

THE BEAVER ARGUS

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

JULY 11th, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. JOHN W. GEARY, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Union County Nominations.

Congress. GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington; President Judge.

B. B. CHAMBERLIN, New Brighton; Associate Judge.

AGNEW DUFF, New Brighton; State Senate.

Gov. A. W. TAYLOR, Borough; Assembly.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver; J. R. DAY, Washington county; JOHN EWING, Washington co; Sheriff.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Hookstown; Register & Recorder.

DARIUS SINGLETON, Raceoon; Clerk of Courts.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Beaver. Commissioner.

JAS. WARNOCK, North Sewickly; Poor House Director.

JOHN K. POTTER, Raceoon; Auditor.

J. F. M'ILLIN, S. Beaver; Trustees of Academy.

Dr. JOHN MURRAY, Bridgewater; Dr. DAVID STANTON, N. Brighton;

As this is our second connection with the Argus, in an editorial capacity, we shall not again bore our readers with a labored salutory; but, on the contrary, after gratefully thanking our worthy predecessors for their flattering notice of ourself, we at once enter upon the duties of our position. J. W.

"Negro Suffrage." We learn that a few evenings ago E. P. Kuhn, Esq., made a speech to a Democratic audience in Industry; and that in his opening remarks he asserted that "there was but one question before the people, and that one was negro suffrage." As he had but one question therefore to operate upon, it is to be hoped that he discussed and ventilated that one thoroughly.

Our acquaintance with Mr. Kuhn is quite limited, but we believe he enjoys the reputation of being a clever man, a tolerable lawyer, a successful oil developer, and a "tip-top" financier; but, to our mind, he has evidently been indulging in a Rin Van Winkle sleep, in a political sense. Presuming this

to be a question before the people at the present time! We hope to hear from him with as little delay as possible.

The Local of June 22, in speaking of a soldiers gathering, called to meet in the Court House, a few evenings before, made use of this language: "The meeting was a complete failure. The veterans were in attendance at the Democratic primary meeting. The soldiers of Beaver county are with President Johnson in sentiment, and opposed to the negro equality. Union destroying principles of the Thad. Stevens party."

The Local has repeatedly asserted, of late, that the "true soldiers" of Beaver county were Democrats, and that they were going to support the Democratic ticket. Now, we suppose that perishing upon the field of battle, or bearing upon the person the "scars of conflict," is trustworthy evidence of "true" soldierly qualities.— This being the standard then, we hold ourselves in readiness, whenever the Local publishes the names of three Democratic soldiers from this county, who fell at the front, either killed or wounded, to publish the names of FIVE such, who did not, then, do not now, and probably never will vote or act with that party. So much on the subject of grit; and as the Local has placed itself upon a "tripping up" platform; it is to be hoped that its editor will "trot out" his battalions immediately, so that the "audience" may see whether he or ourself gets "tripped up" on this proposition of his own making.

But we will try him on another point: There is soon to be a thin, sickly convention of soldiers at Harrisburg, to endorse the nomination of Clymer, for Governor. The Local, we presume, will by and by issue a call for a soldiers' meeting in the Court House, to select delegates to attend it. Now, if the Local will use its influence to have that call made broad enough to embrace all honorably discharged soldiers of the county, and invite them to attend the meeting and participate in its proceedings, we will venture the assertion that the delegates will be instructed three to one to vote for General Geary for Governor, instead of Hiester Clymer.

It is said that "the proof of the pudding is in eating the bag," and we challenge the Local to try the soldiers of this county on the question as we have here presented it.

The Constitutional Amendment

In the Argus of a few weeks ago was published the proposed Constitutional amendment as it passed the Senate. Since then it has also passed the House of Representatives, and has been transmitted by the Secretary of State to the several State Legislatures. The amendment, as it is now before these bodies, or will shortly be, is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE FIFTY. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall be as to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as a judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

On this proposed amendment every Union Senator and Representative in Congress voted aye; while every Democratic Senator and Representative in Congress voted nay. It is fair to say, then, that the Union party stands fairly in favor of the measure; and it is equally fair to say that the Democratic party stands squarely opposed to it. This being the case let us see exactly what position the Democratic party has taken upon the several questions involved in it. The first section provides that it shall be a part of the supreme law of the land that all persons, native or naturalized, white or colored, shall be equal before the law; that is, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process, &c. The second section prescribes that all male persons, free of crime, over twenty-one years of age, who are not allowed to vote, shall be excluded from the number comprising the basis of representation. The third specifies that all persons who, prior to the rebellion, had taken an oath to support the Constitution, and afterwards participated in the insurrection, shall not be competent to fill any public office. The fourth guarantees the payment of the Federal, and bars the assumption of the Rebel debt.

It will thus be seen that the Democratic members of Congress have put themselves upon the record, and thus committed the whole party to the policy that all persons are not equal in matters of civil rights—that some persons may be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that there shall not be a voting restriction in the basis of representation; that treason shall not be made odious, and that leading traitors shall not suffer even political punishment, though they did at the time take an oath to support the Constitution, and then violated that solemn obligation in an attempt to overthrow it; that the validity of the public debt may be questioned, and that bounties to veteran soldiers and pensions to wounded heroes may or may not be paid, as it may suit the whims or caprice of the Copperhead party, if it should ever be in a position to affect the question; that it would be wrong to so amend the Federal Constitution as to prohibit either the United States or any particular State from ever assuming to pay either the rebel war debt, or claims arising from the loss of slaves by those who were engaged in the effort to destroy the Government.

These are the questions at issue between the two political parties on the subject of reconstruction, and these are the positions of these parties respectively upon them. It is the old story over again. One party is loyal; the other disloyal. One awards impartial justice to all; the other denies it. One is in favor of punishing

Soldiers' Convention in Greene County

A few Democratic politicians in Greene county, one of the counties of this Congressional District, not liking the endorsement of Gen. Geary for Governor, by the Soldiers' State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 5th of June, got hold of five or six soldiers who belonged to the copperhead party, and prevailed upon them to issue a call for a Soldiers' County Convention, to be delegates to a meeting at Harrisburg to endorse Clymer. Unfortunely for the success of the enterprise the call was made broad enough to embrace all honorably discharged soldiers, and as a matter of course many such attended. Hence, when the meeting came to be organized, it was ascertained that about two-thirds of all present were Geary men, and that that meeting would undoubtedly select no delegates to go to Harrisburg but such as were unequivocally in favor of endorsing the hero of Lookout Mountain, and no one else. When this became known to the Democratic politicians of Waynesburg, they induced their few soldier friends to withdraw, and repair to the Treasurer's office, where they finally went through the motion of selecting delegates in favor of Clymer. If soldiers, who are going to vote for Geary, preponderate so largely in Greene county, one of the Democratic strongholds in this State, it is to be presumed that Clymer will catch "particular fire" from soldiers, who live in localities that never had "coppery" reputations.

A Word to Soldiers. A studied attempt is just now being made throughout this State to impose upon soldiers. Copperhead organs, copperhead orators and copperhead "button-holders" are endeavoring in the present campaign, to make the "boys in blue" believe that Hiester Clymer and his party associates were, during the rebellion, their warmest friends and staunchest supporters. In this county, the same tactics have been adopted, and we presume the programme is to fight the falsehood through on the hypothesis that "a lie well stuck to is as good as truth." But it will fall short of its purpose; for the record of Clymer and his party will rise up before them, and like Banquo's ghost, it will not down at their bidding. A portion of this record we herewith append, premising at the same time that this is but a trifling installment of Clymer's war antecedents as a whole. No copperhead in the State has probably a more disgraceful anti-war, anti-soldier record than he; and we are much mistaken in public feeling, if this record of his does not serve him in the same way that Vallandigham's served him, when a candidate for the same office before the people of Ohio—that is, beat him from 50 to 100,000 votes.

The Legislative Record of 1864, page 23; states that on the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania urge upon the Congress of the United States the propriety of increasing the pay of officers and privates of the army and navy; the officers twenty-five and the privates one hundred per cent.

Hiester Clymer voted in the negative. The vote stood 16 to 16—and the resolution was lost. This is to be accounted for on the ground that Mr. Clymer considered soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings," and therefore didn't want their pay raised.

ate, and Hiester Clymer voted in the negative. Resolved by the Senate, That the thanks of the loyal people of Pennsylvania are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. U. S. Grant and the officers and soldiers serving under him, for the series of gallant services and glorious victories resulting in the liberation of the faithful Union people of East Tennessee from a military despotism more galling than ever was that of Great Britain.

The vote stood again 16 to 16, and the resolution was lost. Mobbing a Loyal Newspaper. The Democrats of York, in this State, having shown the white feather during the war, attempted last week to amend their record by mobbing a loyal journal in that place, and in twenty or thirty of them bantering the editor to "come out and fight" them. Valorous fellows! A whole battalion of them, against one man, and he unarmed. These chivalrous Copperheads some time ago endeavored to get up a "Soldier's Clymer Club" in York, and to their call for a meeting they had the names of a number of soldiers who had served honorably in the Union ranks. But alas for those who were instrumental in getting the meeting up! The living soldiers whose names were appended to the call, informed the editor of the loyal paper there that they had never authorized the use of their names in such a connection, that they were not, as alleged, Clymer men, but would vote at the October election for John W. Geary. Nearly all of the other soldiers' names attached to the call belonged to dead heroes, who had perished on the field of battle, and who had all their lives denounced the party that was here fraudulently using their names. For making this exposure and for holding the authors of the forgery up to ridicule, these brave sympathizers with treason made a vigorous charge (the only one that class of men were ever known to make) upon a defenseless and unarmed editor, and knocked his establishment into "pi." Gallant men! It is to be hoped that both law and history will do them ample justice.

The Local of last week gives us notice that it is going to "trip us up." Possibly it may be able to accomplish what it desires, but in the meantime we take the liberty of reminding its editor that we have high and ancient authority for saying, that he that putteth the armor on, should not boast like him that taketh it off.

Soldiers' Convention in Greene County

A few Democratic politicians in Greene county, one of the counties of this Congressional District, not liking the endorsement of Gen. Geary for Governor, by the Soldiers' State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 5th of June, got hold of five or six soldiers who belonged to the copperhead party, and prevailed upon them to issue a call for a Soldiers' County Convention, to be delegates to a meeting at Harrisburg to endorse Clymer. Unfortunely for the success of the enterprise the call was made broad enough to embrace all honorably discharged soldiers, and as a matter of course many such attended. Hence, when the meeting came to be organized, it was ascertained that about two-thirds of all present were Geary men, and that that meeting would undoubtedly select no delegates to go to Harrisburg but such as were unequivocally in favor of endorsing the hero of Lookout Mountain, and no one else. When this became known to the Democratic politicians of Waynesburg, they induced their few soldier friends to withdraw, and repair to the Treasurer's office, where they finally went through the motion of selecting delegates in favor of Clymer. If soldiers, who are going to vote for Geary, preponderate so largely in Greene county, one of the Democratic strongholds in this State, it is to be presumed that Clymer will catch "particular fire" from soldiers, who live in localities that never had "coppery" reputations.

A Soldier Who Votes as He Shot. It seems that the clerical forces of some of the Departments in Washington are engaged in sending out circulars, asking the co-operation of the soldiers to aid Cowan's scheme to break up the Union party from which the Union army while in the field received the support which enabled it to crush rebellion. The circulars are couched with the counsel, namely, "if the call for the National Union convention meets with your approval, be good enough to certify it by a brief note, with authority to publish the same." One of these cowardly advertisements originating with Cowan, was sent to Col. J. G. Frick, of Pottsville, Pa., and the following shows how he approves of the plan to disrupt the true National Union party:

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 28, 1866. A. W. Randall, Esq. DEAR SIR: I herewith return to you your call for a National Convention you were pleased to send me. I sympathize in the objects of your convention. I fought in this war against traitors, and I do not feel now like ignoring the past and helping Copperheads and Republican traitors to place these same men in power again, who they can make laws for me and crack the whip of slavery over the free people of the North. That day has gone by, and we now live in an enlightened age.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, J. G. FRICK. Late Colonel 129th Penna. Vols.

"Carried off the Palm." The Democratic Convention which assembled in this place on the 18th ult., adopted this resolution:

4th. That the assertion of the present dominant party, that the negro soldiers "carried off the palm" is untrue, an insult to the gallant white men engaged in the contest, and we denounce it accordingly.

The mind that conceived that resolution must have labored and agonized fearfully before bringing it forth, for it bears originality and pain upon its face. Who ever heard of its leading idea? What National, State, or County Convention held by the "dominant party" ever asserted that negro soldiers "carried off the palm"? What Senator, Representative, Governor, Member of Legislature, or even private individual belonging to the dominant party was it that asserted anything of this kind? Echo answers, "nary one."

Fire on Bennehoff Run—Two Flowing Wells Burned—Twenty Thousand Barrels of Oil Destroyed. TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 8.—A great fire occurred on Bennehoff Run last night. During the thunder storm, the lightning struck the gas pipe in the Western Union Telegraph well, communicating the fire with the tank which exploded, and the oil ran down the run, communicating fire to several other tanks, which in turn exploded, and caused one of the heaviest conflagrations that the oil regions have ever experienced. We learn that between eighteen and twenty large producing wells were burnt up, including two or three large flowing wells, among which were the Sheridan and Western Union Telegraph wells, both of them large flowing wells.

The Sheridan well had three tanks filled with oil, all of which were destroyed. As far as we can learn, some 20,000 bbls. of oil were destroyed, and some parties estimate it at a much larger figure than this. The oil was a foot deep as it ran down the run to Oil Creek. There were also between twenty and thirty derricks destroyed, the wells of which were in various stages of completion. The loss cannot be estimated at present, but is very heavy.

Bulldoze of Senator Lane

Jan. H. Lane, United States Senator from Kansas, shot himself at Leavenworth, in that State, on the 1st inst. A special dispatch to the New York Tribune in connection with the sad affair says: "Jim Lane died of Andy Johnson. He went from here to Kansas, impressed with the delusion that his support of the President was so acceptable to the people of that State, that he could carry it for Johnson's policy by 5,000 majority. His appearance upon the streets of Lawrence shocked him with a sense of his terrible error. In the town where he had once walked a monarch, no man spoke to him. Old friends passed him without recognition in the principal street, he rode unrecognized and rejected. He went to his friends and sent for many of his old friends to come and see him. They returned answer that they wished to have no intercourse with him. Two days after his arrival Representative Clark came from Washington. What a contrast and what a lesson! A vast crowd met and welcomed him with music and flags. A public meeting applauded his votes, honored him for his fidelity and pledged to him the love and the support of Kansas. Humiliated, smitten with remorse, and utterly desperate, Lane terminated at once his life and his career in Johnsonian politics."

Later accounts represent Senator Lane as still living, and his friends have some hopes of his recovery.

A Contrast. During the struggle for National life against the efforts of the traitors of the South to disrupt the Union and destroy the Government, John W. Geary and Hiester Clymer occupied important public positions. Gen. Geary was a soldier in the field, perilling his life every day in encounters with rebellion. Before that rebellion was precipitated, Geary had done good service as a soldier in Mexico. In the Mexican and the war to crush rebellion, he fought in SIXTY BATTLES, sixty of the fiercest encounters in which American armies ever engaged. In addition to this, he lost his son in the struggle for the Union!

Now, what did Hiester Clymer do during the war for the Union? He was in public position during all that struggle. He had a place of honor and trust where he was not asked to perill his life. He knew nothing of the dangers of the conflict. During all these four years of war, while Hiester Clymer was a State Senator, HE NEVER SPOKE A WORD OR CAST A VOTE IN AID OF THE GOVERNMENT OR ENCOURAGEMENT OF ITS DEFENDERS. He refused to acknowledge the glory shed on the Government by the victory of our arms. He denied the right most sacred to freedom, the elective franchise to the heroes of the war!

—This is a contrast worthy the sea and soldiers. It shows what Geary and Clymer did during the war.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Great Fire in Portland. PORTLAND, ME., July 4.—7 P. M.—A terrible fire is raging here, having destroyed Brown's sugar house, and is sweeping through the city before a strong southerly wind.

SECOND DISPATCH. PORTLAND, 8 A. M.—The fire raged in the building above the sugar house, on commercial street, and has swept northerly through that street into the wooden buildings between Center and Cross streets, consuming everything as it goes. J. B. Brown & Sons' loss from \$600,000 to \$700,000; insured for \$300,000. Stapler & Sons' machine shop and N. P. Richardson & Co.'s stove foundry are completely destroyed. One steam fire engine has just come from Saco.

LATEST. PORTLAND, ME., July 5.—The fire has completely swept through the city, destroying everything in its track so completely that the lines of the streets can hardly be traced for a space of one and a half miles long by a quarter of a mile wide. Many buildings, perhaps one hundred and fifty, were blown up to check the flames, but the inhabitants could scarcely do more than flee with their families to the upper part of the city, having such goods as they could carry. The custom house being fire proof escaped, though greatly damaged. The court records are probably destroyed. The splendid city and county building on Congress street, which was nearly fire proof, was considered safe, and it was filled full of furniture by the neighboring residents and that it was swept away with all its contents. Half the city is destroyed, and that half includes nearly all the business portion, except the heavy business houses in Commerce street. All the banks and newspaper offices are burned. But three printing offices are left. All the jewelry establishments, wholesale dry goods stores, several churches, the telephone offices, nearly all the stationery stores and a number of business places are destroyed. The fire is still raging below Cumberland street, working back to the westward; the wind having changed. Captain Henry Juman has telegraphed for 1,500 tents to accommodate the houseless families.

THE Rochester Union, of the 2d inst. says: The Reverend Lindsay, who whipped his child to death in Shelby, Orleans county, has fled to Canada to save his life, which he did not deem safe in the neighborhood where he resided. After giving bail in the sum of \$10,000, he went to his father's house, and not feeling himself safe, he returned to Albion and offered his living body to the Sheriff for safe keeping, but the Sheriff refused to accept him, and Lindsay took the first train for Canada. These are the facts in the case.

Corporation Ousted

The Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives, on Monday last, ousted Hon. Alexander Coffroth, of this State, (the Sixteenth District) and awarded the seat to General Koonitz, the contestant.

The Pittsburg Commercial, of Tuesday, says: John C. Beckenkridge, who is residing at Niagara, N. Y., will not attend the Philadelphia Convention, but will send his regrets. George N. Sanders has not been heard from yet.

DECLINED A RE-ELECTION.—Hon. B. Gratz Brown, United States Senator from Missouri, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for re-election. He expresses regret that the people of Missouri do not propose to make universal suffrage an issue in the contest pending in Missouri, and says they have been driven to this course partly "by the irresolution and timidity of a Congress that feared to do right, although constant in declaring what was right."

The Proposed Southern Union Convention.—Gov. Hamilton's Opinion of the Johnson Convention. Gov. Hamilton of Texas, has drawn up a call for a Convention of Union men throughout the South, to meet at Washington on the first week of September. Signers are being obtained, and letters sent South to invite the co-operation of what Union men there are.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

Gov. HAMILTON calls the August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, another Rebel invasion of the North, to form an alliance with the Democratic party for the reinstatement of the Rebel leaders in their former political power to the utter exclusion of the Union men who have been persecuted, oppressed, and ignored for the last few years.

NEW GOODS!

We have just received one of the Largest and most Complete stocks of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Mullins, Prints, Gingham, Checks, &c., Ever offered to the public in this city.

Also, a splendid assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's SHAWLS.

All qualities, styles and prices, at greatly reduced rates.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c. The Largest Stock and best Assortment of Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Matts, &c., ever offered, and at extremely low prices.

Persons in want of anything in our line would do well to give us a call, as we are determined, to sell our stock at prices which are astonishingly low.

Remember the place: DUNLAP, LUKER & CO., 136 Federal st., 4 doors below Market-house, [July 14-6m] ALLEGHENY CITY.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Successors to S. Jones & Co., Cor. of Wood & Fourth Streets, PITTSBURG, PA.

Bankers & Brokers, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Gold & Silver Coupons.

Highest rate paid for Compound Interest Notes. COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on time deposits.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Expansæ, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to be returned, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's Office, in the borough of Beaver, the county aforesaid, on SATURDAY, July 22nd, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit: All right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of and in the following lot of ground, situated in the borough of Darlington, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by Market-street, on the south by public square, and on the west by George Lutz, on which is erected a two-story brick building, with a small coal shed, and a well underneath the street, furnished with counters, shelves, &c. The lot is about 60 by 80 feet. Said premises taken in execution as the property of James and Christian Marks, at the suit of A. Newford, use of Noble, Angel & Co. JOS. LEDLIE, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver, July 11th, 1866.

OFFICERS IN Pennsylvania Regiment AND PRIVATE IN ANY OF THE RESERVE REGIMENTS CAN HAVE THEIR CLAIMS COLLECTED PROMPTLY BY CALLING ON OR WRITING TO JAMES M. SELLERS, 224 South Fourth Street. Refers by permission to Gen. A. CURTIS, and Hon. SIMON CAMERON.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OR THEIR WIDOWS CAN HAVE THE PENSION AND GRATUITY DUE THEM COLLECTED PROMPTLY BY CALLING AT No. 224 South Fourth Street. Refers by permission to Gen. A. CURTIS, and Hon. SIMON CAMERON. July 4, '66.

J. M. Hartol, DENTIST. OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTLY FITTED, ARTICULATED, SHAPED, STAINED AND COLORED, to suit every individual, mounted on fine Gold, Silver, English or American vulcanite. All the new and improved combination work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. No charge for extracting teeth to be inserted. Teeth extracted without pain by an entirely new process; no Ether, Chloroform, Nitrous Oxide, or any other anesthetic used in connection with the apparatus. Does not produce any pain or unpleasant feelings to the patient. Persons thinking the Laughing Gas an unsafe agent in the extraction of teeth, may do well to call and see for themselves our new method of extracting, as this is the only apparatus of the kind in the Western Peninsula. Office on Short street, 2d door west of R. B. Anderson's store. [July 1866]

WHEELER'S Improved Water, Drawn for sale by J. & H. DARRAGH'S, Beaver, July 4th.

LARGE lot of Dry Goods, and an assortment of notions, for sale by J. & H. DARRAGH'S, Beaver, July 4th.

DRY Flooring and Weather boarding, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by J. & H. DARRAGH'S, Beaver, July 4th.

BUILDING, Bridge, or other timber, wanted to order on short notice, at J. & H. DARRAGH'S, Beaver, July 4th.

500 Bushels of Corn received and for sale by J. & H. DARRAGH'S, Beaver, July 4th.

\$90 A MONTH! AGENTS wanted for our entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GARRY, Building, Bifield, Me. may 10, '66.

SHYFFER'S OFFICE, Beaver, July 8, '66.

SHYFFER'S OFFICE, Beaver, July 8, '66.

SHYFFER'S OFFICE, Beaver, July 8, '66.