The Messenger.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

JOSEPH G. RITCHIE, JAMES S. JENNINGS } Editors

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 21, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

JAMES LINDSEY, ESQ

of Greene county

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON JONATHAN GARRARD

of Greene township.

COL. T. P. POLLOCK,

of Morgan township

ASSEMBLY.

P. DONLEY, ESQ.,

of Perry township.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

R. A M'CONNELL, ESQ,

of Marion township

SHERIFF.

THOS. LUCAS, ESQ,

of Cumberland township.

TREASURER.

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH,

of Jefferson township

COMMISSIONER.

DANIEL THROCKMORTON,

of Franklin township

AUDITOR.

THOS. SCOTT,

of Whitely township.

CORONER.

JOHN BRADLEY,

of Marion township.

VALEDICTORY.

With the present issue of the *Messenger* my connection with it will cease, and it will hereafter be issued by a new firm.—It may not be improper for me to say a few words here by way of conclusion. A little more than two years since, Maj. Jas. W. Hays became associated with Col. Jennings as one of the Editors of this paper for a limited time. Some time thereafter his duties demanded his attention elsewhere, and I was earnestly solicited by him as well as by many of my friends, to become the purchaser of his interest and assist in the managament of the paper during the remainder of his term; after consideration I concluded to do so, and the arrangement was immediately made.

Mr. Pauley being now desirous to dispose of his interest in the establisement, and Mr. Jones having signified his willingness to purchase, I was addressed by the latter gentleman to know whether I would dispose of my interest therein to him. Having been a lessee for a limited time and designing when I became connected with the paper, that it should be merely a temporary arrangement, I could not feel it my duty to interpose a barrier to the sale, and at once consented to dispose of my interest in the books and accounts to Mr. Robert W. Jones; he assuming to pay all debts and liabilities of the firm for which I am responsible as well as some debts of a private character.

Having thus briefly stated the nature and reasons of the editorial change, my readers will indulge me in a brief reference to my own views, and the course of the *Messenger* since my connection therewith.

When I assumed the duties of one of its editors we had just emerged from a heated political contest. Parties were strangely divided, and the calamity so much dreaded by the best men of the past seemed to be upon us in its reality. The election of the present Chief Magistrate, although under all the forms of the Constitution, was followed by signs of discontent, and strange and *false* doctrines were announced as a remedy for evils complained of—doctrines having no foundation in the Constitution of our country. In this manner we early took occasion to express our views in reference to secession; but while we had no justification for it, we had no excuse for the arrant fanatacism so prevalent in the North. We regarded the agitation of the slavery question by Northern Abolitionists as having much to do with the dissemination of the seeds of the present rebellion.

The experience of the past, and the counsels of the best men and most undoubted patriots have taught us, that the formation of sectional parties is calculated to supplant good feeling and comity between States, and in their stead engender hate and hostility; and that *our* Government and Union may be the most securely preserved and perpetrated by that policy, that finds advocates alike in all sections of the Union. Entertaining these views and believing that throughout the border slave States especially, and to a great extent thoughout the extreme South, the Union feeling had a strong foothold, we believed it to be the duty of those States that had succeeded in the election of a President, to furnish the evidence of a continuance of that former good feeling and friendship.—The most effectually to do this, we believed, would be by a compromise and guarantee to those States that their Constitutional rights would not be invaded; and had the proposition of Mr. Crittenden been passed, we believe accessionism would have had but few friends in the border States, while in the seceeded States the Union element would have driven it headlong from the land; yet this policy was stubbornly rejected and an altogether different one resolved upon. How much worse for the country would have been the adjustment of our difficulties in the manner we advocated, than the present method is for each one for himself to judge.

In reference to the policy adopted by the Administration, we entertained these views that it was the bounden duty of every loyal citizen to sustain the Constitution and laws of his country; and so long as the administration sustained these principles, it was his duty to sustain the administration, but should it violate them, it was equally his bounden duty to meet that violation with his stern and determined opposition. No loyal or sworn supporter of the Constitution could do more or less than this.

The present war has been resolved upon, ostensibly at least, for the preservation of the Constitution and the suppression of rebellion; if perchance it should be perverted to other purposes—to the intermeddling with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists—to the suppression of the freedom of speech, or of the press—or the destruction of the absolute rights of the citizen, these wanton perversions of the object of the war should meet with merited rebuke. By pursuing this course we will show to our Southern brethren the evidences of an honest cause, and preserve for ourselves as well as them, the great landmarks of our liberties, and for the Republic its Constitution and Union.

To our Democratic friends in particular, we may be permitted to say, that we have labored during our short Editorial career in that manner, that we believe would conduce to the best interests of the party.—How well we may have succeeded is a matter for your judgement.

Believing its *principles* the best calculated to preserve and perpetuate our free institutions, we have urged, from time to time, the necessity of keeping up a strict party organization.

It is only by vigilant organization that you can expect long to succeed, and at this time more than at any former period, is there need that you should give your best efforts in the cause of Democracy:—You have a political foe in the field pretending to apathy, but silently and secretly directing all its efforts to political success. We again say organize for efficient action, and your success at no time can be a matter of doubt.

And here I must be permitted to return my thanks to my Democratic friends for the kind and courteous treatment I have ever received at their hands.

It is with no little reluctance that I seperate with my editorial partner Mr. Jennings. Our short intercourse has been of a pleasant character, and a friendship has been formed which no occasion, I trust, may arise for its severance. That a prosperous and happy future may be his portion is my ardent wish.

With the incoming Editor I have but a slight acquaintance, and consequently of him it would be expected that I would say but little. He comes among you however, favorably recommended as a gentleman of ability and experience; and under the supervision of the new firm, I have no hesitancy in expressing my belief, that the *Messenger* will become all its friends might wish it—an able and firm advocate of Democratic principles. I shall wish for it the most abundant success in the future; and in conclusion I will express the hope that the gloom, now hovering so thickly over our country, may soon be dispelled and be succeeded by peace and prosperity throughout the whole country.

J. G. RITCHIE.

To the Patrons of the Messenger.

It will be seen, by the foregoing announcement, that the undersigned has become associated with Col. Jennings in the publication and editorial management of this journal. In entering on the discharge of the duties devolved, upon him by this new relation, the undersigned may be expected to indicate the general course proposed to be pursued in the conduct of the paper. In this regard he has to say that it will be his aim to render it dignified and respectful in its tone toward men of all shades and varieties of political opinion, but zealous and decided in its advocacy of the doctrines and policy of the Democratic party as set forth in the "Cincinnati Platform." Attributing, in great degree, our our signal prosperity as a people for the past sixty years to the beneficent influences of the principles and measures of this time-honored party, we would be recreant to duty and false to conviction not to espouse and vindicate them. In every crisis of our history, in every peril to our institutions, whether from internal dissensions or from the assaults of external foes, the Democratic party has been equal to every demand on its patriotism. Regarding the Union of the States as the paramount political good, it has sought to preserve and perpetuate it by faithfully observing the compromises of the Constitution on the subject of slavery, and by insisting upon a rigid adherence to the letter and spirit of that sacred instrument on *all other subjects*;—it has sought it by adapting its policy to the wants and interests of the *whole* country, without reference to geographical lines or peculiar local institutions; and it has sought it by extending to all classes of our people, "rich and poor, high and low," whatever benefits and blessings are to be derived from provident and impartial legislation. Had the voice of the Democratic masses been potential at Charleston last summer, or at Washington last winter, the present deplorable civil war would have been averted, with all its immense sacrifices of life and money. But Fanaticism, North and South, deaf to reason and entreaty, and forgetful of every thing but its pestilent dogmas, has inaugurated a struggle as unnatural as it is likely to be sanguinary.—To terminate it, however, at the earliest practicable period, is alike the dictate of wisdom and humanity, and with this hope we shall sustain the government in all *proper* and *constitutional* efforts to re-establish its authority and secure a *permanent* and *early* settlement of our present unfortunate sectional differences. This we believe to be the duty of all good Democrats and patriotic men, at least until the Administration unmistakeably and directly repudiates its constitutional obligations, or converts the war into a crusade against slavery, when other and very different views of duty might prevail. In sustaining the Administration, however, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we shall hold it accountable, at the bar of public opinion, for any abuse or dangerous and extraordinary exercise of power.

With this brief expression of our sentiments and intentions, we enter on our duties, assuring our numerous readers that we will spare no effort to render the "Messenger" a welcome weekly visitor.

R. W. JONES.

Peace Resolutions.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives on Monday the 29th ult.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio asked leave to introduce the following:

Whereas, It is the part of rational beings to terminate their differences by rational methods, and in as much as the differences between the United States authorities and the eleven seceding States have resulted in a state of war, characterized by bitter hostilities and extreme atrocity, and although the party in the seceding States are guilty of breaking the National unity and resisting the lawful authority, yet be it.

Resolved, That while we make increased exertions by our army and navy to maintain the integrity and stability of this Government the common laws of war, those maxims of humanity, moderation and honor, which are a part of the code international, ought to be observed by both parties, and for a stronger reason than exists for such observance between two nations, in as much as the two incensed parties have common ancestry, history, prosperity, good government, and Union, and are now unhappily, engaged in lacerating their common country.

Second, That resulting from these premises, while there ought to be left open, as between two nations, the same means for preventing the war being carried to outrageous extremities, there ought also, in the interest of civilization, to be left open some means for the restoration of peace and union.

Third, That to this end, the restoration of Peace and Union, on the basis of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, there be appointed a committee of one member from each State who shall report to this house at the next session such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall assuage all grievances and bring about a reconstruction of the national unity, and that for the preparation of such satisfactory adjustment, and the conference requisite for that end, a commission of seven citizens of the United States be appointed, consisting of Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Millard Fillmore, of New York; Reverdy Johnston, of Maryland; Martin Van Buren, of New York; Thomas Corwin, of Ohio; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; and James Guthrie, of Kentucky; who shall request from the so-called-Confederate States the appointment of a similar commission, and who shall meet and confer on the subject, in the city of Louisville, on the first Monday of September next; and that the committee appointed from this House shall notify said commissioners at their appointment and functions, and advise and confer with them, and report their action to the next session as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to be proposed by Congress to the States for their ratification, according the fifth article of said Constitution.

Mr. Washburne, of [Ill.,] objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Cox moved a suspension of the rule, the question was determined in the negative—yeas 42, nays 85. Adjourned.

The following is the vote on Mr. Cox's resolution:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Baily, [Pa.,] Burnett, Calvert, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, Griger, Haight, Harding, Hohman, Jackson, Johnson, Law, Leary, Logan, May, Mallory, Menzies, Morris Noble, Norent, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Ried, Richardson, Robinson, Smith, Steele, [N. J.,] Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster, White, [Ohio] Wickliffe, Wood, and Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beamen, Bingham, Blair, [Mo.,] Blair, [Pa.,] Blake, Buffington, Campbell, Chambers Iain, Clarke, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Rosoe Conkling, Conway, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank Gooche, Goodwin, Granger, Hale, Harrison, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg, [Mich.,] Kellogg, [Ill.,] Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill, [Mo.,] Morrill, [Vt.,] Olin, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice, [Mass.,] Rice, [Me.,] Rigdle, Rollins, [N. H.,] Sedgwick, Shadks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas, [Mass.,] Train, Towbridge, upton, Vandever, Vanwyck, Wall, Wallace, Walton, [Vt.,] Washburn, White, [Ind.,] Windom, Worcester and Wright.

Peace Resolutions.

We publish in to-day's paper, the peace resolutions offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, during its Extra Session. Mr. C. seems not to have given up all hope and desire for a peaceable adjustment; and hence made one more effort to ascertain how many preferred a settlement by a conference to that by the bayonet. We are unable to see anything in the resolntions of Mr. C. that could be distasteful to any one except him who loves war for its own sake, and who prefers its blighting and demoralizing tendencies to the happiness and prosperity consequent on a state of peace; yet we find these resolutions were not even permitted to come into the House. Mr. Washburne of Ill. objected, and was sustained in that objection by a large vote. By whose votes these resolutions were excluded from the House, will be seen by reference to the resolutions themselves in another column.

To the Afflicted.

We again call the attention of the sick and afflicted to the fact that Dr. F. Whittlesey, Uroscopian physician, will visit Waynesburg again on Monday and Tuesday the 26th and 27th of the present month. During his former visit to this place, he took a number of patients under his charge, and furnished them with medicines; and he now respectfully solicits others to come and see the effects of his treatment. His medicines are purely vegitable—the virtues of which are known only to those who practise the German Reform System. No charge is made for consultation and advice, and the sick and afflicted would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of consulting with this gentleman. He will not remain longer than until the morning of the 28th inst.

Mrs. Dr. Forrester.

We are pleased to say to our readers that by epecial request this lady will visit Waynesburgh again on Wednesday the 26th of August inst. and will remain until the 31st.

She devotes her whole attention to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and flatters herself that from a long experience and careful observation of the nature of those diseases, that she will be able to render satisfaction to all who may favor her with a call.

During her recent stay in Waynesburg she received numerous calls from ladies and gentlemen; and on her next visit she hopes to extend the benefits of her treatment still to others.

Her rooms during her stay as above mentioned, may be found at the Greene House.

Pittsburgh Legal Journal.

We would call the attention of the members of the Bar, who are not subscribers to this Journal, that it is now the commencement of a new volume, and the proper time to subscribe. We have been receiving the Journal for some time and believe it an excellent one for the man whose attention is directed toward the Law. Price $2,00.

Address, THOS. J. KEENAN,
PITTSBURGH.

Gen. Joshua B. Howell.

This gentleman, we learn from the *Genius of Liberty*, has been appointed and commissioned a Colonel, and authorized to raise a regiment for three years service. The General, we have no doubt, will make an able and efficient officer, and will do excellent service for the country.

☞Gen. Morris will address the citizens of Jollytown and vicinity, on the distracted state of the country, on Saturday next, the 24th of August.

Also, the citizens of Rogersville, on Saturday, the 31st of August, when he will ask for recruits for the U. S. service.

☞The following bill was introduced into the senate on the 16th day of July, 1861, by Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas: (The preamble accompanying the bill we omit, not having room for it to-day.)

Be it enacted by the State and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in any of the States of this Union that claim to have seceded from this Government, and are in open and armed resistance to laws and provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted.—That immediately upon the passage of this act the President of the United States shall cause his proclamation to be issued, setting forth the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all persons held as slaves in any of the aforesaid States, under the laws thereof. Also ordering all officers to protect all such emancipated slaves, and accept the services of all who may tender them in behalf of the Government, if in the judgement of such officers such services shall be useful or necessary to the prosecution of this war.

We clip the above from the *Meriatta Republican*:

This paper says the bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, and that it passed to the second reading.—This seems to be revealing the real object and desire of many of the Senators and Representatives, recently congregated at Washington City. Mr. Pomeroy is certainly entitled to the credit of frankness for avowing that openly which others seek to effect covertly. If wicked and designing men, in high places or elswhere, seek to pervert the objects of the present controversy, and seize the present occasion as an opportune time to carry out their nefarious and unhallowed schemes, every journalist should feel it to be his duty to give his unqualified condemnation to such a course. When an American Senator proposes to do that which Congress has no power to do, in our opinion, he proposes to place himself upon no higher ground than that occupied by the Secessionists of the South.

The violation of the Constitution and the laws in one respect is about as criminal as as in another, except that the one may be more agravated than than they.

The Battle near Springfield.

From the dispatches published elsewhere, it will be seen that a bloody battle has been fought near Springfield, Mo.—The accounts are full and need no comment in order to a correct understanding. Below we subjoin the official report of J. C. Fremont, Maj. Gen. Commanding:

MAJOR GENERAL FREMONT'S REPORT.

The following official report from Gen. Fremont—dated, be it remembered, on the 13th, and before fuller accounts had arrived—was received by Gen. Scott: Gen. Lyon, in three columns, under command of himself, Siegel and Sturgess, attacked the enemy at six and a half o'clock on the morning of the 10th, nine miles south-east of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss was about 800 killed and wounded. Gen Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column. Our force was about 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards. The muster-roll reported to have been taken from the enemy gives their force at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi, with the Texan Rangers and the Cherokee half breeds.

This statement is corroborated by the prisoners taken. Their loss is reported to be heavy, including Generals M'Culloch and Price. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. Gen. Siegel lost one gun on the field, and retreated to Springfield, whence at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, he continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie, from the Springfield Bank. J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Com.

West Point Graduates.

The Sanitary Commission report that they have examined the register at West Point, and that since the establishment of the Academy in 1802, the graduates number nearly 1,900. Of these about one half are still in the service. The rest are either dead, resigned, or have seceded. Of the 500 or 600 resigned, the Commission publish a list of 148 who they think are still available for service. Still, a number of these may be incapacitated, but no doubt enough will be found willing to serve, who will amply repay the Government for the trouble of searching them out. Of those in our section we only notice the names of Geo. W. Cass, of Brownsville, and Captain J. W. Brereton, of Pittsburg

The Confiscating Bill.

The following is a copy of this act, which has been passed by Congress:

AN ACT to Confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if, under the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, and person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or discription, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, to cause the same to be siezed, confiscated, and condemned.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admirality in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney General, or any district attorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States, or any person may file an information with such attorney in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer, and the United States in equal parts.

SEC 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting any insurrection, or in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall permit him to be so employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labor, and the person whose labor or service is thus claimed, shall be thenceforth discharged therefrom, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Arrest of Ex-Minister Faulkner.

Col Porter, the Provost Marshall, arrested on Monday, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, late United States Minister to France.—The order for his arrest was issued from the War Department. A heavy detachment of infantry accompanied the Provost Marshall to guard against any disturbance that the arrest might prompt. Mr. Faulkner promptly acknowledged the authority, and signified his readiness to accompany the officer. He was taken to the jail, where the other prisoners of war are confined. The jail was at once surrounded by a large crowd, anxious to gratify their curiosity by a sight of the place where he was confined. Mr. Faulkner occupies a lower floor of the jail and has a ward adjoining that of Dr. Fleming, of Virginia, who is also a prisoner and a man of wealth and influence.

When first arrested, Mr. Faulkner was somewhat excited, but he shortly recovered himself, and during the afternoon conversed freely with one of the officers on the condition of France. When asked how the rebellion was regarded there, he answered, "France Sir, deeply regrets it." he also stated that he had his passes all ready, and intended to leave for his home in Virginia. In his conversation he carefully avoids expressing any opinion as to the political condition of the country.—The charges upon which the arrest of Mr. Faulkner are based, are his successful efforts to procure arms in Europe for the use of the rebels, and the fact that he was going home to assume command of a regiment of rebels who had elected him Colonel. The *conclusive evidence* of the truth of the first of these charges was received by the last steamer.

It is probable that the place of his confinement will soon be changed to some locality at the North, where he will be safely kept.

The arrest of Mr. Faulkner has caused much excitement in Washington. Among the Union men it is regarded with the highest favor, as indicating the final determination of the Government to prevent any further collision between the rebels of the South and the loyal States. The rebels of Washington manifest great alarm, seeming to realize their own danger, and to be much less boastful of their complicity with rebellion than they have heretofore been.

Garibaldi and the War.

There is no truth, telegraphs Colonel Forney, in the reports that Garibaldi proposes to help us out of our troubles. A gentleman, personally acquainted with Garibaldi and his son received a letter from the latter a few days ago, in which the son says he desired himself to come out and take a part in the struggle now going on here for liberty, but that his father objected, on the ground that ours was a family quartel, and could be settled more easily without foreign interference than with it; that it was based on a political question in which the nations were not intrested, and in the settlement of which they could not become parties. These are now the views and sentiments of Garibaldi as expressed by his son in a private correspondence of very late date. We learn from other sources that the Government understanding that Garibaldi would accept a commisssion in our services if properly approached, sent him a high offer by the last steamer, but we expect the above is the truth.

Exchange of Prisoners.

There is a difference of opinion among prominent men in Washington in reference to an exchange of prisoners. It is generally understood that the government holds that it cannot enter into an arrangement with Jeff. Davis for an exchange of prisoners without recognizing to a certain extent his so-called government. If this is to be the final settlement of the question the rebels will possess an important advantage over us. While we allow prisoners to go free upon taking an oath of allegiance, they will keep our men taken by them in prison, or will put them at work upon rebel entrenchments. It is claimed by some that it is impossible to avoid in a great war like this the recognition of belligerent rights as belonging to the rebels. England in the revolutionary war admitted us to possess certain rights, and did not hang every prisoner taken or try him for treason. There is a very strong party here which favors a policy which shall, if possible, divest the war of some of its worst features. A member of Congress expressed the whole argument in a sentence: "Concede to them," said he, "certain belligerent rights, and then let us proceed to thrash them out of their treason."

☞Lieutenant Prime, of the engineer corps, while reconnoitering after the engagement at Bull's Run, on Thursday, rode up to a party of soldiers, to inquire the whereabouts of certain officers engaged. He asked after Sherman's brigade, of which they could give no information.—He then asked to which regiment they belonged, and they answered the fifth North Carolina. Lieut. Prime had the presence of mind to continue the conversation, until, finding out where to water his horse, he rode away for the purpose, and then put spurs to his horse.

Married.

On Tuesday, August 13th, 1861, by Rev. I. N. Cary, Mr. WM. STEVENSON, of Fayette county, to Miss JANE E. SHELBY, of Greene county, Pa.

Died,

At Carlisle, Pa., August 11th, 1861, Mrs. ELEANOR CRAIGH, wife of Dr. John Creigh, dec'd, (and Mother of Drs. S. & W. Creigh, of this place,) in the 87th year of her age.

October Election.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF WASHINGTON, FAYETTE AND GREENE:

I am a Candidate for Election in October next; for the office of *PRESIDENT JUDGE* of your Courts: and am

Your obed't ser'vt,
(t e) JAS. VEECH.

Sheriffalty.

To the Citizens of Greene County.

Fellow Citizens! I offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next October election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I promise to discharge the duties of said office with honesty, impartiality, and fidelity, to the best of my ability.

JAS. ACKLIN.

Franklin tp., April 22, '61.

Agricultural Fair.

The ninth annual exhibition of the GREENE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at Carmichaels, Greene County, Pa., on the *10th and 11th of October*, 1861.

Mowing machines will be tested on Wednesday, the 24th of July, as above, of which those interested will please take notice.

HENRY JAMISON, President.

E. B. BAILY, Secretary.

July 10, 1861.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Seventh annual exhibition of the JEFFERSON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at Jefferson on *THURSDAY & FRIDAY, the 3rd and 4th days of October*, 1861.

M. W. DENNY, Rec. Sec.; G. H. LINDSEY, Cor Sec.

July 3, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., issued from the *Court of Common Pleas of Greene county*, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House in Waynesburg, on **Monday, the 16th day of September, 1861**, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain piece or lot of ground situate in Rices' Landing, Greene county, Pa., adjoining lands of Amos Walton, S. C. Alexander, Thomas Alfree, and others, being about one hundred feet in front and running back one hundred feet, more or less, and has erected thereon one frame dwelling house, coal house and other outbuildings, and all under fence.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Hopkins at the suit of Thomas Conner.

ALSO,

All the defendant's right, title, interest and claim to or upon a certain lot of ground situate in Centre township, Greene county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Church on the south, land of John Rogers on the north, and ten mile creek on the west, containing two acres, more or less, with some fruit trees and a spring of water thereon, being the same lot defendant purchased of John Church.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Ferguson a non-resident, &c., at the suit of Daniel T. Ullman. GEORGE WRIGHT, Sheriff

Aug. 21, 1861.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County ss.

In the matter of the partition of the Real Estate of Thomas Lucas, late of Cumberland township, dec'd.

The heirs and legal representatives of said decedent will take notice that an inquest will be held upon the Real Estate of said decedant, situate in Jefferson, Cumberland, and Greene townships, on the premises, to make partition or appraisement thereof according to law, commencing at the homestead farm, adjoining the borough of Carmichaels, on Thursday, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1861, and continuing from day to day till inquisition shall have been held upon all the Real Estate of said decedant.

GEORGE WRIGHT, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Waynesburg, Pa. } Aug. 21, 1861.

R. R. BULGER,

Manufacturer of every description of

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Aug. 21, 1861—1y.

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CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Refer to the Banks and Bankers of this City, and to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York City.

Special attention given to the negotiation of Commercial Paper, Loans, &c. Stocks and Securities of every description, bought and sold on Commission.—Collections made on all point of the United States, and the current Funds taken at the lowest rates.

We solicit the correspondence of Banks and Bankers and can offer favorable terms to parties who may open accounts with us.

Aug 21, 1861—1y.

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Greene County, the undersigned will sell in front of the Court House in the Borough of Waynesburg, on *Saturday the 14th day of September next*, the following described Real Estate, late the property of DANIEL ARNOTT, of Richhill tp., dec'd, to wit: A Small Piece or parcel of land situated in Richhill Township, Greene co., adjoining Land of Joshua Ackley and others, containing *ten acres* more or less.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale by

J. PHELAN,
Aug 16, 1861. 2t. Trustee.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Elizabeth Hatfield, late of Franklin township, dec'd. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ADAMSON,
Aug. 14, 1861—6t. Administrator.

GREENE COUNTY, ss.

In the matter of the partition and sale of the Real Estate of Jonathan Walton, deceased.

In the Orphans' Court of said county, of June term, 1859.

And now, to-wit, June 10, 1861, upon application, to distribute the proceeds of the sale of Real Estate.

L.S. By the Court. D. A. WORLEY,
Clerk of Court.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at the office of Lindsey & Buchanan in Waynesburg, on Saturday, September 7th, 1861.

JAS. A. J. BUCHANAN,
Aug 14, 1861. Auditor.

R. DOUGHERTY,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,

Respectfully informs the public that he has located in *Waynesburg, Pa.*, where he intends to manufacture

Carriages of Every Description.

From his experience in the business, he feels confident his work will give entire satisfaction. He will use no low priced material, in any part of his work, and will not employ any but superior workmen.

All new work will be

Warranted for One Year.

Shopon Greene street, one square South of the Court house,

Waynesburg, Jan. 25, 1860—no 34.

Letters Testamentary.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the estate of MARY SIMPSON, late of Morris township, deceased, having been granted by the Register to the undersigned. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS AULD,
HUGH SIMPSON, }
July 24, 1861—6t. Executors.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Knight, jr., deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM CARTNER,
Aug. 14, 1861—6t. Administrator.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the undersigned, Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have ordered their several accounts to be published for settlement at September Term, 1861, and that said accounts will be filed according to law, and presented to the *Orphans' Court for the County of Greene*, State of Pennsylvania, at said Term, on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for confirmation and allowance.

N. B.—Said accounts must be on file thirty days preceding the sitting of said Court.

JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, Register.

The account of *William Parcel*, Administrator of the Estate of Solomon L. Parcel, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Boner and Hannah Porter, Administrator of the Estate of John Porter, dec'd.

The partial account of John Phelan and Jesse Lazear, Esq'rs., Administrators of Remembrance H. Lindsey, dec'd.

The account of Solomon Gordon and Anne Tuttle, Administrators of Isaiah Tuttle, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Lucas, Esq., guardian of Mariah Lucas, a minor child of Jesse Lucas, dec'd., (now intermarried with David Harden.)

The account of John Harer, Administrator of John Smith, late of Jefferson township, deceased

The account of William K. Reynolds, Trustee, to sell the real estate of Jane Reynolds, due on Partition.

The account of Michael McGovern, guardian of John Rex, a minor child of Charles Rex, deceased.

The account of Thomas Alfree, Guardian of *Hiram Cloud and Alvin Cloud*, minor children of William Cloud, deceased.

The account of John C. Flenniken, Esq., Administrator of the estate of John Campbell, deceased.

Waynesburg, July 17, 1861.

DAILY MAIL HACK

RUNNING REGULARLY BETWEEN

WAYNESBURG AND RICE'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the generous Public, that having the contract for the carrying of the mail between the above points, he has placed upon the route two new and commodious hacks for the accommodation of the traveling community. One will leave the Hamilton House, Waynesburg, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 7½ o'clock, and will arrive at Rices' Landing in time for the Boat to Pittsburgh, the other will leave Rices' Landing at the same time and arrive in Waynesburg at noon. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of passengers,

TIMOTHY DOUGHER, Proprietor.

August 7th, 1861. no. 9.

NOTICE TO DIRECTORS & CREDITORS.

The Directors of the Common Schools of Alleppo Township being desirous that all debts against said Township, contracted before its division should be settled up, hereby give notice to the Directors of Springhill Township, as well as persons holding claims as aforesaid. That they (the Directors of Alleppo Township) will meet them at Windy Gap School House, in Alleppo Township, on Monday, the 24th day of August, for the purpose of ascertaing the amount of indebtedness that properly belongs to each Township. The Directors of Springhill Township, as well as all creditors aforesaid, are earnestly solicited to attend for the above purpose.

By order of the Alleppo Township Board.

A. J. LAMBORN, Sec.

August 7, 3t.

GREENE COUNTY, ss.

the matter of the settlement of the Estate of Thomas W. Kent, deceased.

And now to wit, December 22, 1859, accounts are filed for confirmation, and exception filed by the Guardian of two of the children of Thomas Kent. Same day the Court appoint A. A. Purman and J. G. Ritchie, Esq'rs., as Auditors to pass upon the exceptions and make report.

By the Court. D. A. WORLEY, Clerk.

The undersigned Auditors will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the office of A. A. Purman, in Waynesburg, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1861, when and where all persons interested can attend.

A. A. PURMAN,
J. G. RITCHIE,
Aug. 7, 1861—3t. Auditors.

GREENE COUNTY, SS

Joel Wood and Wm Bayard, for use of W. W. Sayers, et. al. vs. Elijah Adams. } In the Court of Common Pleas of said county, of March Term, 1857. No 117. Vend. Exponas, to No 48. June Term, 1860.

And now, to wit, June 10th, 1861, the Court appoint Charles A. Black and A. A. Purman, Esquires, Auditors, to make report, &c.

By the Court D. A. WORLEY, Pro'ty.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the office of Black & Purman, on the 5th day of September

C. A. BLACK,
A. A. PURMAN.
Auditors.

August 14, 1861—3t.

GREENE COUNTY, ss:

In the Orphans' Court of said County, of June Term, 1861. No. 11.

In the matter of the settlement of the account of Vincent Gwynn, Administrator of Anne Gwynn, dec'd.

Balance in accountant's hands, $859 04.

L. S. And now, so wit: June 11, 1861, account confirmed, and the Court appoint Jacob J. Huffman, Esq., Auditor to make distribution of the funds to and among the heirs. By the Court.

D. A. WORLEY Clerk O. C.

Clerk's Office, June 27, 1861.

The undersigned, Auditor, will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the office of A. A. Purman, Esq., in Waynesburg, on *Wednesday, the 14th day of August*, at which time and place all persons interested can attend, if they see proper.

J. J. HUFFMAN, Auditor.

July 17, 1861—3t.

GREENE COUNTY, ss.

In the Orphan's Court of Greene County, of March Term, 1861, No.

In the matter of the settlement of the estate of JOHN COLE, deceased.

And now, to wit: March 22d, 1861, the Court appoint J. G. Ritchie, Esq., Auditor to ascertain the advancements made to the heirs of said decedent.

By the Court. D. A WORLEY, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE, May 6.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the office of A. A. Purman, Esq., in Waynesburg on Wednesday the 5th day of September, 1861, when and where all persons interested may attend.

J. G. RITCHIE, Auditor.

July 31, 1861—3t.

MEDICAL NOTICE!

DR F. WHITTLESEY, Uroscopian Physician will make his second visit to Waynesburg on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th of August. Office Rooms at the Green House. As he has taken a number of patients under his care upon his first visit to Waynesburg, and who will be taking his medicine during the interval between his first and second visits, he invites those who desire to do so, come in *see* and *hear* for yourselves from those who have taken medicine, whether they have derived benefit or not. For charges for consultation and advice.

July 31, 1861.

FAYETTE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the members of the Fayette County Mutual Fire Insurance Company that the Annual Election