

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. September 12th, 1866.

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

- Union County Nominations. Congress. GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington, President Judge. A. W. ACHESON, Washington, Associate Judge. AGNEW DUFF, New Brighton, State Senate. Col. 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, Racoon; Clerk of Courts. JOHN A. FRAZIER, Beaver, Commissioner. JAS. WARNOCK, North Sewickly, Poor House Director. JOHN K. POTTER, Racoon; Auditor. J. F. MILLIN, S. Beaver; Trustees of Academy. DR. JOHN MURRAY, Bridgewater; DR. DAVID STANTON, N. Brighton;

The Meeting on the 5th.

The Union meeting held at the Court House on last Wednesday evening was organized by calling Col. T. J. Power to the chair, and in electing Maj. D. Warnock, Reuben Watt, Esq., Jas. Porter, Esq., and Richey Eakin, Esq., as Vice Presidents, and Capt. R. F. Millvaine and Jos. L. Anderson as Secretaries. The Court House was filled to overflowing. Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, our Member of Congress addressed the meeting in a speech of unusual clearness, in which he hurled back upon his assailants the malignant falsehoods with which they are endeavoring to mislead the public. He gave a minute account of his stewardship during the session of Congress that had just closed; and no candid man in that audience, be he Union man or Democrat, can take any exceptions to what Mr. Lawrence did or said while sitting as a member in the National House of Representatives. He told his audience that he was not in the habit of boasting what he was going to do as a candidate before the people of his District this fall; but as his opponent had been bragging so, he would say then and there that if he did not carry the District by a majority of from 1000 to 1500, he would forfeit all claims to being either a prophet or the son of a prophet. He had been over Greene county, he had travelled over Washington county, and he had seen a great many of the indomitable Union men of Beaver as well as those of Lawrence counties, and he knew the truth of which he now affirmed. The Union camp fires are burning brightly throughout the District; and neither the attempt to deceive the people nor the Chinese thunder they are manufacturing will save Mr. Montgomery from a crushing defeat at the October election.

Rev. J. M. Bain, of Washington county, next addressed the meeting; and in a speech of great power showing why the proposed constitutional amendment should be adopted; and appealed to Union men to never "let up" until security against another attempt at rebellion was promptly given and made a part of the fundamental law of the land. In this is the Republic's only safety: Adopt this amendment to the Constitution, and we have liberty, justice and peace throughout all coming time; adopt it not, and permit rebels to wield the Government again, and slavery, injustice and fratricidal war will again surge over the country, and drain it of its loyal and patriotic blood.

The First Gun.

Vermont is as true as ever. Her State election held on Tuesday of last week, has resulted not only in the election of the entire Union ticket by an overwhelming majority, but in a largely increased Union vote over the year 1865. Dillingham, the Union candidate for Governor, was also the Union candidate for the same office last year, but has seven thousand more votes now than he had then. Well, does Vermont! Presidential apostacy, instead of causing the spirit of her noble sons to lag, has incited them to braver and harder work! Pennsylvania will imitate Vermont, and show at the fall election that if others have done so, her freemen "have not forgotten that it is the Republic's duty to punish traitors and to make treason odious."

HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS FROM MAINE?—Maine gives 25,000 majority for the Union ticket, and elects every Union candidate for Congress by overwhelming majorities.

THE MASS MEETING

TREMENDOUS OUTPOURING OF PEOPLE! FROM 6 TO 8,000 PERSONS IN COUNCIL!

Yesterday was a great day in Beaver. One of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meetings that ever assembled in this county was held in this place on that day; and from the character of the speeches made, the number of those present, and the intensity of feeling manifested by the people, we doubt it ever so great a political success was witnessed in this locality. Every person appeared to be here; every person seemed to be in a good humor, and every person felt that the day was not more certain to rise on the second Tuesday of October, than were the loyal people of Beaver county to gain largely on their vote of last year. A common expression was, "boys, we hold the under hold, we have got them on the hip, now let us throw them harder that we ever did before."

THE WEATHER.

Early in the morning it commenced raining, and at between four and eight o'clock in the morning the weather was as gloomy and the prospect of a full meeting as dull as it could be. At about this time though the clouds became lighter and the rain gradually ceased to fall, until about 9 A. M., when it quit raining entirely. The gloomy aspect of the weather no doubt caused thousands to stay at home that under other circumstances would have been present.

THE CROWD.

About the time it quit raining the people began to gather. In pursuance of a previous arrangement, the Union soldiers of the county, under the command of Col. D. Stanton and our self, marched over to Rochester to meet and escort the distinguished speakers to this place. Arrived there we met a very large delegation from New Brighton, Rochester, Freedom, Phillipsburg, Bridgewater and Sharon, under command of several of the assistant Marshals. Meeting Gov. Curtin there, and Col. Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, besides other distinguished gentlemen from abroad, the procession, with these gentlemen at the head, turned and came to this place. The procession was over two miles in length, and the general estimate of the number of people in it and present on the occasion, reaches what to many may seem incredible, from 6000 to 8000 persons. Passing down to the lower end of the town, the head of the column was turned and moved toward the Fair Grounds. In the procession were various wagons filled with young ladies representing the States of the Union. These young misses were elegantly dressed, well behaved, and were admired by all. There were four or five of these wagons thus filled. In another we noticed that none but little girls whose fathers had been in the army rode; and on their banner they had the words printed—"Our fathers fought against traitors two years ago. Please vote against treason now."

THE BANNER TOWNSHIP.

Ohio township sent the largest delegation in proportion to the vote of 1865, and a beautiful banner was accordingly presented to her energetic and true sons and daughters. New Sewickly made a gallant effort to win the flag, but fell a little short of the prize. The various delegations were counted as they entered into the Fair Grounds.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

The Chairman of the County Committee called the vast assemblage to order by nominating Ross Forward, Esq., of Beaver, as President, and Jacob Shaffer, Phillipsburg, Thomas G. Kerr, Freedom, Samuel M. Manamy, Economy, Christian Black, New Sewickly, M. T. Kennedy, New Brighton, S. Stone, Marion, H. J. Metz, Franklin, Samuel Boots, North Sewickly, James Fife, New Brighton, David Johnston, Fallston, James Patterson, Beaver Falls, John Wilson, Chippewa, Samuel Blair, Big Beaver, R. A. Cochran, Darlington, Saml. G. Caughey, South Beaver, Daniel Dawson, Ohio, Benjamin Todd, Industry, Richey Eakin, Brighton, J. C. Christy, Racoon, J. R. Mohler, Moon, J. A. Fleming, Hopewell, Isaac Eaton, Greene, as Vice Presidents, and H. W. Nelson, Hanover, N. J. McCormick, South Beaver, Milton Townsend, New Brighton, G. C. Spoyor, Rochester, J. H. Deihl, Georgetown, G. M. B. Fields, Fallston, as Secretaries.

GOVERNOR CURTIN

After the organization was perfected, Pennsylvania's noblest son, Gov. Curtin, was introduced by the Chairman, who, when stepping to the front of the platform, had a wreath of flowers placed upon his head by one of the soldier's orphan children at the Phillipsburg school, and a beautiful banner placed in his hand by another. The school numbers 80 or 90 children, and they were nearly all present on the occasion. This exhibition of gratitude on the part of these children toward their benefactor, was very touching and almost unmanned the Governor. He then addressed the meeting for a short time, but owing to indisposition begged to be excused from making a lengthy address. During his remarks it was ascertained that scarcely one-half of the crowd could get within hearing distance of the stand; hence another meeting was organized at another stand, and Col. Nelson, of Tennessee, addressed it. Col. Wm. B. Mann followed Governor Curtin in a speech of much vigor; Col. Blackman, of Ohio, followed him, and Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., of Pittsburg, made the closing address. Both of these gentlemen "went far" in their policy in a terribly scathing manner.

Before the meetings in the afternoon adjourned, the President, Mr. Forward, announced that there would be a meeting at the Court House in the evening, and that as many of our country friends as could do so, were cordially invited to attend.

Montgomery, the Apologist of War.

If there were any Union soldiers present at the Montgomery meeting of Thursday night, or any of our people there who had brothers or sons that had died in rebel prisons, they must have been edified by the Christian charity displayed by Montgomery in his comments upon rebel atrocities. An engraving, contrasting the prison at Andersonville with the quarters at Fortress Monroe assigned by Andrew Johnson to his distinguished guest, the late "President" of the Southern Confederacy, had offended Montgomery's optics, and he felt it necessary to devote a quarter of an hour to reply to its silent argument. He is, we believe, the first public man who has ever undertaken to apologize for the cruelties of the rebels to our brave men, who, through the casualties of war, fell into their hands. He made the cool and impudent assertion that the froids who controlled the beathen prisons had discharged their duties faithfully and humanely and that the privations of our prisoners was the result of the poverty of the Confederacy, and their lack of supplies and subsistence. His heartless audacity was enough to cause the bones of the thirteen thousand dead of Andersonville to rattle in their coffins.

The Meeting at Night.

At eight o'clock the crowd began to gather at the Court House, and before darkness had fully set in, every seat in the building, and all of the available space in it was occupied. The meeting was organized by calling John Caughey, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Jonathan Paul and Capt. John May as Vice Presidents, and Capt. H. C. Hall and S. H. Daragh, Esq., as Secretaries.

THE SPEECHES.

Col. Manning, of Massachusetts, was the first speaker. He reviewed the policy of the Administration, and insisted that while the people of the old Bay State could not speak their honest convictions any where between Mason and Dixon's line and the Gulf, he was opposed to reconstructed rebels occupying seats in the Halls of Congress. He was followed by Col. A. K. McClure, of Chambersburg, who made a masterly speech. He took occasion to dissect the proposed amendment to the constitution, and handled his subject in a manner that carried conviction with it to every candid and intelligent mind. He was followed by Col. Nelson, of Tennessee, who entertained the loyal men of Pennsylvania to stand firm, to send back to Congress true men, if we would spare himself and his Union friends in Tennessee from being ground between the upper and nether millstone of rebellion. Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., was loudly called for, and made a pointed speech which was enthusiastically received by the audience. He said they had but one man in Alleghany county among all the federal office-holders that retained his position at the price of his manhood, and that was Henry A. Weaver, and that he was so detected now that the little boys hooted at him on the streets as he passed by. He advised us in this county to imitate Alleghany county, and put to shame every man that bent the knee to official power. After Mr. Marshall took his seat, the young misses sang the "Star Spangled Banner," when the meeting adjourned.

CHOICE LITERATURE.

The editor of the Local in speaking of the Grand Democratic Failure, in this place on the 31st ult., makes use of the following choice literature: "From early in the morning, until late in the evening, bands of little and big boys, the characteristic offerings of beings who even the commonest shades of decency would dictate should be prohibited from proposing their speeches and meeting grounds, with Geary badges on their hats and the foulness of hereditary baseness and the blasphemy of hell upon their lips, in defiance of men and women possessed of intelligence and moral refinement. The parents of these excesses of absence and blasphemy were too negligently infamous and cowardly to perpetrate themselves the insults they inflicted, and accordingly escaped the punishment they deserved, and would have received had they not sheltered themselves behind their infantile corruption. At the Court House, these same degenerate scabs of low bred humanity were employed by the Claque to toll the bell. If there was anything lacking to prove to the people of Beaver county that the official occupants of that building are the quintessence of unmanliness, of coarseness, of narrow mindedness, sluggish appetites and a stigma upon the name of officials, this act of the Claque is sufficient to supply the deficiency. "Strapping big, pigeon toed, club footed, snuff rubbing, ugly to legged creatures of the female persuasion, (we will not call them women) busied themselves in tearing Clymer badges from little girls. We didn't enquire their price. If we ever thought we were "master of the situation" here, in an editorial sense, this effort of the Local's claque, that idea out of our mind. We couldn't write like that, and the truth is there are but few men who can. For pugnacity it excels the best efforts of Junius; and in point of gracefulness, morality, and refinement, we have no modern writers "who can hold a candle to it." Personally, we "cave in," and candidly admit that our upstreet neighbor should have the "belt." We wonder, however, how his health has been since relieving himself of all this?

A Ponderous Argument.

Mr. William Montgomery, the copy candidate for Congress in this District, while addressing his fellow-citizens of Washington county some two weeks ago, asserted that Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence had on the 3d of March, 1865, voted in Congress to reduce the tariff. The Examiner and Review, of the same county, reiterated the same thing in a subsequent issue of that paper.

When it is remembered that Mr. Lawrence was not in Congress during that session, nor entitled to a seat for six or nine months after it expired; it can be readily seen that Mr. Montgomery and his party friends are using ponderous arguments to bring about that gentleman's election!

The editor of the Local in his last issue says that he would tell us we lied, was he not afraid we would prosecute him for assault and battery. We beg him to dismiss his fears. "The Court understands herself, (and she thinks she does)" he will never suffer in the pocket for any assault he commits on us.

Preaching at the Poor House.

The Local of August 31 stated that a United Presbyterian minister had made an appointment to preach at the Poor House, a couple of Sundays ago, and that Mr. Shroads peremptorily refused to permit him to do so. Now for the facts: Rev. Mr. Witherspoon is the minister here referred to. He made the appointment without consultation with Mr. Shroads; and as Mr. S. is an elder in another denomination of Presbyterians, and as there was to be preaching in his own church on that day, he sent Mr. Witherspoon word that he was gratified at his coming there to conduct religious services, but would like him to extend the appointment to such a time as would enable him to make the necessary arrangements, and to be present himself on the occasion. This was satisfactory to Mr. Witherspoon and to all others concerned.

In this statement true? Look what Mr. Robt. Cooper, an elder in Mr. Witherspoon's church, says: "I thereby certify that previous to the day fixed for the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon to preach at the Poor House of Beaver county, Mr. Shroads came and told me that he desired Mr. W. to conduct religious services there, but the appointment then made was too soon, as he could not get all of the arrangements made nor be there himself on that day, and requested me to have the appointment extended to some other time. ROBT. COOPER."

But the Local says further: "And it would appear, also, from the peremptory manner in which ministers are prohibited from dispensing the teachings of the 'Almighty' at such places, that the fattened managers regard the unfortunate inmates as having no souls worthy of Divine attention."

Now "look how plain a tale puts this scribbler down." Rev. D. W. Carson, also a Free Presbyterian minister, at Service, says: "This is to certify that I have conducted religious services at the Poor House of Beaver county at Mr. Shroads's request; and since then he has again given me invitations to do so, remarking at the same time that he desired all of the ministers in the vicinity, to "take their turns" in preaching to the paupers. D. W. CARSON."

J. C. Wilson, Esq. of this place, says: "I have received frequent invitations from Mr. Shroads to bring the minister of the church to which I belong (Rev. Dr. McLean) to the Poor House for the purpose of preaching to and praying with the unfortunate beings who are supported in that institution. J. C. WILSON."

Ministers of all denominations are invited by Mr. Shroads to come to the Poor House and conduct services; and when we last week pronounced the Local's assertion to the contrary a falsehood, we know whereof we affirmed.

Montgomery on Negro Suffrage.

The copperheads pretend to be alarmed at the possibility of the negro obtaining the right of suffrage. They pretend to feel that the ballot is the only distinction between him and them, and if it is placed in his hand he will be absolutely their equal, will supplant them in the trades and professions, sit at their tables, and marry into their families. Montgomery dwells long on such doctrine as this. Now it is a fact, which can be established by a cloud of witnesses, that at the last election three negroes voted the Democratic ticket in one of the wards of the borough of Washington, and that Montgomery was present when they did so, and when challenged he contended that they had a right to the ballot. He alleged that they were white, though their African parentage was plainly written in the faces and forms of all of them. The election board was Democratic, and the voters were Democratic, and their ballots went in of course.

Montgomery, we presume, is opposed to negroes voting as a general rule, but makes an exception to this rule when he finds they wish to vote the Democratic ticket. Will he please explain this little circumstance when he next harangues a copperhead audience in this county on the subject of negro suffrage?

SEWARD seems to have understood that the people of Chicago doubted his patriotism: He defended himself by stating the fact that although politically opposed to Douglas, he had been asked to deliver the eulogy at the dedication of his monument. "This," says Seward complacently, "proved what I knew all the while, that Douglas was a patriot, and that he thought me to be one also." Is the old man in his dotage? or has Johnson learned him to indulge too freely in wine?

Johnson's speech at Chicago, at the Douglas Monument, was very short and not very impressive. He should not refrain, even in that sacred review, from addressing "my friends personally and politically," and adverting to the "imperial constitution and Union."

Montgomery avowed, in his speech

here on Thursday night, that he made the first war speech made in Washington county. Among the first war speeches made in this county, was one by Saml. B. Wilson, Esq., which is said to have run about as follows: "There has been much said, and there are others here more eloquent than I, and as I do not wish to weary the audience, I beg to be excused." After this eloquent harangue the speaker was inaudible at war meetings. Now this was a war speech, but it meant war upon the Government and Abraham Lincoln. Was Montgomery's war speech of this stamp? If not, where are the men whom he sent to the army? Let his recruits speak out; or did they report, by mistake, at the fort built by deserters in Greene county, or lie in the woods and vote by squads before breakfast on election day? These are questions which very naturally arise from a reading of the resolutions of the Washington county Democracy at that time; for if any district in South Carolina ever adopted more treasonable resolves than Montgomery's men did during the war, we have never heard of them nor seen them in print.

Mr. Editor: My attention has been called to a clause in the minutes drawn up by me as the Secretary of the Judicial conference, which it is supposed may lead to a misunderstanding of their meaning. In the minutes of the proceedings it is said, "Mr. Wilde informed the conference that he was instructed to withdraw the name of Hon. B. B. Chamberlin as a candidate, which he did, and declining to act further with the conference, himself withdrew." It was meant by the expression "to withdraw the name of Hon. B. B. Chamberlin as a candidate," &c., merely to say that his name was withdrawn as a candidate before the conference. Mr. Wilde, the conferee who withdrew Judge Chamberlin's name, in doing so, stated that Mr. Chamberlin and his friends would not recognize any action of the conference, thereafter, as binding upon him, but that he would hold himself at liberty to take such course as he and they should, in the future, deem proper. Being called upon, I make this correction that the minutes may not seem to express what was not intended. H. HICE.

The New York Tribune says that Admiral Farragut would attract attention in a crowded thoroughfare; but his face would never say that he loved war though it is one that an enemy might fear when anger flushed to, or kindled into a flame the latent fire of the eyes which give it an expression so kindly and so genial.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above company have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3 1/2) per cent. on its capital stock (of \$7000), payable forthwith. CHAS. B. HURST, Secy., Rochester, Pa., Sept. 10th.

STRAYED.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Brighton township, on the 31st day of August, a white and red spotted cow of medium size, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Sept 22, '66. ISAAC MORGAN.

Dividend Notice.

Office of THE ST. JOHN'S OIL CO., September 10th, 1866. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above company have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3 1/2) per cent. on its capital stock (of \$7000), payable forthwith. CHAS. B. HURST, Secy., Rochester, Pa., Sept. 10th.

REMOVAL.

I WOULD hereby respectfully announce to my friends and customers that I have removed to my new Store Room, on Brighton street, nearly opposite my old stand, where I am now prepared to do all kinds of MILLINERY WORK, and have just opened a special assortment and great variety of Fall Millinery Goods, such as BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, PLUMES AND VELVETS. I am also prepared to do all kinds of INTERMEDIATE STAMPING, Pinking and Braiding, and to cut and make CLOAKS AND SIZES. Silk and Straw Bonnets and Hats altered on short notice; also machine work done to order. Mrs. A. B. KOOKEN, Brighton Street, Rochester, Pa., Sept. 10th, '66.

J. H. BENCE,

(One Door Below the Seminary.)

BEAVER,

HAS on hand and offers for sale cheap, a carefully selected stock of

TRIMMINGS.

YARNS, EMBROIDERY AND FANCY GOODS. Ribbons, plain and fancy Handkerchiefs, Belts, Buckles, Hair Nets, Dress Trimmings, Lace, Bagle Trimmings, and Bugle Buttons, Velvet Ribbons, Corsets, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Embroid' Edgings, Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Woolen Table-covers, Baskets, Umbrellas, Ladder, Gents and Children's Wear, of all kinds.

BONNETS.

Silk, Mourning, and Straw, all the latest styles, cheap. RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES AND ORNAMENTS. ALSO, DRESS-MAKING IN EVERY BRANCH.

We have constantly on hand Madame Demorest's latest Fashion Patterns. Patterns for sale. We sell below Pittsburgh prices. Give us a call and satisfy yourself. Do not forget the place; one door below the Seminary, Beaver, Pa. sep12:66. J. H. BENCE.

5TH Grand Opening

AT GEALY'S NEW MILLINERY TRIMMING AND SHOE EMPORIUM, CORNER BRIDGE & MARKET STS. BRIDGEWATER.

Millinery.

I am now receiving the largest and best assortment of Millinery Ever brought to Beaver County. Ladies' Velvet, Silk, Mourning and Sewing Bonnets; Ladies' Misses and Children's Hats, Silk, Frosted Straw, Hats and Bonnets, Silk Trivets, Ribbons, Flowers, Collars, Plumes, Ornaments, Coris, and Tricots.

Trimmings.

Dress and Cloak Buttons, Coris and Belts, Hair Nets, Embroideries, Belts, Buckles, Silk, and Bagle Trimmings, Waisies, Fancy and Plain Lines, Ladies' Collars and Ladies' Caps, &c., &c.

BALMORAL & HOOP SKIRTS, CORSET, DRESS & LINENS, MEN'S HATS, LINED SHIRTS, SHIRT FRONTS, MEN'S KNIT COATS.

LADIES CLOTHS, FOR SACQUES AND CLOAKS.

Very cheap. Cotton Batting, Country Frock.

Men's Undershirts and Drawers.

Hosiery & Gloves, SHOES.

Cheaper than ever.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

MILLINERY.

Bonnets altered and Sewed, Crests, Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice. Men's shirts made to order. Machine Sewing. CALL AND SEE ME. Remember the place—corner Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

Notice.

All persons owing the line of Druggery & Book, gift-plans, call and settle their accounts without further delay. Sept 22, '66. BARRAGAN'S BROTHERS. All unsettled accounts after this date will be left with J. C. Wilson, Esq. for collection.

HOOKSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.

THE HOOKSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL now under Prof. Reggle, will be opened by S. J. Owen, A. B., for the year. First term will commence on Monday, September 24th, 1866, and will continue for fourteen weeks. Terms: Common branches, \$1.00; Higher, \$1.50; Languages, \$2.00. Mr. S. R. Galbraith, a College Graduate will take charge of the Mathematical department. Boarding can be had at reasonable rates in the village; also rooms made up for scholars. Every effort will be made to make literary pursuits interesting and profitable. See and term will be announced in the paper. Will be present at Hookstown on Sept. 18th, 1866. ANDREW WRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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PRACTICING IN THE SEVERAL COURTS OF BEAVER COUNTY, and in all the counties adjoining. Collections will be expediently made on all accounts upon all sorts of securities in this county and State or in more distant localities. In Conveyancing, immediate attention will be given to the drawing of Deeds, leases, articles of agreement, and preparation of all sorts of legal instruments. Mortgages, judgments and other securities in all sums bought or sold. Office in building of Moore's Store, Beaver, Pa.

J. R. HARRALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

COLLECTIONS and other business promptly attended to. Also, authorized agent for the collection of back pay, pensions, bounty and all soldiers' claims. Office, District Attorney's office, Beaver, Pa. [aug12:66.]

Beaver Academy

THE FALL TERM OPENS ON THE 10th OF SEPTEMBER. Students may rely upon fine accommodations and faithful instruction. A NORMAL for Teachers, will be prepared. All the advantages of a Commercial College obtained here at one-fourth the expense. Tuition moderate. Board in town or in the Institution on reasonable terms. Address aug1:66. R. T. TAYLOR.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Beaver Iron & Coal Company are hereby notified that a dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer of said company, Beaver, Pa. E. P. KERRY, Secretary.

\$90 A MONTH!

Give us a call and satisfy yourself. Do not forget the place; one door below the Seminary, Beaver, Pa. sep12:66. J. H. BENCE.

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