THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 60 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon, to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris, Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, sacques, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sep22;6m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will commence on **Tuesday, September 14, 1869.** Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A BURN, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary. Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal. D. H. A. M'LEAN. aug25;tf]

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session the **11th of September**, under the superintendence of the Principal, **Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M.** Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools. Music, vocal and instrumental, by a competent Professor, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for College, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax-work. Send for a Catalogue to REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa. aug.11:tf

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 104 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets [june16:1y

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS. je9;tf]

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO. june9;6m

NOTICE:—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. REED takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail. Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. my26'69:1y.

J. S. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may12:tf.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:1y.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31:1y.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Hannen's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store. y14:tf.

J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. [nov4'68:1y.

F. M. ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency, Office, at Rail Road Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention, on reasonable terms. [apr28,'69;tf.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS. Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept9'68:1y.

DENTISTRY.—Hard Rubber, Coralline, Goodyear and the Dry Rubber, or Vulcanite, ... as a base for teeth. Gold and Silver Fillings, ... of the best material, and all work warranted. Feb3:1y.

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, meets n Collin's Hall. [feb10;tf

B. RUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. sep17'68:3m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U.S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House. apr17,1869:tf

HENRY MERZ. Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr7,1869:1y

INDUSTRY SALT CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Table and Coarse Salt, at Industry, Beaver county, Pa. All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. S. B. BRIGGS, Manager. E. BLUNT, Sec. & Treasurer.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick, row, Diamond, Rochester. apr29'68

LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale *ONE THREE ACRE OUT LOT,* situated between the two cemeteries in Beaver Pa. The lot is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well suited for either gardening or grazing purposes. It is under fence. Apply to or address HENRY BENZ, sep29 3m. Beaver, Pa.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of John McLaughlin, of New Brighton borough, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to HAMILTON BANNON, Administrator. sep29,6t.

Miners Wanted.—The undersigned wishes to employ two steady miners to work in his coal bank on McKinley's Run, near Rochester. Employment to such will be given until spring. Call soon. J. C MOLTER. sep29'3t.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his farm, situated in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, for sale. The farm contains 207 acres, about 130 of which are cleared and the whole under fence; the balance is well timbered. About 100 acres of the cleared land is first and second bottom. A large portion of the whole tract is underlaid with ore and coal. The farm is well watered. On the farm are two comfortable dwelling houses, a stone spring-house, and a frame barn forty by sixty feet, and a log barn thirty by sixty feet, together with all necessary out buildings. A large orchard of bearing fruit trees on the land; also 500 grape vines set out last fall, and 1000 gooseberry plants at same time. Payments easy. Call on or address, HUGH MARSHALL, North Sewickly P. O., Beaver county Pa. P. S. The above farm is known as the "Dr. Robert Cunningham farm." [jy7;6m*

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

A magnificent Pen Design, 18x27 inches of the lamented ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S IMMORTAL EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, executed by W. A. COLLINS of No. 17 Nassau St., N. Y., having been Photo-Lithographed by the celebrated Osborne Process. Copies are now ready for sale and can be procured by application to the subscribers.

This work, irrespective of its great historic value, is the most superb piece of penmanship ever executed, and in itself is an ornament that should adorn every household. No liberty loving American should be without a copy. None can form an idea of its chasteness of design, beauty of execution, and completeness of detail, without examination. It has been pronounced by the most experienced connoisseurs as equal to the finest steel plate engraving, and the fact of its having been executed with an ordinary steel pen and common writing ink is taken into consideration, it ranks as a marvel of patience, perseverance and art. Copies will be sent to any address in the union on receipt of $2.50 each. COLLINS & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st., New York sep1:3m

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. DANIEL MILLER, PA. *BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER,* mar 24:tf

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE, HAS OPENED A STORE IN **NEW BRIGHTON,** To WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints. Colors, in Oil and Dry, Carbon Oil, Boiled Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, Lard Oil, Spirits Terpentine, Coach Body Varnish.

COPAL VARNISH, FURNITURE VARNISH, DAMAR VARNISH, SHELLAC AND BLACK VARNISH,

COALE'S PATENT JAPAN

ARTIST'S MATERIALS, Picture Frames, (to order,) LOOKING GLASSES,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

FRENCH AND PLATE WINDOW GLASS,

FRENCH ZINC,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLUE,

SAND PAPER, &C.

His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods. jan1,'69.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity that in addition to his usual stock of Goods, he has just received a large lot of French cloths, English Meltons, French Doeskin cassimeres, American cassimeres, suitable for Fall and Winter wear; also a fine assortment of the latest styles of vestings, all of which he will make up to order at the shortest notice and on very favorable terms.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

At his store will also be found everything in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, which he will dispose of at a moderate profit. GEORGE BRAUN. Store on Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. sept1:3m*

Extraordinary GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION IN BEAVER, SIMON [illegible] & CO., keep the best, largest and freshest stock of GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c, in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all; we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, PURE SPICES

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps, also the best brands of **Tobacco and Cigars** to be found in the place We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it. WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us. [ian6.

T. O. MORGAN. SUCCESSOR TO SHALLENBERGER BROS. DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries. Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages. aug19;68.

THE PEOPLE'S Cooperative Life Insurance Company OF BEAVER, PA.,

Incorporated by special Act of the Legislature, April 14th, 1869.

Officers: E. P. KUHN, Esq., President, D. M'KINNEY, JR., Treasurer, M. R. ADAMS, Secretary. A. W. TAYLOR, General Agent.

This Company is now fully organized, and Circulars containing its Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained by applying to the General Office, IN BEAVER, Penn'a. We Invite the Public *Before Insuring Elsewhere, to a Careful Examination of the Co-operative System,* As illustrated in our circular, and the security offered to the insured. A limited number of energetic Agents, who can give sufficient security for the faithful performance of duty, will find permanent employment by application to the General Agent in person or by letter. [je9tf

WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

In great variety, also SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at **F. E. WELL & CO'S.,** NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET. *ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.* sept15;1y.

Dissolution.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of S. and J. C. Kroesen, of Beaver Falls, was dissolved on the 22d day of September, 1869. All unsettled business of the late firm will be attended to by Sam'l. Kroesen. SAM'L. KROESEN, sep29;3t. J. C. KROESEN.

SPRING STOCK. CARPETS Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc. M'CALLUM BROTH'S. 51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street, PITTSBURGH, PA Have on hand THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET. From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades. WINDOW SHADES, Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c. Prices uniform to all, and the lowest. M'CALLUM BROS. mar24:1y.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

This Infallible Remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs and strong caustic solutions with which the people have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces a perfect and permanent cure of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, Loss or Impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, and Impaired Memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. We offer in good faith a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure. **Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.**

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Ask your Druggist for the Remedy, but if he has not yet got it on sale don't be put off by accepting any miserable worse than worthless substitute, but enclose sixty cents to me and the Remedy will be sent you post paid. Four packages $2, or one dozen for $5.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW Spring and Summer Goods Speyerer & Sons, Corner of Water and James Streets *ROCHESTER, PENN'A.*

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at **REASONABLE PRICES,** Consisting of DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES* HARDWARE, IRON, **NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS** ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, choice brands of WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in oil, and a general variety of Oil Dryers, and Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware, FLOUR, FLOUR, We still have control of the celebrated **CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,** also of that favorite brand, Clement & Stevens high ground flour, **NEWCREEK FLOUR.** We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at **Pittsburgh Prices** thus saving freight, we also offer at wholesale and retail, NAILS, WHITE & WATER LIME, SALT, SOAP, **Feed, Grain, &c., &c.**

Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap. *CALL AND BE CONVINCED.* RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

P. S. Also agents for the **KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER** *and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.* **PLOWS.** may12:1y.

Notice to Stockholders.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Co. will be held at the office of C. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on Saturday October 23d, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m. to hear and decide on the report of the Committee appointed to find purchasers for the mill and other property belonging to the company. sep29 4w. M. DARRAGH, Pres't.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS. Car Factory Buildings, *NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.*

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces, CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14 80
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven.	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy.	10.25
" 2, " " "	13.00
" 3, " " "	17.00

HEATING STOVES,

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.00
" 3, " " "	10.00
" 4, " " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 93, Grate 15½ inch,		$2.60
" 92, " 17 "		2.65
" D, " 18 "		2.85
" 91, " 19 "		3.25
" 75, " 19 "		3.25
" C, " 20 "		3.50
" 31, " 21 "		4.00
" 12C, " 21½ "		4.75
" 5, " 21½ "		4.75
" 123, " 23½ "		5.40
" 78, " 23½ "		5.00

FENDERS.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	.75
" 73, " " Narrow,	2.75
" 14, Fancy "	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.75
" 33, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 33, Box, without Rod.	1.75
" 23, " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS CASH. oct14'68.] MERRICK & CO.

Every One his Own Book-Binder, With EMERSON'S PATENT.

LADIES can bind their Fashion Magazines, Papers and Sheet Music. GENTLEMEN can bind their Manuscripts, Briefs, Sermons, Journals, Office and Newspapers. CHILDREN can bind their Pamphlet Pictorials and Sunday School Papers, &c., &c., as neatly and substantially as if done at the regular Book-Binders, and at about one-half the usual cost.

A complete and desirable article—everybody needs it.

For sale by Martin S. Lyon [General agent for H. H. Richards & Co., manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.,] at wholesale and retail. Call and examine, or address for particulars MARTIN S. LYON, Beaver, Pa.

A sample of this Binder—size of ARGUS—may be seen at the ARGUS office. [sept22 1y.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS. AT JAMES A. FORTUNE'S IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

Dry Goods of Every Description. **DRESS GOODS** A Large stock. Genuine Country Flannel VERY CHEAP. **Men and Boy's Wear. HATS & CAPS,** A LARGE STOCK. SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c, Selling at Pittsburgh Prices. *New Goods Recieved Daily.* **Call Early and** *SECURE BARGAINS,* As we can not be Undersold. STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER. *No Trouble to Show Goods.* REMEMBER THE PLACE! *JAMES A. FORTUNE,* **DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.** mar31;1y—ch. jy 21.—ch. sep29.

Agents can now get Territory for MARK TWAIN'S *NEW BOOK, with 234 Engravings,* **The Innocents Abroad** OR THE **New Pilgrim's Progress**

Is the quintessence of himself, the condensation and concentration of all his powers. No stoicism can withstand its geniality and humor. It is the most readable, enjoyable, laughable and popular book printed for years.

Agents rarely have so good a chance for money making, as this book will sell itself. 30,000 Volumes printed in advance and now ready for Agents. Circulars giving full information sent free. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn. Or BLISS & CO., Newark, N. J. sep29tf.

E. W. CLARK & CO. BANKERS, No. 35 South Third Street PHILADELPHIA. GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. [illegible]

DRY GOODS. ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF **DRY GOODS** at the old establishment of **J. W. BARKER & CO.,** NO. 59 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH PENN'A.

Having closed out all their old stock at Administrators sale, J. W. Barker & Co. have received an entirely new stock of **DRY GOODS** *In Every Department of the Trade.*

As everything was closed out at the late sale, customers may rely that everything now offered is *New, Fresh, Seasonable and Cheap.* GOODS SOLD AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Liberal discount to Clergymen and their families.

N. B.—Barker & Co. have now the best stock in the city. [sep8c.

The Safe Deposit Company OF PITTSBURGH, PA., *Incorporated for the safe keeping* **OF BONDS, OTHER SECURITIES, &C.,** *No. 83 Fourth Avenue.* **GUARANTEE RATES.** [illegible]

The company is also prepared to Rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a tin box) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the Renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $50, $75 and $100 per annum. Also, to store Books of Account, Valuable Title papers, etc., at reasonable rates.

President: WILLIAM PHILLIPS. Vice President: HENRY LLOYD. Directors: William Phillips, Henry Lloyd, William Rea, Wm. M. Lyon, Jas. I. Bennett, Byron H. Painter, Joseph S. Morrison, George Black, Curtis G. Hussey. Secretary and Treasurer: S. F. VON BONNHORST. sep29;3m.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Walter Pennel dec'd. of the borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to JONATHAN PAUL, Adm'r. sept22;6t. Freedom, P. O.

JOHN SHARP, DEALER IN **Groceries and Provisions,** CORN, OATS, MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL, **DRAINAGE-PIPE,** Of all Sizes; and IMPROVED CHIMNEY - TOPS, For Sale at Manufacturer.s Prices. **CALL AND EXAMINE,** CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE Goods Delivered Free of Charge, ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869. may12:6m

WALL PAPER. WALL PAPER. The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS. A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays, ON HAND.

STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY, An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated **Foley's Gold Pen,** for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publishers' prices. We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW OIL CLOTH, RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES. —ALSO— on hand Toy and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE, Dec31 Broadway, New Brighton

THE BEAVER ARGUS Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 00 per year in advance.

Communications, on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph.)

THE GOVERNORS OF PENN'A.

MR. EDITOR:—Seven years ago I walked through the room at Harrisburg containing the painted likenesses of every Governor of Pennsylvania since the formation of our Constitution. There were then (1862) fifteen likenesses of these distinguished men, and the sight inspired me with a strong desire to write a sketch of the administration of each, from my own recollection. This I communicated to you, and you kindly encouraged me in doing so, which I promised to do, and furnish you with the result. This I have neglected until another picture is added to the group. That one I have not seen, as I have not been at Harrisburg since it was put up.

Thomas Mifflin, of Philadelphia, was the first Governor of Pennsylvania under the Constitution, in 1790. Of this Governor the writer of this article knows nothing from recollection; but history records him as a highly respectable man. His name is signed to the Constitution of the United States, formed in 1778, and to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, formed in 1790. Governor Mifflin, I think, died about, or a little before the expiration of his Gubernatorial term, having served nine years.

Thomas M'Kean, of Philadelphia, the second Governor of Pennsylvania, was elected to that office in 1799, nine years after he had signed the Constitution of the State. His place ofn ativity was Chatham, a village of Chester county, near the Delaware State line. His father was a worthy innkeeper at Chatham, and it detracts nothing from the good character of this great jurist and statesman to say that when a boy he was hostler for his father.

Thomas M'Kean, when a young man, received a good classical education, and rose to the highest honors his native State could bestow. As a Chief Justice he stood very high, and his decisions are considered as among the clearest and most judicious of any delivered in his day.

Thomas M'Kean was elected by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania soon after the organization of that party, and in the same year that Thomas Jefferson was elected President of United States. The first term of Mr. M'Kean passed harmoniously and he was re-elected in 1802. During his second term he opposed some favorite measures of the Legislature, and an open rupture took place between the Executive and the Democratic party in that body. A law giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace in all cases up to one hundred dollars, and an arbitration law was passed, although both were warmly opposed by the Governor. The disaffection became so great that in 1805 the Democratic party nominated Simon Snyder as their candidate for Governor; but the Governors patronage was large, and all the office holders and the most of their friends stood by the Governor; and the Federalists going with them, again elected Thos. M'Kean as executive for a third term. The last term of the Governor passed rather quietly, and at the close he retired to private life.

Simon Snyder was the third Governor of Pennsylvania, and the first [illegible] and the Federal party made a fierce opposition to his election. They were opposed to leather-aproned Governors; but the people willed it and he was elected in 1808 by a large majority. In addition to his being one of the working people he was the first Governor of German descent. He received a good common education and possessed a great share of good common sense. His residence was Selinsgrove, Union county, but he was originally of Lancaster county.

During Governor Snyder's first term of office, a difficulty arose between him and James Madison, then President of the United States. This contention was about some property in Philadelphia, claimed by individuals, and guaranteed to them by the State of Pennsylvania. This property Mr. Snyder attempted to defend against the claim of the United States, but the controversy was not serious, and was soon amicably adjusted by the State of Pennsylvania paying the money to the Government of the United States. In this controversy the Governor lost and gained some friends but on the whole made fully as much out of the defense of State right doctrine as any other has done since his day.

In 1811 Simon Snyder was triumphantly elected a second time. The next year the United States declared war against Great Britain, and in the struggle which followed all the energies of the Union were called into action. In this emergency Governor Snyder proved an able aid to the General Government. He devotsd all his energies to bringing out the full strength of the State. Volunteers received every aid and encouragement the Governor could give them. At that time our nation was a weak one; our volunteers and drafted militia were poorly paid, only receiving $8 dollars a month with rations, but had to find their own clothing. During the first two years of the war our land forces were badly beaten on the northern frontier. Gen. Hull surrendered, Generals Wilkinson, Winder and Smyth, were unfortunate leaders; and our troops were sent to Halifax, as prisoners of war. In all these trials Gov. Snyder never for a moment faltered in his exertions for the good of the country, proving him worthy of the trust confided to him. Fortunately for the country, we were everywhere successful on the ocean, and our navy bravely humbled our proud and tyrannical adversary. Perry beat and captured the British fleet on Lake Erie on the 10th of September, 1814, and our young Generals were more fortunate than the old. McCombs, Brown, Harrison, and others, did their country good service and cheered the hearts of the lovers of our country everywhere. It is almost a pity to report that a considerable part of the Federal party made a serious opposition to the measures of the United States Government during the heat of the war, rejoicing at our defeats and denying our victories. They advocated the claims of Britain, and called a convention to meet at Hartford, Connecticut. It is said they intended to resolve that the war must cease, but they had prudence or decency enough not to publish any resolutions or proceedings. It was supposed that the vandalism of the British in burning Washington city, and every defenceless town on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, deterred the Hartford convention from publishing their proceedings. Be this as it may the party was badly disgraced by their opposition to the Government of the country at such a time.

In 1814 Simon Snyder was elected for the third term almost without opposition. During his administration a difference of opinion arose between him and his friends in the Legislature relative to chartering a number of new banks (eight or ten). Mr. Snyder opposed it as a financial mistake, but the Legislature passed it over his veto, and the new banks went into operation with more sail than ballast; and, as the Governor had predicted, they soon upset or run aground. In this transaction the Governor gained much credit for his prudence and his financial judgment.

In 1815 the war ended, and at the end of Gov. Snyder's third term, in a time of peace and prosperity, he retired to private life, much beloved by his friends and respected by all.

In 1817 William Findley, of Franklin county, was elected the fourth Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Findley had assisted in forming the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He was the forth and last of the signers of that instrument called to the office of Governor. He was a gentleman of reputable attainments and possessed great goodness of heart. Indeed, it was with great difficulty that he could pronounce the word "no." It might in truth be said of Gov. Findley that "his feelings leaned to virtues side;" but he was the Governor of the Democratic party, and the Federalists made desperate attacks on him. During his administration no particular measures of State policy were agitated; but the two opposing parties were about equally divided in the House of Representatives, and this circumstance caused stormy sessions. Mr. Findley had been State Treasurer before he was Governor, and a matter of about three hundred dollars in amount, said to have been lost in counterfeit or broken bank notes, could not be fully explained, and the opposing party strove hard to prove a fraud out of the transaction. It was a small sum, but the Federal party exerted every nerve to impeach the Governor, and would have succeeded, but two prominent men of their party refused to go against Mr. Findley, and boldly cast their votes for his acquittal. These men were William Wilkins, of Allegheny, and Richard M. Coulter, of Westmoreland. In 1820 these gentlemen cast their first votes with the Democratic party. Mr. Findley was again the candidate of his party for a second term, but was defeated by Joseph Heister, of Berks. The majority was small (1,400). Mr. Findley was afterward elected to the Senate of the United States.

Joseph Heister, of Berks, was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a small majority in 1820. He was what was then called a third party Democrat; but he was the candidate of the Federal party. He was a wealthy citizen of Reading and a gentleman of good standing. During his administration a sum of money was legislated to the Union canal, and as the work ended at Reading, the people were ready to charge the Governor with complicity in the transaction. Little else worthy of note transpired during Mr. Heister's term of office, at the end of which he refused to be again a candidate for Gubernatorial honors. He was the fifth Governor of the State.

John Andrew Shultze was elected the sixth Governor of Pennsylvania in 1823. The Federal party had again nominated a third party Democrat. The Federalists and twice gained the election by nominating a Democrat, but the third attempt failed, although they had chosen a worty gentleman and a fine scholar for their candidate. This gentleman was Andrew Gregg, of Centre county. In this election the Federalists of Pennsylvania made the last desperate effort, and were defeated by a large majority. James Buchanan, of Lancaster, presided over a meeting in which the resolutions commenced that "*We as Federalists,* will support Andrew Gregg, of Centre county, for Gov. of Pennsylvania." The failure of the Federalists in this election seemed [illegible] about a quarter of a century.

Mr. Shultze's administration was really a good one—his patronage was very large, owing to the natural growth of the State, and the system of internal improvement having just been adopted and placed in the hands of the Governor.

This power was exercised with great prudence and good judgement. It might indeed be said that Governor Shultze called the best sense of the State around him—his officers everywhere were capable and honest. No Governor of Pennsylvania ever made better appointments, and it is certainly no dishonor to Simon Cameron to have been charged with being his secret and confidential adviser.

During Mr. Shultze's administration, the spirit of improvement was abroad in the State. From the tidewater to the lakes all were in expectation of public improvements. The Governor opposed the loan of a million of dollars, but had to bow to the will of the people, and at the end of his second term we had borrowed six millions of dollars. The Legislature took the appointment of Canal Commissioners out of the hands of the Governor and placed it in their own—and economy was not the order of the day with that body.

In 1826 Mr. Shultze was re-elected Governor of Pennsylvania without any serious opposition, and passed his last term of office without much opposition. John Andrew Shultze was in truth the last Democratic-Republican of the old school elected in Pennsylvania. The two political parties broke to pieces during Governor Shultze's administration, and the strongest political organization was formed out of the two that ever existed in the United States. In 1823 none called themselves Federalists. The name of Federalists had become odious; but under the lead of cunning, sagacious men, they formed a new and powerful party called the Jackson Democrats. Every Federal newspaper in the State of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia joined the party. Every Federal paper in Pennsylvania but three turned Jackson Democrats. The three exceptions were the U. S. *Gaz.* of Philadelphia, the *Village Record*, of West Chester, and the Pittsburgh *Gazette.*

In Congress the Democratic Republican party had always nominated a President for the United States by a Congressional caucus, and in 1829 they nominated Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia; but it was soon evident that the party would not agree to this nomination. The party was greatly divided. The claims of Crawford, Adams, Clay, Calhoun and Jackson were all urged on the party. In this situation no choice was made by the people in 1824, and John Q. Adams was elected by Congress. Mr. Adams' administration was a very pure one; but he was much persecuted, and in 1828 the Federal and Democratic amalgamation had become so well organized that Gen. Jackson was elected by a large majority—receiving fifty two thousand majority in Pennsylvania.

During the war, of 1812, the Federals stigmatized Gen. Jackson as a "low blackguard without talents virtue, or decency." They said that Gen. Adair planned the defenses of Orleans and constructed the fortifications—that Gen. Jackson arrived at New Orleans four days before the British attack, examined the works and pronounced them well arranged and defensible. The battle was fought and we had *eight men killed*—both parties keeping their ground. The British took two weeks to bury their dead, care for the wounded and re-embark. But out of those circumstances the Federalists built a powerful political party which lasted for nearly forty years, and was only broken by a large majority of that party taking up arms against the United States government.

In 1829, George Wolf, of Northampton county, was elected the seventh Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wolf was an old school Federalist, but in the new arrangement he was called to office as the first Governor of the amalgamated party. Gov. Wolf was a pleasant gentleman, courteous in his manners to friend and foe. No one could find fault with his deportment, and he appeared to know nothing of his enemies. Indeed he appeared to think that he was the Governor of the whole State and not of a party; but his appointments were strictly confined to the new amalgamated party, the Federal wing receiving a full share. In the selection of advisers Governor Wolf did not appear to possess the good judgment of his immediate predecessor—the Governor was thought to be far superior to his advisers, both in wisdom and prudence.

In 1832, Mr. Wolf was reelected Governor for a second term.

The Executive patronage was very large, the expenditures being nearly three millions per annum. Such a heavy disbursement was hard to manage with economy. The Governor was a man of honest intentions, and he attempted to keep down expenditures as much as possible, but his efforts were fruitless. At one time he sent a message to the Legislature, saying that "prodigality and profusion" was the order of the day. During his six years' administration the permanent loans were increased sixteen millions of dollars, and the State debt rose twenty-two millions.

Toward the close of Governor Wolf's second term it became apparent that he could not be elected a third time. There was defection in the old Democratic Republican wing of the party, and a strong feeling against Freemasonry was in existence in almost every county in the State, and in 1835, Joseph Ritner, the Antimason candidate, was elected, and Mr. Wolf defeated. During the executive term of Governor Wolf, the Legislature passed an act putting direct tax on landed property. This tax was necessary to raise money to pay the interest on the State debt, but the people did not like the measure.

Joseph Ritner, the eighth Governor of Pennsylvania, was elected by the Anti-masonic party in 1835. He is now the link between the living and the dead Governors—all his predecessors in office being dead. Mr. Ritner was originally of Cumberland, and that place is now his residence. He is a self made man and deserves great credit for his advancement in life. He called around him men of powerful talents, and no doubt good intentions, but they were better calculated to fight a party into power than to sustain it prudently while there.

The spirit of imporvement rather increased than diminished during Mr. Ritner's administration, and new works were put under contract. The North Branch extension, the West Branch extension and the Gettysburg railroad were all surveyed and put under contract. The operations on the two former were soon abandoned. The prosecution of those two works was not judicious, but the Governor and canal commissioners deserved credit for their exertions to complete the North Branch canal. It was a noble work, connecting the tidewater with the lakes by a continuous canal through the Allegheny mountains. No other in the United States had been cut through the Alleghenies. In New York State the tidewater in the Hudson river flows entirely [illegible] Allegheny. the York and Erie canal was in great part through a plain country, but with little lockage. In truth, the Pennsylvania canal passing thro' the counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, Perry, Juniata, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia Luzerne, Wyoming and Bradford, is a splendid work; and, although now somewhat overshadowed by railroads, it still does credit to its projectors. At the commencement of Mr. Ritner's administration the canal was finished to the head of Wyoming Valley, but still nearly one hundred miles through the mountains to the New York State line was untouched. This part was surveyed and put under contract and prosecuted vigorously, but at the end of the Governor's term of office it was in an unfinished condition.

About the time of Mr. Ritner's election the United States distributed a large surplus revenue among the States. The share of Pennsylvania was about four millions. This enabled the Legislature to carry on the public works without making permanent loans. The party also chartered one bank with a heavy capital and increased the capital of another bank in Philadelphia, making a heavy bonus with conditions to loan money to the State as might be required. The bonus paid by those banks was applied to the use of common schools. The terms of these charters were hard, and they eventually failed.

During Gov. Ritner's administration the feeling against the Masonic institution was so strong in the State that nearly all the lodges closed their doors and the ceremonies for a time seemed to be at an end. But the Legislature of the State raised a committee of investigation into the evil tendency of Masonry, and summoned the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania before its bar to give testimony as to their secrets. Those gentlemen came before the legislative committee, but positively refused to testify. They were threatened with imprisonment for contempt, but they resolutely refused to give evidence. This action of the Legislature was thought by many to be persecution, and although the matter was dropped it evidently weakened the Anti-Masonic party in the State.

During Gov. Ritner's term of office no standing loans were made. The State tax was taken off and the interest of the State debt paid. Gov. Ritner was a candidate for the office of Governor a second time in 1838, but was defeated by David R. Porter. Mr. Ritner was an Old School Democrat.

In 1838 David R. Porter was elected the ninth Governor of Pennsylvania. He was the son of Gen. Andrew Porter, a highly respectable officer of the Revolution. The whole family were Democrats, and famous for the number of offices they held. Perhaps no family in the United States held more offices than the Porter family, and but one individual of that stock, in Pennsylvania or Maryland, belonged to the Federal side, and he went over to Canada during the war of 1812. During Gov. Porter's administration a great financial crisis took place in the Union, and Pennsylvania, with her heavy debt, was badly prepared for it. Martin Van Buren, the President of the United States, was forced to call an extra session of Congress to devise means to carry the National Government thro' the year. In this State of things Gov. Porter recommended the sale of all the bank and bridge stocks of the State and the resumption of the State tax, all of which was complied with by the Legislature. This would not all do. The payment of the interest on the State debt was postponed, and the State credit was bad at home and worse abroad. The English bondholders in general, and Sir Sidney Smith in particular, were loud in denunciation of our conduct. Indeed, they threatened war to make Pennsylvania comply with her obligations. There was no specie in circulation and our change was made of corporation, or individual notes. In this emergency the Whig party of the Pennsylvania Legislature, with some help from their opponents, passed an act to issue a large amount of relief notes, securing their redemption by making them receivable in payment of taxes and tolls. Gov. Porter and his party opposed this issue, but it turned out just what it purported to be—a relief measure. At such a time, they were received by the people gladly. Wm. F. Johnston, afterwards Governor of the State, was the originator of this measure, and gained much credit for his financial knowledge.

During this crisis a stay law was passed postponing the collection of debts on certain conditions. The prosecution of the public works were all stopped. This financial crisis happened in time of profound peace and agricultural prosperity. A State convention held in 1838 altered the Constitution confining the Governor of the State to two terms (six years), and at the end of Governor Porter's constitutional term in 1844, he was succeeded in office by Francis R. Shunk.

In 1844 Francis R. Shunk was elected the tenth Governor of Pennsylvania. Governor Findley was father-in-law to Governor Shunk, and the descendants have the blood of two Governors coursing through their veins.

Mr. Shunk was a man of commanding appearance, much above the common height, and very erect. He was originally of Berks, but had long been a citizen of Dauphin county. He was for a quarter of a century clerk to the Legislature, and for several years clerk to the Canal Commissioners. Mr. Shunk was like an index to the proceedings of the Legislature, and his courteous treatment to members of that body made him friends all over the State. Few members of the Legislature left without feeling that they were under obligations to Mr. Shunk. Gov. Shunk was deficient in self confidence—he was more of a politician than a statesman, and trod very steadily in the footsteps of the party. During his administration the payment of the interest due by the State was resumed.

Gov. Shunk died before the term for which he was elected expired, but finding death approaching he resigned his office and did not die a Governor. He was succeded by William F. Johnston, President of the Senate who served as Governor until the next general election.

In 1848 William F. Johnston was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. He was the eleventh State Governor. His administration was considered good. Much credit was given him for his management of the financial affairs of the State. At the commencement of his administration the State debt was over forty millions, having been increased eighteen millions, in the last nine years. The interest of this large sum was regularly paid.

In 1851 William Bigler, of Clearfield Co. was elected the twelfth Governor of Pennsylvania. His administration was a very quit one, without anything transpiring worthy of note. Mr. Bigler deserved credit for his advancement in life, being a self made man. After Mr. Bigler's term expired as Governor, he was elected United States Senator for one term.

In 1854 James Pollock, of Northumberland, was elected the thirteenth Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Pollock was elected as the Whig candidate [illegible] elected by a combination of circumstances so curious that they are worth an explanation. In general, the amalgamated Democratic party had about twenty thousand majority over their opponents. At this election, they were left forty thousand in the minority. This was truly a sweeping change, and Democratic orators were puzzeled to explain it. They said the Whigs had done this by meanly calling themselves "Know Nothings," but all acquitted a large portion of the respectable Whigs from joining in the scheme. They admitted 40,000 majority, and a large portion of the Whigs not voting with the majority. Now the question arises, where did this vote come from? They were not fraudulent votes; where did they come from? Plainly, from the Democratic party. It was a Democratic movement of disaffection. They were all Democratic votes, given for some good cause or strong reason. It is ridiculous to charge the Whigs with increasing sixty thousand by changing their name.

The explanation is plain. A number of Democrats, in Philadelphia, formed a Native American party.—Those men complained that foreigners received nearly all the offices and rich contracts in the gift of the party; and George W. Woodward, an active young Democrat of Luzerne county, in the convention to alter and amend the Constitution of the State, made a powerful Native American speech. In this he declared he did not think a foreigner ought to have the right of voting in Pennsylvania. This was a long, able and well digested speech, delivered by an ardent young Democratic member of the State convention, after he had lifted his hand and sworn in the presence of the most High to faithfully perform his duty. This speech was bold Native Americanism, and the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward may be said to be one of the strongest speakers of that party.—Surely this was not a Whig trick.

But another powerful feeling operated on the people. Forty millions of dollars had been expended by the State. Almost princely fortunes had been made in Pennsylvania by contractors, and this almost entirely by foreign Roman Catholics. But one solitary foreign Protestant had received a contract on the public works, and he made but little money. It was noticed that this class of foreigners voted what they called Democratic votes, and it was believed that the rich jobs, and a great number of offices, were given them as a reward for their votes. This had always been thought a delicate subject, but the truth should always be fearlessly told.

During Governor Pollock's administration the main line of the public works from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was sold to the Pennsylvania railroad company for nine millions of dollars. This work had been very unproductive to the State, and the sale was a judicious act and highly beneficial to the people of Pennsylvania. It laid the ground work of the reduction of the State debt, and removed the cause of much contention if not of corruption, in the State. The terms of the contract have been faithfully complied with by the purchasers.

At the end of his first term Gov. Pollock refused to be again a candidate. It may in truth be said he made a good Governor.

In 1857 William F. Packer, of Lycoming county, was elected the fourteenth Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Packer was a gentleman of respectable acquirements, and possessed some originality of thought.

Nothing worthy of note transpired during the administration of Gov. Packer except the transfer of all the remaining canals of the State to the Sunbury and Erie railroad company. The works thus disposed of were nearly of the same length of those sold to the Pennsylvania railroad company and about as productive to

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