RECERACY .- " A sentiment not to be appulled, cored or compromised. It knows no baseness; it com-o no danger; it oppresses no weakness. Destruc-

dnesday Morning, Sep. 4, 1861

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, JAMES LINDSEY, Esq., of Greene county.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES. HON. JONATHAN GARRARD. GOL. T. P. POLLOCK, of Morgan township.

> P. DONLEY, Esq., of Perry township DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

ASSEMBLY.

R. A. M'CONNELL, Esq., of Marion township. SHERIFF.

THOS. LUCAS, Esq.,

f Cumberland townsl TREASURER. JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH.

COMMISSIONER. DANIEL THROCKMORTON. of Franklin township.

of Jefferson township

AUDITOR. THOS. SCOTT. of Whitely to waship

CORONER. JOHN BRADLEY.

### AN EARNEST WORD TO OUR FRIENDS AND SUBSCRI-BERS.

We have ordered an elegant new dress | How reasonable the inference and how just for the "Messenger," and expect to make the judgment, we leave the intelligence it one of the neatest papers in Western of the reader to determine. Pennsylvania, if not one of the best. To or send us at least a PART. Give us one | mas and heresies. cannot come, (though we would like very of his countrymen.

## GEN. LAZEAR AND HIS POSITION.

A late number of the "Pittsburgh Gasheet, contains an attack on our Congressional Representative, Gen. LAZEAR, which, tor unfairness, is rarely excelled even in its own sadly degenerate columns. Forgetting and discarding, as it has done recently, all its ancient dignity and candor, and the chaste and vigorous argumentation it was wont to employ in its better days, the "Gazette" is becoming rapidly a mere vehicle of misrepresentation and intemperate denunciation of the opponents of its peculiar, indeed very peculiar, doctrines and policy. So anxious is it to array the Democratic party, nolens volens, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, against the war and the pacific and well-meant suggestion of a diswith any isolated act of the Administration or the immaculate Republican party. Evmodel party which nourishes a Lovejoy, a of this confederacy. never before been questioned as to public missions and distinguished usefulness.

lic and private declarations in favor of the country. Though they had no lot or the rising sun. He laid aside this kind will be astonished to learn that the accomrebel spmpathizer. "How was it done?" is the curious inquiry of the reader, and we will try to tell him. In a letter to the "Messenger" under date of Washington City, July 4th, after distinctly expressing the conviction that it was the "duty of Congress to sustain freely the administration in its just and loyal efforts to resist and crush out the rebellion," and after disavowing any wish, "much as he desired peace," to "offer any compromise to the rebels against the country," believing "they deserved the severest penalties of the law," Gen. LAZEAR suggests the propriety of the present Congress taking the initiative in measures which guarantee to the South what he believes to be their constitutional right-that "of occupying the Territories on equal terms with the North.' This he thinks due to the loval States of Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri, as well as to the loyal people of the seceded States, and would, in his opinion, leave the rebels without pretext or apology for resisting the Government or seeking a dissolution of the Union. This, in a nut-shell, is the substance of the General's suggestion on this subject, which he followed by a series of consistent votes in support of the war policy of the administration. Yet for this single intimation of a wish to see our dissensions healed and our differences adjusted on some equable

Gen. Lazear, we happen to know, is effect this improvement will involve a no stickler for any particular mode of set-LARGE CASH OUTLAY, however, and we have tling our difficulties. The "Crittenden no way to meet it but by calling on our Compromise," however, has his preferfriends and subscribers to come to our ence, as being less likely to lead to mis-HELP. There is a very large AMOUNT due | chievious and violent controversies on the on subscription to the paper and on Job subject of slavery where Territories are Work and Advertising for the past two left open to either slave or free instituvears, and we must have it to effect our pro- tions. There is much plausibility in the posed improvements and PAY our DEBTS. suggestion, and it will have its weight We appeal to every friend of the office, with- when this vexations matter is finally dis-OUT A SINGLE EXCEPTION, to lend us a little posed of, as it will be when the PEOPLE asaubstantial assistance in this emergency. sert their prerogative and ignore fanatical If you cannot pay us all you owe us, come and dangerous politicians, with their dog-

basis and by some necessary concessions,

his very fidelity to the Government is ques-

tioned by the Daniels of the "Gazette!"

Wollar, Two DOLLARS, THREE DOLLARS, FIVE | We dismiss this subject with one other DOLLAMS, Or as much as you can spare. remark, and that is, that those who know Show that you are willing to do something Gen. LAZEAR will attribute the suggestion to sustain and improve this old, and tried in his Washington letter to an exalted na-Democratic journal. Make no excuse triotism and the promptings of a christian about "hard times," "the war," &c., &c., philanthropy that would prevent, if into the cause of all this bloody strife, we but come RIGHT UP TO OUR HELP. Or, if you it could, the further effusion of the blood can find do higher motive than a lust of

much to see and talk with all of you,) | In regard to the Gazette's declaration that send it by your neighbor or by mail. We the Democratic papers of this Congressionwill get the money if you start it, depend al District "sympathize with the rebellion," on it, and we will use it too, for your ada we have only to say that, as applied to the vantage. Don't let any of our patrons Messenger, the charge is utterly and stupidwho owe us a dollar think this is not in- ly falso. Our sympathies are all with the tended for him, for it is, --we want every Government, and we have uniformly encouraged and sustained every effort put agogues, whose whole aim was rule or ruin; We will publish a Roll of Honor every forth for its preservation and for the vin- and I now see no prospect of anything but month, so that cur friends can see who are dication of its authority. In our view, there instigators of the war were to suffer, it time to settle merely partizan questions. HELPING US. Let every patron enroll his is no computing the value of this Union and | would be the less matter; but the innocent this Government, and there is no individual must suffer with the guilty. The present descerated, the public property appropriasacrifice we would not cheerfully make to perpetuate them. God save the country and the "misorable offenders" of the "Gazette." which we do no violence to truth | zette!" (Brother Roddy, of the "Genius," in characterising as an ultra Abolition will please lead in prayer for these latter mentlemen.)

### NO UNION WITH REPUBLICANS BUT IN DEFENCE OF THE CON-STITUTION AND THE UNION.

We are glad to see that the effort made in New York and Ohio and other Northern States to merge the good old, tried and trusty Democratic party into the Republican organization has everywhere failed, signally and decidedly. This is just as it should be, and is a healthy and hopeful inthe fact, that the Democracy realize the responsibilities that are upon them, and the august character of the duties before them. Government, that it seizes upon a single If the Government is preserved and the Union perpetuated, if the country is ever tinguished Democrat as symptomatic of restored to its wonted harmony and prostreason and sympathy with rebellion. Nor | perity, we religiously believe it will be the will it tolerate the slightest faultfinding work of the National Democracy. No sectional party, no party of narrow views and narrow policy, North or South, can ever erything done or proposed by the "powers adjust our difficulties or prove pacificators that be" is just the thing, and must be gulp of our troubles. That is to be the appropried down, like a sugar-coated pill, without ate work of men whose patriotism is as grunt or grimace. As in Gen. LAZEAR'S broad as the utmost circumference of the case, it goes beyond the acts of men to im- Union, and not of those whose patriotism is pugn their motives, and questions any pa- limited to sections or confined by State triotism that lives on other than Republican lines, or who hold to the absurdity that aliment, or finds a home, at this enlighten. there is or ought to be any real antagonism ed day, in any other organization than that of interests between the different portions

Giddings, and a Greeley, and which fur. This refusal to coalesce with our politinishes such exemplars of official propriety cal opponents shows, too, on the part of the and integrity as Andrew G. Curtin and Democracy, a fidelity to principle and an Simon Cameron! Such is the "Gazette," indifference to plunder and the "fat things" and such the charity, and justice, and liberal- of office that commends itself to the approity of the fanatical junto who preside over val of every honest conscience. What are its columns. Their sheet recalls the intol-, the honors and emoluments of station erant Jacobinism of Camille Desmoulins, compared to settled principle or the dethe incendiary of the French Revolution, mands of patriotic duty? Absolutely nothevery line of whose journal smacked of ing ! and the man or party who sacrifices persecution, "smelt of blood." or called conviction to expediency, who surrenders for victims. "Traitor" and "rebel sympa- truth for a paltry dignity or a few paltry not object to hear my opinion of some of thizer" are the bug-bear phrases it em- dollars, is utterly destitute of the moral our public men and public measures. ploys daily, applying them as well to courage that, above all other great qualities, men whose devotion to their country has fits individuals and organizations for high

journals that deplore the present unhappy Beside all this, there is nothing in the war, or who propose or favor any measures creed and practice, not an article in the looking however remotely, to any other set- faith of the Democratic party, that disqual- of his acts as impartially as I could, but war-vessels South Carolina and Dart, on

who know the General as his neighbors do Nor do Democrats falter now when interhere at home, and who have heard his pub- nal enemies threaten the dismemberment of titudes, who are always ready to worship plished jugglers of the "Gazette" have to the music of the Union." Who, but be leared they will go into extreme meassucceeded in transforming him into a contemptible drivellers and libellers would charge a party like this with any lack of patriotism or with any sympathy with trea-

### LETTER FROM COL. PHOMAS RING-LAN

What an Old Man thinks of the War and the state of the Country.

Our readers, without distinction of party, will be much interested in the subjoined letter from Col. Thomas RINGLAND, formerly of Washington county, but for several years past a citizen of Illinois .-The Colonel, at one time, represented Washington county in the House of Renresentatives, and subsequently Washington and Greene in the Senate of this State. and was Speaker of the latter body. He was also, about the same time, generally and favorably spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth. He was universally esteemed, while among us, as a gentleman of exalted patriotism and integrity, as well as intelligence. Having the entire confidence of all his acquaintances and having attested his love of country by active service in the field in the war of 1912, Col. Ringland's opinions and counsel will have great weight with a large number of our readers. For ourselves, however, we must be allowed to say that we publish the letter, not because we endorse all the views it embodies, but because we have been taught from our boyhood to esteem the venerable author (whose head is now frost ed by the snows of eighty winters) as a man of great worth and sagacity, and devotedly attached to the institutions of the country, and as a Democrat in whom there is no guile. But to the letter, which is addressed to the Colonel's old friend, Maj. Ma-

GRANDVIEW, ILL., July 12th, 1861. My Dear Major .- Your favor of the 19th came duly to hand, and I would have answered it sooner, but I find my hand so unsteady that I cannot write with a steel pen; and could get no other for some time, and you will see that I do badly enough

Well, we have reason to be thankful to

a kind Brovidence for good health, and the family generally have had good health since we came here. We are now in the midst of our harvest, and have bountiful crops of every kind except apples, and they are scarce; and while Heaven is bountifully providing for all our wants, we have, by our sins, brought our country into a most deplorable condition. The whole country is now in deadly strife,-brother against brother, and in many cases the father against the son; and when we look power and wealth. It is not fair for us to charge all the blame of this unnatural and unjustifiable war upon the South. They have, indeed, by their violence, brought ruin on themselves and on all the country: but it has not been without provocation on the part of the North, in interfering with the constitutional rights of the South .-Both the North and the South have suffered themselves to be led by political demneet. We have had bequeathed to us a prosperous and happy country, and we are about to entail on posterity the curse of into account the great and incalculable amount of suffering which such a war will inflict. Perhaps from your knowledge of my military propensities, you might be led to set me down as going for war to the knife; but I am a man of peace, and can see no good likely to result from such a war. I am as sorry as any man living to see our happy. Union destroyed, but it is destroyed, and in my opinion without the hope of a reconstruction, and fighting can never restore it. We may chastise and afflict the South, but it will cost a fearful amount of blood and treasure to do it, and i then we will be no nearer peace than we are now, and perhaps not so near as we dication. It affords granfying evidence of might be at present. It is an old saying of nations that peace makes riches, and riches make pride, pride makes war, war makes poverly, and poverty makes peace, and so it goes the rounds. From present appearinces, it seems that all parties are for war, North and South, and perhaps poverty will be its only antidote, and it will not take long to bring that about in either section at the rate things are now going on, when we find the President asking Congress for five hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars, just for present use, until Congress will have their regular ses-

I am perhaps a little like the man who got drunk at the Fair, and when he came home reported every body "boozy" that he met; but it does seem to me that the whole nation is crazy. But when they begin to feel the consequences of their folly in high taxes and empty pockets, and hear the wails of the widows and orphans the war has made, it may bring them to their senses. Never was a nation, since the time of the ancient Jews, so favored by a special

Providence as we have been favored; and as that nation was punished beyond what lead of Gen. Howkell. any other people ever suffered, for the abuse of mose privileges and blessings. I fear that | but appropriate address, moved the adwe are about to suffer something in the same way. War is a calamity under any circumstances, but such a war as ours is doubly so. Perhaps you may begin to think I have turned Quaker and lost my military ardor: well, I wish all men were Quakers in this respect. But I would still be willing to support defensive war, but woe to those who are the offenders!

J. F. Temple, Esq. informed the meeting that he had just been informed that Capt. Gordon, with his "Pursley Guards," was approaching the town, and moved that a procession be formed to escort them, which was done mediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

Letters testamentary upon the Estate of EDEN ROSE, late of Perry Township, Greene Countly, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, they thereby notify all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and discharge the same, and these having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Workers to the meeting that the publication of its proceedings.

Letters testamentary upon the Estate of Perry Township, Greene Countly, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, they thereby notify all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and discharge the same, and these having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Workers to the meeting the meeting and the meeting that the meeting the same and these having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MORRIS ROSE, W. H. ROSE, August 17, 1861, Executors. we are about to suffer something in the same | journment of the meeting, and the publica-

Perhaps, while my hand is in, you will though it is now scarcely safe for one to W. BAILY, Sect'y. begin, as respects him who has been placed at the head of the nation. At the Presidential election, I voted for Mr. Douglas

which commends itself to the Gezette's ap- for the discharge of its whole duty to the way from Springfield to Washington lowproval. This thing of barely suggesting country The past history of the Republic ered him very much in my estimation. It the inauguration of measures by Congress is a proud record of the devotion of the pected that, as he was about to take the with a view to the ultimate adjustment of party in the council chamber and on the reins of government in his hands, when ing machine having become 'a household our sectional difficulties has been, with the battle-field to the "Constitution and the the country was in such grave and soleun necessity," the information is of impor-"Gazette," the "head and front" of Gen. | Union." Our foes have felt the weight of circumstances, that he would have maintained something of a dignity answerable LAZEAR'S offending, and has subjected Democratic steel in every struggle they to the occasion. But in place of this, we him, at its hands, to the imputation of have provoked, by their arrogance and in- find him going from town to town, and sympathizing with the rebellion. Those justice, since the war of the Revolution .- even out of his way, with as much parade price than is generally supposed. as if he was returning from a victory making silly speeches to arouse the multo no danger; it approach it is the sole conservator of only of despotism, it is the sole conservator of maintaining the authority of the Government of the maintaining the authority of the Government of the turn per and per petuating the Union of the turn per but and per petuating the Union of the turn per but arms and brave turn per but arms and brave the sole conservator of the authority of the Government of the cannot but deplore the fratricidal struggle, no doubt Congress will do all that the turn per but arms and brave the sole conservator of the authority of the Covernment of the cannot but deplore the fratricidal struggle, no doubt Congress will do all that the turn in the inauguration of this war, and the sole conservator of the cannot but deplore the fratricidal struggle, no doubt Congress will do all that the sole conservator of the sole conservator of the cannot but deplore the fratricidal struggle, no doubt Congress will do all that the sole conservator of the conservator of the cannot but deplore the fratricidal struggle, no doubt Congress will do all that the sole conservator of the cannot but deplore the fratricidal struggle, no doubt Congress will do all that the sole conservator of the cannot but deplore the fratricidal struggle, no doubt Congress will do all that the sole conservator of the cannot but deplore the fratricidal struggle, no doubt Congress will do all that the sole conservator of the cannot be conservation of the cannot but deplore the fratricidal struggle, no doubt Congress will do all that the sole conservation of the cannot be conservation of the cannot be cannot be conservation of the cannot be conservation of the cannot be cannot be conservation of the cannot be conservation. States at any expense of at any sacrifice, they are still, with stout arms and brave President asks of them; and as there is hearts "carrying the flag and keeping step | no party to watch or control them, it is to ures. It is to be regretted that the leaders of the Democratic party should go over, as it were in a body, to the support of Lincoln in all his extreme measures. for even if our own party had the Government in their own hands, I would always think it safest to have another party to watch them and keep them straight, for it into use to some extent in that country. there is no perfection under the sun.-[This is just what we intend to do.father Ringland, with this Republican Administration-watch them and try to keep them straight .- Ens. Messenger.]

The only way I can see of restoring the Union, would be to deal with the South as leniently as possible till the Union party in the South can get the upper hand and expel their present leaders. But I have no hope that such a policy will be adopted by the present Administration.

You will probably be tired of this long and mixed-up political sermon, and may not consider the doctrine all orthodox.-But you must allow me the privilege of an old man, and you know enough of me to believe that I feel deeply for the ruin of my country-for ruin it is.

Times are extremely dull here now .-Wheat, that sold at a dollar in the Fall, is now bringing but twenty-five cents, and corn ten cents a bushel. The trade on the Mississippi being stopped, we are begin-ning to feel the effects of war; yet this is but the beginning of hard times.

I remain sincerely your triend, THOS. RINGLAND.

RELIGIOUS .- Quite an interesting relig ious meeting has been in progress some days at Savers' School House, two miles East of Waynesburg. The meeting in under the control of Rev. Mr. Tilton of the Baptist Church, who, we are glad to learn, is meeting with great success in his labors. Eleven converts were bap ized yesterday Aug. 26th,) and the interest of the occaion is growing, rather than diminishing.

### PUBLIC MEETING.

The Citizens of the Borough and vicinity, assembled at the Court House on the evening of the 21st inst., by a call for a Union Meeting in which it was stated that an Address would be delivered by Gen. Howell, who was visiting our county, with a view to raising a Regiment for service in

the present war.
On motion of J. A. J. Buchanan Esq. W. T. E. WEBB Esq. was called to the chair, assisted by Robert Adams and Dan-TEL HOOK Esqs., as Vice Presidents, John PHELAN and W. BAILY were appointed Secretaries.

JAMES LINDSEY Esq. stated the object of the meeting, and the presence of Gen. Howell, whom he introduced to the meet

ing.
Gen. Howall then came forward and addressed the meeting in a strain of patriotic eloquence which frequently elicited its b. Johnson, Esq. by Rev. J. M. Mason, applause. He stated among other things, Rev. C. P. JORDAN of the Pittsburg that, as a Democrat he had opposed the election of President Lincoln, but that he having been elected fairly and in accordance with the laws of the land, he was entitled to the support of the people of all praties—that in the present perilous condition of the country, and in reference to the war, he was disposed to forget mere part- Jackson ip., to Miss ABIGAL HEATON, izan feelings-that the question was not now what porty was right, or what party was wrong; but that paramount to all were the question whether the Union shall be held together, the Government maintain ed and the Stars and Stripes remain the protecting aegis of the American citizen, wherever he shall be. When this shall have been wettled, and when it shall have have been settled, and when it shall have been demonstrated that we have a Union, ruin for the whole country; and if only the a Government and a Flag, then it will be That while Rebeliionfis rampant, our Flag generation have a vast responsibility to ted to the use of the enemies of the Union and while every principle of constitutional law is rudely trampled on by the Rebels, it is no time to haggle on the question as to an immense national debt, without taking | whether the President in his efforts to protect them, had oversteamed the strict boundaries of constitutional duty-the Government which our fathers erected should be maintained and the President, in his efforts to uphold it, should receive the support and sympathy of the people, and the aid of their money and their personal exer-

tions. He closed by stating that he had been empowered by the Secretary of War, to raise a Regiment for the present war, and hoped to have the honor of leading some of the patriotic men of Greene County in support of the glorious "Srars and Stripes." The Hon. Andrew STEWART, who was

present, was called upon to address the meeting, but excused himself in a tow appropriate remarks.

J. A. J. Buchanan, Esq., was then called upon, but excused himself on the ground of indisposition caused by recent efforts in making speeches in the open

Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN then addressed the meeting in a short speech, replete with fervid eloquence, which frequently received the approbatory cheers of the meeting. Professor MILLER, in reply to a call of

the meeting, made a short and patriotic ad-drose in which he took occasion to express his approbation of the exertions of the Administration to put down this unnatural

Gen. LAZEAR was then called upon, but apologized for not making a speech, in consequence of the lateness of the hour: but took occasion to distinctly and fully endorse the sentiments of Gen. Howell, in regard to the objects of the war, and the duty of the citizens to support it; and expressed the hope that some of the patriotic young men of Greene County would rally around the "Stars and Stripes" under the

JAMES LINDSEY, Esq., then after a brief

ment of the meeting.
W. T. E. WEBB, Pres't.

R. Adams, V. Pres't.

Bombardment of Galveston. Southern papers say that the city of Gal-

in preference to Mr. Lincoln. Though I veston, Texas, was subjected to a pretty did not vote for Lincoln I resolved to judge severe bombardment by the United States ot of our national troubles than that lifes it in this emergency, or et any time, must acknowledge that his conduct on the Monday, the 5th inst.

The following letter from a well known Missionary appeared in the New tance to every family; more especially, as it would seem by this, a very superior Machine can be purchaged at a much less

NEW YORK, April 4th, 1861. MR. James Wilcox-Dear Sir: I have now had in use one of your Machines for six months, and am ready to thank you for introducing them to the public, and furnishing them so reasonably to Missionas Having used one of the best doublethread Machine in the market, we speak intelligently when we say-that for symplicity, ease, and precision of work, yours is unrivalled.

It is the only machine whose working is so sure and simple that I should venture to introduce it in Syria-among a people who have only a modicum of mechanical

skill. I am quite sure I shall be able to bring We are particularly pleased with the beauty of the work done by the hemmers. We would prefer the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine to any other, at whatever price. Hoping to have occasion to send for one

or more, soon after our arrival in Syria, remain, yours truly,
ANDREW T. PRATT,

[Missionary of American Board. The Christian Advocate and Journal speaking of the same Machine, says, "For family sewing in all its variety the work of this simple machine is found perfectly strong and reliable; and its hemming is done on the right side, and to any width, and is neat and accurate beyond compari-

### Preservation of the Hair.

Some attention paid to this item of propriety would avoid much of the Baldness so prevalent in this country. Dr. Bellingham, of London, has immortalized his name as the inventor of a "Stimulating Onguent," which could be as appropriate in preventing as curing baldness. To cause a luxuriaut growth of beard or whiskers, it is equally certain. Messrs. H. L. Hegeman & Co. now have the entire American market. Hence we look for a large increasein hiraute appendages among our young men. See our advertising col-

Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band is the only known remedy for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the permicious effect of Mercury, and it is with the greatest satisfaction, as to its merits, that we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of the Anti Rheumatic Band.

Aug. 17, 1 mo. P. & M.

## Married,

On 26th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hannah, Mr. Wm. M. KINCAID of Jefferson tp., to Miss EMMA NICHOLS, of Morgan tp., Greens Co., Penn'a

With the above notice came a very nice "pound-cake," for which favor all parties have our thanks.

On the 29th inst., at the residence of J. Annual Conference, of the Methodist Pro-testant Church, and Mrs. MARIA CUN-NINGHAM of Waynesburg, Greene Co,, Pa.

On Sabbath Sep. 1, by James Call, Esq. daughter of William Heaton, of Centre township. .

## October Election.

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, JAS. VEECH.

## Sheriffalty.

To the Citizens of Greene County.

Fellow Citizens: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Sherif, at the next October election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I promise to discharge the duties of said of-fice with honesty, imparitality, and fidelity, to the best JAS. ACELIN.

Prankin tp., April 29, 161. 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.

## AGRICULTURAL.

The Seventh annual exhibition of the JEFFERSON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at Jeffer-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at Jefferson on THORRDAY & FRIDAY, the 3rd and 4th days of October, 1861. W. D. ROGERS, Pres. M. W. DENNY, Roc. Sec.; U. H. LANDSKY, Cor. Sec. July 2, 1861.

## ATTENTION!

UNIONTOWN, Aug 7, 1861.

By virtue of Authority derived from the War Department, Washington, I will organize a Regiment for rervice for three years or during the war. Due and timely notice will be given of the place when the Companies will relidezyous.

will reindezvous.

The regiment will consist of ten Companies, and each company will be organized as follows: One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Cerporals, two musiians, one Wagoner and eighty-one Privates-101 mer aggregate.

Commanders of Companies and persons desirous of of our free institutions will be good enough to report to ie at this piace. Prompt and energetic action is indispensable, as my

authority requires me to have the Regiment ready for narching orders on or before the 2d Sept, proximo. I have applied to the War Department for an exten-JOSHUA B. HOWELL, Colonel. Aug. 28, 19β1.

## Legal Notice.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the un-dersigned upon the Estate of Wm. H. HUSS, dec'd, late of Centre, Township, Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. BENJAMIN ROSS.

EGAL NOTICE.

Administrator's Sale.

Administrator's Bale.

The undersigned Administrative upon the Estate of NATHAN WILSON, late of Morris Townsbip, dee'd, in parsuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Greene County, will sell at Public Sale at the Court of Greene County, will sell at Public Sale at the Court House, in Waynesburg, on the 21st day of September next, all the interest or estate of said deceased, in a tract of land situate in said Townsbip, adjoining lands of Thomas Jams, Shape's heirs, William Clutter, Ira Condit and others, containing one hundred acres more or leas; said interest being the purchase money paid by deceased to Dennis lams, atter taking out three hundred dealbars for the use of the widow of said deceased.

MARY ANN WILSON, Administratiz

### ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General As-W semby of the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-nia, entitled, An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, passed 2nd day of July, A. D. 1539, it is made the daty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to cnumerate: 1. The officers to be elected. 2. Designate the place at which the election is to be hald

I. George Wright, High Sheriff of the county of (heing the 6th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established

iz:
ONE PERSON for the office of President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District.
TWO PERSONS for the office of Associate Judges

ONE PERSON for the office of Assembly of the ommonweatth.
ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of

Greene county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of Greene county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of Greene county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of Greene

The said election will be held throughout the county as follows:
The Electors of Franklin township will meet at the The Electors of Figures township will meet at the Court House in Waynesburg.

The Electors of Marien township will meet at the west window of the Court House in Waynesburg.

The Electors of Whiteley township, at the house formerly of Lewis Headlee, Esq., in Newtown.

The Electors of Dunkard township, at the dwelling

e at Maple's Mill The Electors of Greene township, at the brick house

The Electors of Greene township, at the orice house formerly occupied by H. J. Davis.

The Electors of Monongabela township, at the house occupied by Wm. Mestrezatt, in Mapletown.

The Electors of Jellerson township, at the house of Peter Boems in Jefferson.

The Electors of Morgan township, at the school house near David Bell's.

house near David Bell's.

The Electors of Jackson township, at the house of Elijah Thomas.

The Electors of Cumberiand township, at the house occupied by Thomas Curl, at Carmichaels,

The Electors of the borough of Carmichaels, at the west window of the house of James Flenniken in Carmichaels. chaels. Electors of Centre township, at the house of E.

Church in Clinton.

The Electors of Wayne township, at Philips' School ouse. The Electors of Morris township, at the house of Edward Barker.
The Electors of Weshington township, at the brick School House, between the farms of Thomas Johns

School Hense, between the farms of Thomas Johns and Samuel Patterson.

The Electors of Alleppo township, at the house of Alexander Miller on Wheeling Creek.

The Electors of Richhill township, at the house formerly of Joseph Funk, in Jacksonville.

The Blectors of Perry township, at the house formerly occupied by John Minor, in Mt. Morris.

The Electors of Chimere township, at the house of Enoch Hennan in Johntown.

The Electors of Springhill township, at Stephen White's Mill.

The return Judges of the respective Districts in this county are required to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Waynesburg, on TRIDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1881, then and there to perform the du-ties enjoined upon them by law.

Whereas, by an Act of Assembly, approved the 2d day of May, 1809, entitled "An Act relating to the Electors of this Commonwealth," and other Acts in confermal the confermal than the co formity thereto:

George Wright, Sheriff of Greene county, do George Wright, Sheritt of Greene county, do make known and give notice as in and by the 13th sec-tion of the aforesaid act, I am directed, that every per-son excepting justices of the peace who shall held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Gov-ermment of the United States, or of this State, or any profit is a comparison. city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or agent who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, Judiciary or executive department of this State or United States is, or shall be employed under the legislative. Justicisy or executive department of this State or United States or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspectors or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 12th section shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the clust section of said act it is enacted that every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment unif acven o'clock in the evening, when the pulls

and shall continue without interruption or adjourn-ment until seven o'clock in the evening when the pollcounty tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and

state, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Previded, That the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the age of 21 and 22 years, and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes. although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants firmished by the commissioners, unless first, he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own outh or afformation of another, that he has paid such tay or of

firmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make outh of the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a vote by being an elector between the age of 2! and 22 years he shall deelector between the age of 21 and 22 years he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the state at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the districtions is required by this act, and he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aftresaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote, shall be inserted in the alphabetical his by the inspections and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word tax, if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of the hist of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or has the right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualitied

found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to this qualification, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year o more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, by at least one competent witness, who shall be a quliffer elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona-fide residence in pur manee of his tawful calling is within the district, an that he did not remove lute said district, for the pur

that he did not remove into said district, for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of any election, or use, or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or imcroperly intefer with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window where the same may be holding, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any election, or to prevent him from duly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such a per son on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not ex-ceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such affence shall be had, that the person so of

inouths, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such affices shall be had, that the person so of fending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or the township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspectors shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspectors in his place, and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the place of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward and district for which such stheer shall have been elected, present at the place of election shall shall been elected, present at the place of election of the township, ward and district for which such scheer vices and have been elected, present at the place of election of the township, ward and district for which such scheer vices and have been elected, present at the place of election of the township ward and district for which such scheer vices and was a selected or the first place to the place of election was the place of election and the place of election was the place of election and shall have been elected, present at the place of elec-

eancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively and holding every general tively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of votes as the said inspectors of them shall rom time to time require.

Also, that wheren judge, by sickness or unavoidable

Also, that wherea judge, by sickness or unavoidable ascident, is unable to attend such meetings of judges, then the certificate or return atoresuld shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges unable to attend.

SEC. 77. When the qualified voters of more than one ward, township or district meet at the same place to hold their elections, it shall be the duty of the respective judges of said election districts, in addition to the certificates required in the 76th section of this act, to make out a fair statement and certificate of all the votes which shall have been then and there given for each candidate, distinguishing the office or station which he shall have been voted for; and one of said judges shall take charge of said certificate, and, also, of the several certificates made out to each election district

cause the vierks, in presence of said. Board to add together the number of votes, which shall amount in said

cause the clerks, in presence of said Board to add to-gether the number of votes, which shall appear in said certificates to have been given for any person or per-sons, in respect to each office or station.

SEC. 79. The clerks shall, throughout, in presence of the Judge, make out returns in the manner hereinaf-ter directed, which shall be signed by all the judges present, and attested by said clerks; and at shall not be lawful for said judges or clerks, in casting up the votes which shall appear to have been given, as shown by the certificates under the seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh sections of this act, to omit or reject any part thereof, except where, in the opinion of said judges, such certificates is so defective as to prevent the same from being understood, and completed in adding to-sether the number of votes, in which case it shall be the duty of said clerks to make out a true said exact. the duty of said clerks to make out a true and exact copy of said paper, or certificate, to be signed by said judges, and attested by said clerks, and attached to and wealth, and the original paper shall be deposited in the Prothonotary's Office, and by said office copied and transmitted with the return of said election, to the Secretary as aforesaid, ist. Duplicate returns of all the votes given for every person and perrons, who shall have been voted for, for any office, or station of themselves, unconnected with any other

district.

4. The election for judges shall be held and conducted. in the several election districts in the sai

district.

4. The election for judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts in the same manner in all respects as elections for representatives are or shall be held and conducted, and by the same judges, inspectors and other officers, and the provisions and the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Geome wealth," approved the 2d day of July, 1830, and its averal supplications, and at other like laws as threat the supplications, and at other like laws as threat the supplies of the supplies and applicable, shall be deemed and taken to apply to the elections for judges. Provided. That the inforces all electors shall vote 'or judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper, and for all other judges required to be learned in the law on another separate piece of paper, and for all other judges required to be learned in the law on another separate piece of paper.

5. At a meeting of the return judges of the sevural election districts in each county provided for by the act herdinbefore cited, duplieste returns of all the votes given in such county for judges of the Supreme Court, and all judges which the qualified voters of such county are entitled to elect of themselves unconnected with any other county or district, shall be made out by the clerks of the board of return judges, one of which returns the President of said board shall forthwith lodge in the office of the Prethonotary of the count of common place in the nearest post office.

6. In the case of the election of president judge of any judicial district omposed of two or more counties, at the meeting of the return judges in each of such counties, the clerks aforesald shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election within the county for every persent voted for as such president judge. Which shall have been given at such election within the county for every persent voted for as such president judge. Which shall have been given as such centre,

constitute a board of return judges with respect to such election, and shall, at the time and place of the meeting of the return judges of such county, proceed in all respects in relation to such election as is required of the

county board in the 6th section thereof, except that they shall lodge one of the deplicate returns in the office of the clerk of saidcourt, instead of that of the Prothonotary of the court of common pleas.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 79th section of the Act first aforesaid, the Judges of aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts and preduce them at a meeting of one Judge krom each way. The state of the Court House in the Borough of WAYNESBURG, on the third day after the election, being for the present year, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER sext, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Waynesburg, the 3rd day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

Sheairs's Office. shall lodge one of the daplicate returns in the office of

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Waynesburg, Sept. 4, 1801. }

## 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 10th day of September, 1861, at 1 s'clock, P. M., the following described property.

cribed 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, R. C. Alexander, Thomas Alfree, of Amos Walton, R. C. Alexander, Thomas Alfree, and others, being shout 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 Couner.

Church on the south, land of John Regers 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 Ghurch.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of

Samuel Furguson a non-resident, &c., at the soft Daniel T. Ullman. GEORGE WRIGHT, Sheriff. Aug. 21, 1861.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Greene 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 appraisment thereof according to law, commencing at the homestead form, adjoining the

law, communicing at the homestead farm, adjoining the borough of Carmichaels, on Thursday, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1861, and continuing from day to till inquisition shall have been held upon all the Real Estate of said decedant.
GEORCE WRIGHT, Sheriff.

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

## REGISTER'S MOTICEL

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 continuation and allowance.

N. B.—Said accounts must be on tile thirty days pre-ceding the sitting of said Court. 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,
Bsq'rs, Administrators of Remembrance H. Lind-

sey, dec'd.

The account of Solomon Gorden and Anne Tuttle, Administrators of Isaiah Tuttle, dec'd. The account of Solomon Gorden and Anne Tutte, Administrators of Isaish Tuttle, dec'd.

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

The account of John Hayer, Administrator of John Smith, late of Jefferson township The account of William K. Reynolds, Trust,

to sell the real estate of Jane Reynolds, due on Partition.
The account of Michael Mc novern, guardian of John Rex, a minor child of Charles

Rex, deceased, he account of Thomas Alfree, Guardian of Hiram Cloud and Alvin Cloudininos children of William Cloud, dece he account of John C. Flenniken ministrator of the estate of Jami Campbell, deceased.

e account of Heath Johns, Executer of the Last Will and testament of Thomas Johns, dec'd., who was Guardian of Filmer Rusdec'd., who was Guardian or ramer Andell, a minor child of Henry Russell, dec'd. he Parcial account of Samuel and Matthew Garner, Executors of the Last Will and

testament of Samuel Garner, dec'd.
JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, Register.
Waynesburg, July 17, 1861. J. BOYD, Jr., Teacher of Vocal Music, has opened a juvenile class in the Methodist Church, Waynesburg, and will be happy to receive pupils. Private instruction given if desired. Terms moderate. Satisfaction given, or no thone with be made. Aug. 28, 1861.

# Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphaes' Court of Greene County, the undersigned will will in front of the Court House in the Borough' of Way nesburg, on Seturday the 14th day of Syntember next, the following described Real Estate, late the property of DANIEL ARNOT, of Richfull 'pc. dec'd, to will a Sandi Piece or parcel of Land stuated in Richfull Townel at Greene co. adjoining I ands of Joshua Ackley and others, containing tea gers more or less.

Torms of sale made known on day of sale hi

GREENE COURTE, as. In the matt r of the partition and of the R Estate of Jonathan Wallow decreased. In the Orphans' Court of said county, of June

And now, to wit, June 10, 1861, upon ar dication, to distribute the proceeds of the sale of Real Locate. By the Court. D. A. WORLEY, Clerk of Court.

Cierk of Court.

I will attend to the duties of the nieve appointment, at the office of Lindwey & Buchman in Waynesburg, on Saturday, September 7th, 1861.

And 14 1861.

And 14 1861. Aug. 14, 1861.