all the art of speech!

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Living and my father is taking your paper, and
has been for some time past. I thought it
would be interesting to him to read your
paper, and you are so kind as to put the same
in your paper at the earliest convenience.
I started from Governor's Island New York
harbor on the 1st day of June, and took the
Steamer Ocean Queen for the (Tahamae of
Panama) city of Aspinwall. The first 4 or 5
days after we got out of sight of land, the
sea was very rough, continually raining, the
waves were very sick, there were 500 or 600
passengers on board, and we were crowded
together with about 1100 other passengers.
We arrived at the city of Aspinwall on the
10th, remained on board the steamer all night,
the next morning at 6 o'clock we were march-
ed off the steamer and took the cars across
the Isthmus, a distance of 40 miles, to the city
of Panama.

We were very slow going across in the cars,
we arrived at Panama at 11 1/2 o'clock. On
leaving across the Isthmus we had all the fruit
we could eat, such as oranges, pine apples,
lemons, bananas, &c. The inhabitants of
Aspinwall are very dirty and rough looking,
going about the streets about half clothed—
The women nothing on but a dress with the
body torn, leaving nothing but a skirt, the
men wear nothing but pantaloons. It is very
warm there, the city consists of a few stores,
say 5 or 6 of the private residences are built
mostly of old logs piled crossways, there are 2
hotels in very poor order. The only decent
looking house is the residence of an American
Consul, it is situated about 3 or 4 blocks
from the Steamboat landing, built in the
style of a Cottage. The houses are growing
in their back yard, the trees reach to the sec-
ond story, are very straight. I saw 8 cock-
snits on one of them. The inhabitants along
the railroad live in poor miserable looking
houses built of long straight brush with old
dried woods on top for a roof, the best kind
of weeds they can find in the upland and
swamps. It is nearly all swamps, very low
and wet the whole year around. The inhabi-
tants live principally on fish and fruit. Their
children are not much cared for, I saw nearly
every child was running along barefoot with
only a few clothes on at all. The city of Pan-
ama consists of a few log houses, built by
about 15 or 20 years. At this city there
is most all the men-of-war, of some na-
tion laying at anchor in the harbor, when I
arrived here, there was an English and two
American men-of-war lying within sight of
the city. The custom of the Isthmus
are very small, but are very fat looking.
The horses are mostly Mexican mustangs, about
the size of a three year old colt in the middle
States. The inhabitants at this place are a
very thin looking race of people, I saw an
account of it being so very warm.

There was a detachment of Spanish soldiers
received at Aspinwall and Panama. They
looked very hard indeed, they had no
shirts or shirts, nothing but pantaloons, on
to designate the officer in command they had a
red ribbon tied on the end of the bayonet—
Some of our men were left at Panama through
mistake, but as soon as we there found it out,
they immediately applied to the American Consul
for help, and he sent them on in the
steamer. The inhabitants on the Isthmus
have many in the place of potatoes, all along
the road we saw plenty of all kinds of fruit
growing. The train run right through the
middle of both cities.

We started from the city of Panama on the
11th of June, about 8 o'clock in the af-
ternoon on the steamer Montana for San
Francisco, Cal. The first few days out,
the sea was very nice and smooth, we sailed on
a few days longer, say 6 days from Panama,
(seeing no land until on the evening of the 6th)
we reached the city of Acapulco, Mexico, (and
we reached it too), built of round logs, (and
about 5 of these handsome buildings. The in-
habitants are of the same manner as those of
Aspinwall and Panama. We remained for 3
hours to take in coal and unload freight. Start-
ed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Next land
we seen was the city of Manzanillo, the same
style as that of Acapulco, we stopped there
for 2 hours to deliver the U. S. mail, and
then started for the Golden city, arriving on
the 24th of June about 11 1/2 o'clock in the
morning. From there we took steamers for
Angeles Island, a distance of ten miles. We
remained on said Island 4 days, and came over
on a steamer to where we now are. We ex-
pect soon to start to take possession of the
new Territory the Government has bought,
that is Russian America.

I will continue the account of the voyage
as soon as we arrive at Russian America.
JOHN L. BRIGHLEY,
Co. F. 9th U. S. I.

Grant to Johnson.
The correspondence between the President
and General Grant, on the removal of Gen-
eral Sheridan, has called the curiosity
of the people for a few days past, was given
to our readers in yesterday's *Commerical*.
For a day it has occupied the thoughts and
the conversation of the people. And we ven-
ture the assertion, that General Grant's let-
ter indicating his sentiments and his position on
the subject, not only meets the hearty approval
but elicits the enthusiastic admiration of
all true patriots and Union men. At the
same time, it scatters, like darkness before
the rising sun, the narrow, selfish, party the-
ories and hopes of the opposite class, who
have deluded themselves with their own mis-
conceptions and depreciations of General
Grant's character.

In a few honest and earnest sentences, of
uncommon terseness and strength, he main-
tains—and for these very reasons he opposes
it—that the removal of General Sheridan will
be contrary to the clear and emphatic will of
the people, that it will be understood as an
obstruction to the law under which he is act-
ing, that it will encourage the disloyal ele-
ment in the Southern States by an apparent
cooperation of the President with them in
opposition to the law. These consequences
he assigns as reasons why Sheridan, who he
unquestionably declares, "has performed his de-
uty bravely and faithfully," should
not be removed. He also adds other argu-
ments, in order to show his true

position upon the power of Congress, to re-
move itself of the removal of Gen. Sheri-
dan, to his own condensed statement of it—
It is to be found in his *Commercial* of May
6th, 1864, page 140—a case I have not seen
quoted. I give his exact language in the
second paragraph:
"If an opinion that Congress had no con-
stitutional power to remove the Secretary of
the Treasury and to issue bills of credit
to finance a rebellion, much less to
make them a lawful tender."
We have here the plainest statement which
he has ever made to sustain at great length
in *Borie's*. That Congress had not the
power to issue the very notes "carried
on the war, and preserved the nation." Had
Judge Sharwood a view prevailed, which he
presumably put in the form of a dissent,
instead of quietly submitting to the decision
of the majority of the court, in a crisis so
profoundly critical, the Government must
have failed to prosecute the war of rebellion,
and the Union must have perished, for the
credit was all the means it had. In order to
portray this fact as the case stood when
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SHARWOOD!
He Denies the Power of Congress
to Issue Bills of Credit as Well
as Decides Against the Right
of the Government
to make Greenbacks
Legal Tender.

The full scope of Judge Sharwood's
opinion upon the power of Congress, to author-
ize the issue of the legal tender notes, I think
has not been noticed. His dissenting opin-
ion in the case of *Borie vs. Treadwell*, found in
the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page
92, is very long and labored argument to
prove, not only that the President has no
power to remove the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, but that he has no power to make
them legal tender.

It is difficult for those not experienced in
legal investigations to find the path of prin-
ciple and equity in a half of printed matter
issued to a single view, and hence Judge Shar-
wood's defenders interpret his opinions to
suit themselves. In order to show his true

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When shall We Meet?
The first interest of the American People
is Justice, but the second is Peace. It is very
important and more palpable than Peace.
We need to build and repair the Union, and
replant. Vast regions have been devastated
by Civil War, still the waters of millions of
souls, and millions of the soil, in spite of
returning abundance, are still dead and wan-
dering. There is much to be done, and
this should be transferred to the South, and
there invested in draining swamps, making
new, erecting factories, and civilizing all
of our useful wastes and habits. Something
is being done in the right direction, but im-
mensely more awaits the great effort of
assured Peace.

How long must that be still awaited?
Had President Johnson called the late Con-
gress directly on his accession to power, and
said to it—"The Rebellion is ended; the work
of Reconstruction should begin at once. I
propose such and such a basis; consider and
modify them as you shall see fit"—all would
have been ended ere this. Those who had
been Rebels were then ready and anxious for
Reconstruction, and prepared to accept any
terms that did not threaten their property or
their lives.

Mr. Johnson did not call Congress; he de-
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Whites, who had nearly all been Rebels.
Congress at length met, and disapproved
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with Congress, and the masses of the
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Congress, by its action, has been making
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How long must that be still awaited?
Had President Johnson called the late Con-
gress directly on his accession to power, and
said to it—"The Rebellion is ended; the work
of Reconstruction should begin at once. I
propose such and such a basis; consider and
modify them as you shall see fit"—all would
have been ended ere this. Those who had
been Rebels were then ready and anxious for
Reconstruction, and prepared to accept any
terms that did not threaten their property or
their lives.

Mr. Johnson did not call Congress; he de-
clared and promulgated a programme of his
own. It had all the faults which are attrib-
uted to the plan of Congress, differing
only in the matter of the Southern States,
which he mainly left to the feet of the
Whites, who had nearly all been Rebels.
Congress at length met, and disapproved
the President's programme, but was quite
helpless in the matter, and under the
pressure of the Executive, he consented to
the President's plan; the blacks, with nearly all
Whites who had been loyal throughout, sided
with Congress, and the masses of the
loyal States, which resulted in an over-
whelming majority for Congress; which
Congress, by its action, has been making
them less favorable to the ex-heretics
than they had been. Its new terms differ
radically from the old in this: they are not a
profit to be considered, they are laws to be
observed, and the inhabitants have been fa-
vorable to general obedience.

Mr. Johnson interposes again, and
opens a new front with Congress, by sup-
porting the removal of General Sheridan, and
the removal of the more Radical district com-
missioners. He thus inaugurates a new strug-
gle, which threatens to be a long and bitter
one.
But why should it? Who is to gain by it?
If the Southern States shall promptly comply
with the requirements of Congress, the
work of Reconstruction may be completed.
The machinery is in motion; the Reg-
istrations are nearly completed; every State
may be organized as Congress prescribes;
the work of Reconstruction may be com-
pleted. The South shall reject the terms of
Congress, we are all at sea for no one knows how
long. Military rule must be maintained
until the South is ready to accept the
peace, security and thrift, cannot return.
The present Congress holds till March 3,
1869; and no one imagines that it will mean-
lessly abandon the course which it has already
pursued. The South may have Recon-
struction and Peace by accepting the terms
dictated by Congress; it may reject them,
and cling to Johnson; if it will; but if it
rejects them, it will be a long and bitter
one.

Who wishes this to protect a fruitless
struggle, a perilous uncertainty? What is to
be gained thereby, and who will gain it?
If the South should now refuse to recon-
struct her States as Congress has prescribed,
she cannot think so badly as she has talked
of military despotism. She will virtually say
that her position is untenable when tolerable
is trusted with a firm of self-government which
recognizes and treats blacks as men. To
defy the terms of Congress would be to defy
the law, and to incur the penalty of rebellion.
Let us have Peace—not some time nor
perhaps, but surely and soon! Industry and
Business are weary of waiting while politi-
cians play out their little game. Let us have
none other than a real Peace; but let us have
this surely, and soon.—N. Y. Tribune.

SHARWOOD!
He Denies the Power of Congress
to Issue Bills of Credit as Well
as Decides Against the Right
of the Government
to make Greenbacks
Legal Tender.

The full scope of Judge Sharwood's
opinion upon the power of Congress, to author-
ize the issue of the legal tender notes, I think
has not been noticed. His dissenting opin-
ion in the case of *Borie vs. Treadwell*, found in
the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page
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position upon the power of Congress, to re-
move itself of the removal of Gen. Sheri-
dan, to his own condensed statement of it—
It is to be found in his *Commercial* of May
6th, 1864, page 140—a case I have not seen
quoted. I give his exact language in the
second paragraph:
"If an opinion that Congress had no con-
stitutional power to remove the Secretary of
the Treasury and to issue bills of credit
to finance a rebellion, much less to
make them a lawful tender."
We have here the plainest statement which
he has ever made to sustain at great length
in *Borie's*. That Congress had not the
power to issue the very notes "carried
on the war, and preserved the nation." Had
Judge Sharwood a view prevailed, which he
presumably put in the form of a dissent,
instead of quietly submitting to the decision
of the majority of the court, in a crisis so
profoundly critical, the Government must
have failed to prosecute the war of rebellion,
and the Union must have perished, for the
credit was all the means it had. In order to
portray this fact as the case stood when
he had passed the measure of rebellion,
and the Union must have perished, for the
credit was all the means it had.

When shall We Meet?
The first interest of the American People
is Justice, but the second is Peace. It is very
important and more palpable than Peace.