

R. W. JONES, JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors.



A sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no weakness; it cowers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of oppression, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations, of the law of nature governing the law of the land.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Wednesday, October 2, 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. MCCONNELL, 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, THOMAS SCOTT, of Whately township. CORONER, JOHN BRADLEY, of Marion township.

Democrats of Greene!

ent Democrat. He represented the county in the last Legislature, and gave entire satisfaction to his constituents by his acts and votes. He will be returned by an increased majority.

R. A. MCCONNELL, Esq., The nominee for District Attorney, like most of our candidates, is so well and favorably known as to render our endorsement superfluous. A good lawyer, good-natured and good-looking, "Bob" will "go through" by common consent. His incorrigible bachelorhood is the only objection we hear urged to him, but as it is not pressed by the "lords of creation," it is not likely to diminish his vote. It is unfortunate "Bob" has no opponent, as we would like to see his racing qualities brought out.

For Sheriff, we have THOMAS LUCAS, Esq., Who is an upright farmer, and a first-rate man. He is qualified, in every particular, for the Sheriffship, and the people can safely entrust him with its duties. He will make one of the best officers we have ever had, and will poll an unusually large vote.

Our candidate for Treasurer, JON. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., Is eminently trustworthy, and deserves well of the party and the people. He is universally esteemed as an honest and honorable man, and is what an old friend of ours used to call "a rock-water Democrat,"—never wavers in the faith or falters in duty.

For Commissioner, the party presents, with singular unanimity, our excellent friend, DANIEL THROCKMORTON, Esq., A man who never had an enemy, and wouldn't know how to make one. True as steel to his party, and unswerving in his attachment to Democratic principles, he is yet so judicious, so palpably honest, and so pleasant and obliging, that he is a great favorite with the opposition, and will poll an overwhelming vote.

A large tax-payer himself, it will be his interest not less than his pleasure to keep a vigilant watch on the public interests, which will not suffer from his connivance or short-comings. For the important office of Auditor, we have THOMAS SCOTT, An excellent accountant and clever fellow. We are mistaken if better things are not in store for Tom.

Our candidate for Coroner, JOHN BRADLEY, Is our next door neighbor, is one of the most industrious mechanics we ever knew, and has everybody's good opinion and well-wishes.

In a word, the Ticket is admirably made up, and will prove a "tower of strength" on the day of the election.

"THE TICKET, THE WHOLE TICKET AND NOTHING BUT THE TICKET?"

DEMOCRATS OF GREENE! If any attempt is made by Republican wire-workers or others, at or before the election, to induce you to drop a candidate, or to "trade" off a Democratic nominee for a Republican, from upon and denounce the trickster and trafficker. Your Ticket is before you, and is one of the best you have ever had.—Every man on it has been fairly and regularly nominated, and deserves your cordial and unanimous support. Stand by it, and work for it faithfully, and make every honest and honorable effort to increase our usual Democratic majority.—And when the election is over, you will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that you did your duty, your whole duty, and NOTHING BUT YOUR DUTY.

Let it be Remembered.

No voter should forget that the Republican Legislature of last Winter repealed the TONNAGE TAX, by which THREE OR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of revenue is annually taken from the State. This has absolutely been GIVEN AWAY to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, is to be made up by DIRECT TAXATION UPON THE PEOPLE. Voters, think of this when you go to the ballot box, and act accordingly. REMEMBER, too, that the GOLD of a blessed Railroad Corporation secured the Repeal of this righteous tax, and intrust your interests hereafter to men who will not BETRAY and ROB you.

BE ON YOUR GUARD!

Look out for a full Republican ticket on the day of the election, and look out for "mixed" tickets. Our opponents are desperate, and have no hope of winning by fair means, and you see to it that they do not accomplish their ends by trickery and falsehood, for these are their weapons.

Let the People Remember

That had the policy and advice of the Democratic party prevailed last Winter, in the adoption, by Congress, of the Crittenden Compromise, we would to-day, in all probability, have had a united, happy and prosperous country, instead of civil war, excessive taxation, prostrate credit and ruined business.

READ IT.

We invite the special attention of the reader to the article of "Justice" on the first page of to-day's paper. It is a forcible summary of facts, and a complete vindication of the Democracy from the foul expression of disloyalty. Read it, and hand it to your neighbor.

COMMEMORATE EXERCISES OF WAYNESBURG COLLEGE.

The exercises of the Graduating classes of the College on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last, are subjects of universal commendation. The participants all acquitted themselves well, and reflected great credit on their preceptors and the institution. Several of the performances indicated not only decided talent, but rare literary accomplishments.

RETURN.

Will our friends send us the returns from the different townships at the earliest hour possible? We want to know which township has done the best for the WHOLE TICKET.

THE "NO PARTY" PARTY.

The most hypocritical of the Republican press quote from Judge Douglas' last speech, with varied marks of emphasis, the following:

"Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country, does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people."

Those Platform, pertinently asks the Harrisburg Patriot, does the preservation of the altar of our country require to be sacrificed? Not the Democratic platform, certainly, for on and by that it has been preserved from the commencement of the Government down. "The Union and the Constitution, they must be preserved," has ever been the foundation of the Democratic organization and platform. Did the preservation of our country require it to be sacrificed, it would be most cheerfully done.

But who is it that is not prepared to sacrifice the party platform on the altar of his country? It is those who have declared their party platform "a law" to them—who have declared their party platform "more sacred than fifty Unions."

This is the party and these are the persons whom Mr. Douglas declared "unworthy of the support and countenance of honest people." The Democracy have no political power and therefore nothing to sacrifice that would be of any practical effect. It is the President and his party who are called upon by their country to come forward and "sacrifice their party organization and platform upon the altar of their country." Will they do it?

TRUE, EVERY WORD OF IT.

The Democracy of New York, who nominated a full, straight ticket at their late State Convention, adopted the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, That the hopes of the country depend upon the unity and vigor of the Democratic party in this crisis. That a Democratic victory in this State would be hardly less auspicious to the cause of the Union than the triumph of the federal armies on the field of battle. That, therefore, we hold these Democrats who, from motives of ambition or factionalism, are seeking to divide and distract the party, as not only treacherous to its principles, but disloyal to the country."

The Democratic party throughout the country have vast responsibilities devolved on them in the present emergency, and they should be fully alive to their grave duties. THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED, and every attempt to abandon it, or to relax a single one of its sacred bonds, on the part of Abolition fanatics of the North, who in times gone by were not only willing, but eager to "let it slide," should be met with prompt and indignant resistance. They talked last Fall, through the "Tribune" and kindred prints, in favor of "peaceable secession," and would give up the Union now without an effort or sacrifice to preserve it, if they could control the Administration. But it remains to be seen how far and how much their pernicious and dangerous influences will be felt in the public councils and on the patriotic policy of the government.—If the counsels of the national Democracy prevail, the President and his advisers will turn a deaf ear to the demands and "blather" of these half-crazed fanatics.

Let Democrats every where stand by their organization AND THE UNION.—Let the weak and timid, the ambitious and mercenary, falter as they may and will, you hold fast to your integrity, Democrats of Greene, remembering always that you are identified with a party whose patriotism is attested by more than half a century's loyalty to the Constitution and consistent devotion to the interests and happiness of the people.

Firm for your country and become a man Honored and loved; it were a noble life, To be found dead embracing her."

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON PARTISMS.

The Chicago Times, one of the ablest and most orthodox Democratic papers in the West, and the organ of the late Senator Douglas, expresses the following just views on this subject. It says:

"The 'No Party' men, use the language of Stephen A. Douglas to prove that he favored the dissolution of the Democracy.—As these men are republicans, this is the first time in their lives that they have alluded to the great western statesman in terms of approbation, and, as might be expected, they do not quote him fairly.

"Douglas never assumed that a man must cease to be a Democrat to be a patriot. He never advised his party alone, but the whole people, to drop mere partizan politics, and to devote their energies to the war. His followers tried the experiment sufficiently to find that the Republican leaders were not sincere in it, and that with them 'no party' meant 'no Democratic party.'"

"If Mr. Douglas had lived to witness the events of the last sixty days, he would have seen how futile is the effort to induce a large portion of the Republicans to abandon their extreme dogmas for a position of conservative support of the Union. He would not have kept silent when inefficiency and corruption assailed the Government, and would have never acquiesced in the insolent demand of some of the Republicans that Democrats should make the abandonment of their principles a test of patriotism. What he said was in the voice of hope.—He did not live to discover the insincerity of the opposition leaders—to behold the Government dominated by Cameron and Blair—the Congress passing the resolutions of Lovejoy,—or the administration frightened into precipitate battle by a caucus, in which Chandler, and others like him, were leading spirits. He did not witness the ignoring of his friends and followers in all high commands. In short, he did not survive to behold how bitterly, in spite of the constancy of the Democracy, his hope has been disappointed, nor to discover that his old opponents deem his position on the rebellion as his conviction from this—his first act of patriotism in a long life of public service."

Who Fight Our Battles.

The Indianapolis State Sentinel is told by a gentleman, an officer in one of the Indiana regiments, that an officer detailed by the War Department, under the direction of the Commander-in-chief, to muster into the service volunteers in Indiana, gives it as his opinion, based upon the most favorable opportunities of ascertaining the actual facts, that three-fourths of the men who have already volunteered from that State are Democrats. This is the very highest authority for making this statement. That proportion hold good in most of the States, and yet stay at home Republicans denounce Democrats as traitors, and evince a disposition to make war upon them.

GAMBLING AND WHOLESALE ROBBERY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

The thirty thousand dollars of government money lost in a gambling house in Washington, by Paymaster Gallagher, has been recovered by the detective employed by Provost Marshal General Porter.—Gallagher is under arrest, but claims that he is able to secure the government against any loss.—Ex.

"That is the way the public monies are being squandered by a large class of Republican officials. Between gamblers and villainous contractors, the \$500,000,000 will soon be used up. Is it not a great outrage on tax-payers that their means should be entrusted to such consummate rascals as are now largely employed in disbursing the public moneys? And do not Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet owe it to themselves, to the people, and to the cause in which we are all engaged, to ferret out and summarily eject from their positions the scoundrels who are plundering the treasury in this style? Let the resources of the country be what they may, they will soon be exhausted at the rate things are driving, and immediate steps should be taken to stop such wholesale robbery."

The Editor of the "Morgantown Star," a loyal Administration paper, hits off this infamous swindling and thieving in the following style in his last paper:—

HONESTY IN THE ARMY.

Some of the Quartermasters in the army have been purchasing hay at Cincinnati at \$18 per ton, and oats at Pittsburgh at 33 cents per bushel, and the price of hay at Cincinnati is but \$10 per ton, and oats at Pittsburgh 22 cents a bushel. The difference between the market price and the price paid goes into the pockets of these honest Quartermasters as a matter of course. But some of these conscientious gentlemen have, in order to hide their own rascality, put in circulation the report that the farmers of Western Virginia have combined and put up the price of hay and oats to the extortionate figure. We pronounce these reports false in every particular. Hay is plenty all over Western Virginia, at from five to eight dollars per ton, and oats at from 20 to 25 cents per bushel, and our loyal farmers are glad to sell it for money at these prices. We also see that the Cincinnati Commercial charges that Quartermasters in Western Virginia are paying out Virginia money instead of gold and silver to the soldiers, and putting the ten per cent. difference in exchange in their pockets, which the Wheeling Intelligence indignantly denies. We are informed from reliable sources that a certain Quartermaster named Lieb has been paying off laborers, teamsters, &c., at Clarksville, in Virginia money. That he never paid specie, except when compelled to do so, and then requested the persons to whom he paid it, as a special favor to him, to keep the fact secret from those to whom he paid the currency.

Now a stop ought to be put to this kind of business, and if Capt. Lieb is guilty as reported, the United States Senate were right in refusing to confirm his appointment, and the President is very culpable in re-appointing him.

THE GREENE COUNTY BOYS IN A "BRUSH" WITH THE REBELS.

It will be seen, by the subjoined article from the Pittsburg Chronicle, that the Greene County lads have been doing some "tall" marching and have "amelt" of powder:—

We have a letter from Washington today, in which details are given of a rather severe march made by the Eighth regiment, the other day. The regiment started from Camp Tenally at twelve o'clock, and at six reached Point of Rocks, nineteen miles distant. This is what we call tall walking, and shows that the boys of the Eighth can "step out" when they try. After their arrival at Point of Rocks, Capt. Johnston's company, raised here, and the Greene County Rangers, were detached as pickets to a point four and a half miles distant. On their way they saw numerous rebels, who took flight upon their appearance, our men firing at them as they fled. About twelve or fifteen hundred yards from where they stopped, stood a log house, which seemed to be the headquarters of the enemy's pickets.—The Rangers were ordered to load with double cartridge, and try if they could not drive them out. A fire was taken at the chimney, and at the first fire several shots were knocked off. Some twenty rebels were next directed at an open window which looked towards our men, when a woman stepped out of the house waving the stars and stripes above her head. This did not satisfy our men, as they knew there was a considerable force of rebels in the house, and several more shots, and a fire of grape, were exhibited and the firing ceased. It was then ascertained that five of the rebels had been made to bite the dust, three of whom fell in the woods and two in the house. None of our boys were hurt. This was the first time the boys of the Eighth got a chance at the enemy, and they were highly pleased with the result. The Eighth is commanded by Col. Hayes, and made up nearly altogether of Pittsburgers.

SNOBBISH.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Vice President Hamlin when at home in Hampden, Me., is a plain farmer. Since his recent return from the capital one of his neighbors called upon him, and the servant who ushered him in requested him to "take a seat and he would speak to Mr. Hamlin." Soon after Mr. H. came up out of the cellar and excused himself from shaking hands, remarking at the same time that his hands were dirty, for he had been picking over his potatoes.

The author of the above is a "snob." "Dirty hands" from "picking potatoes"—is it possible? Can't some one tell us whether or not, the illustrious gentleman indulges in cabbage or beans, like other people, or whether he uses his fork or fingers at the table? We would so like to know.

Who Fight Our Battles. The Indianapolis State Sentinel is told by a gentleman, an officer in one of the Indiana regiments, that an officer detailed by the War Department, under the direction of the Commander-in-chief, to muster into the service volunteers in Indiana, gives it as his opinion, based upon the most favorable opportunities of ascertaining the actual facts, that three-fourths of the men who have already volunteered from that State are Democrats. This is the very highest authority for making this statement. That proportion hold good in most of the States, and yet stay at home Republicans denounce Democrats as traitors, and evince a disposition to make war upon them.

We copy the following article from Harper's Weekly of Saturday last. Whether the writer is merely putting forth a series of shrewd guesses, or is dimly revealing the results of knowledge officially obtained, these outgivings evidently proceed from a military man, and have an air of great probability. We may add, that we have seen a letter from a reliable source at Washington, within the last day or two, in which the writer says, "I am enabled to assure you, upon information which I regard as entirely reliable, that a general forward movement of the army will take place within the next ten days, and this movement will be simultaneous all over the country."—[Ed. Mass.

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

We believe that we may say that the Plan of the autumn and winter campaign has been determined, and that the leading generals are apprised of the parts they are to play in it. It involves operations of so extensive a character as to be without parallel in history, and to be morally certain of effecting their object—namely, the suppression of the rebellion before next spring.

The Plan presumes that the rebels will remain inactive at their present posts. Should General Beauregard attack Washington, a change in the programme might be the result, as it is confidentially anticipated that he would meet with an overwhelming defeat, which would probably precipitate matters. Again, should General Johnston undertake an aggressive movement against Cairo, the Mississippi expedition might proceed to work more speedily than is now intended. It not believed, however, that either of these contingencies will occur. At Washington as at Cairo, an attacking force would fight at such enormous disadvantage that it is not supposed the experienced leaders of the rebel army would wantonly run the risk of a forward movement.

Assuming, then, that the rebels pursue the wisest course, and wait to be attacked in their intrenchments, we have reason to believe that, in the first or second week of October, the campaign will be simultaneously commenced on the coast, in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, at Manassas, at Harper's Ferry, in Kentucky, on the Mississippi, and in the western portion of Missouri.

We believe that three naval expeditions are being fitted out in New England and New York. The camps at Hempstead and Scarsdale are to furnish men for two of them; the third will recruit 10,000 volunteers in New England. We presume we shall not be far wrong if we predict that these expeditions will be commanded by Generals Butler, Burnside, and Lander. Two of them will probably operate on different points of the Southern coast, with a view of distracting the attention of the enemy from the line of the Potomac; one, for instance, may effect a landing at or near Port Royal, South Carolina, while the other, reinforced by the garrison of Fort Pickens, may reopen the excellent harbor of Pensacola to the commerce of the world. It is likely that the third, which will consist of at least 18,000 men, and will be commanded by General Burnside, will operate in the Chesapeake, landing so as, on one side, to flank the rebel army on the Potomac; and on the other, to take Norfolk in the rear in case the rebels should fall back from Manassas. All of these expeditions will be provided with ample artillery, and the landings will be effected under cover of heavy naval batteries. Ships, steamers, gun-boats, and launches are, we believe, being actively prepared for this service.

Simultaneously with the departure of these expeditions, we look for a forward movement on the part of General Banks. A glance at the map will show how General McClellan will co-operate with him. If the enemy resist him in force, McClellan will naturally attack Manassas at once. If he moves on without opposition, the attack will be deferred until he is in a position to take part in it by flanking the enemy. We have an intimation that simultaneous with General Bank's movement, General Sickles will cross the Potomac some twenty miles below Washington, with a view to gain a position between Manassas and Richmond. These details, however, are of course as yet undetermined; and the intimation is merely a shrewd guess. The main point—that Manassas will be threatened on three sides simultaneously, while a column under General Burnside advances to cut off the retreat of the enemy—may be regarded as pretty certain.

Meanwhile, further West, General Anderson may be expected, by 10th October, to have raised such an army of Kentuckians and East Tennesseans as to keep Tennessee effectually in check, and to co-operate efficiently with General Fremont, who by that time will probably have mustered an army sufficient to beat the rebels in the neighborhood of Springfield, Missouri, and to man a powerful expedition for the descent of the Mississippi. We do not look for naval operations of the first importance on the Mississippi. The fortified points on that river will naturally be assailed by land. Corps d'armee will converge upon them from either shore, and reduce them as Hatteras was reduced, or, when the thing is practicable, with the bayonet. The gun-boats will be useful as auxiliaries, and the river will prove valuable for the transportation of supplies. But the fighting in the West will be done on land. If the campaign in that region is to keep pace with that in the East, the rebel forces under Price, or McCulloch, or whoever has succeeded them, which are now in possession of Springfield, Missouri, and the vicinity, must be defeated and driven into Arkansas, or scattered altogether, before October 15. Whichever can be achieved depends upon

considerations which are only known to Major-General Fremont.

Thus, if our information be correct, the battle will have begun along the whole line, from the Atlantic to Kansas, by the middle of October, and at least two points on the coast will be either in possession of or under bombardment by our forces. It is believed that the whole force employed will be not less than 350,000 men, exclusive of reserves and of home guards in Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, so that at every point attacked we shall probably outnumber the enemy. Our armies will be well supplied, well provisioned, well drilled, well equipped, and well commanded. Under such circumstances, it is not extravagant to expect success.

It is not reasonable to believe that the rebel troops from the Gulf States will remain patiently under arms in Virginia, while their homes are being assailed by expeditions from the North. Nor is it probable that troops deficient in equipment, clothing, shoes, arms, medicines, and supplies of all kinds—as the rebel troops are—will contend on equal terms with a force provided with these necessities in profusion. Lastly, as it was proved at Bull Run, that wherever Northerners and Southerners met in a fair field, the former were the better men, it is not likely that an inferior Southern force will anywhere stand against a superior Northern force.

We therefore say that the Plan of the campaign renders success morally certain; for it must be remembered we are not fighting to subjugate the South, to abolish Slavery, or to conquer territory. Our object is to defeat and disperse the rebel armies which are now overrunning the Southern States. This done, our work is achieved. Whichever we defeat and disperse the rebel armies the people will be invited to exercise their privilege of electing members of Congress; the postal facilities will be restored to them; they will be protected from further spoliation by the rebel banditti, and restored to all the privileges of sovereign citizens of the United States. The recent elections in Maryland and Kentucky, and the late demonstrations in North Carolina, show how gladly the change will be welcomed. There will not be a Southern State in which a rebel ticket will stand any chance at the polls after Jeff Davis's armies are defeated in the field.

The Surrender of Colonel Mulligan.

Official information of the capture of the gallant Colonel Mulligan to the rebel forces of General Price, has been received by the War Department. Colonel Mulligan held out bravely for four days against immense odds, and, it is said, only succumbed for want of water, without which his men had to maintain themselves for two days. Gen. Prentiss has despatched to St. Louis a statement of the surrender, which reduces the loss on both sides considerably below the first report. We have also a despatch from Quincy, Ill., to the Cincinnati Gazette, which states that on Monday evening about seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates of Colonel Mulligan's command had arrived there—the remainder, amounting to about one hundred and forty, were expected the next day. Colonel Mulligan's force at Lexington, it is stated by these soldiers, did not exceed 2,500, including several companies of Missouri Home Guards.—The siege upon Colonel Mulligan's 12th inst., and was continued from day to day until Friday last, at five o'clock, p. m., when the Union flag was hauled down by the Home Guards of Missouri, who had acted inefficiently and cowardly during the whole siege. Colonel Mulligan refused to surrender, but being wounded in one of the legs at the time, could not prevent it.

He had but five or six charges left for his artillery, and being nearly out of ammunition for his infantry and cavalry, he could have held out little longer. Colonel Marshall, of the cavalry, is said to have acted most cowardly, though his men conducted themselves with great bravery and gallantry, making several destructive charges upon the enemy. After the surrender, when the rebels approached Col. Mulligan and demanded his sword, he refused to deliver it up, and they took it from him by physical force. Placed in charge of an obscure Missouri village, Col. Mulligan, a hitherto unknown subaltern, has won for himself one of the noblest places in our national gallery of heroes, and a sad reverse has gained him more than a victor's honors. Col. M. and all the commissioned officers are still held as prisoners.

The latest accounts from Lexington, previous to the announcement of the surrender, reported the movement of reinforcements to sustain Col. Mulligan, both by land and water. Three steamers went up the river on Saturday with three regiments, to assist the garrison at Lexington, and a force of 3,500 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, had left St. Joseph and Chillicothe on the 15th inst. for the same point. These reinforcements and supplies, it is feared, have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Gen. Fremont is reported now as about to take the field in person against Gen. Price.

JUVENILE CONCERT.

The Juvenile Entertainment, given by Prof. Boy's Pupils on Friday evening last, at College Hall, was largely attended and afforded much pleasure to old and young. The little folks evidently attained a good degree of musical proficiency under the instructions of the Professor, who is certainly a "capital hand among children."

WE WERE COMPELLED, FOR WANT OF SPACE, TO LAY THE PROCEEDINGS OF COURT OVER UNTIL OUR NEXT ISSUE.

From Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 25.—News from Lexington reports Col. Grover of the Home Guards killed from a wound in the thigh; also Lieut. Col. White of Stickle's St. Louis regiment, killed by a musket ball. A man named Eldridge, a rebel; from Lexington, is here, and has been arrested as a spy sent here by General Price to learn the strength of our forces.—Papers found on them, state our force at St. Louis at only about four thousand. McCulloch is marching rapidly to form a junction with Price, with a large, well-trained and well-disciplined force, with a good supply of artillery. He is now very near Lexington. Mulligan's total loss at Lexington, was not over one hundred and fifty, and that of the Rebels not more than three hundred.

From St. Louis

St. Louis, September 25.—By orders from headquarters, Brigadier Gen. Curtis assumes command at St. Louis and vicinity during the absence of Fremont.

All the drinking saloons and places of business, except drug stores, will be closed tomorrow and the day will be observed as one of fasting and prayer, by order of General Curtis.

Married.

On Thursday, September 20, 1861, by Rev. Charles Tilton, M. J. ROCKWELL, to Miss KATE M. GRIM, all of Greene County, Pa.

On Tuesday, September 3rd, 1861, by the same, Mr. GEORGE HEWIT and Miss TAYLOR, all of Greene County, Pa.

On the 19th of September, 1861, by Rev. E. Bennett, Mr. J. J. ROCKWELL, of Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., to Miss SARAH A. GREENER, of Mercer County, Pa.

August 31st, 1861, by Rev. R. H. Sutton, Mr. J. J. ROCKWELL, of Greene County, Pa., to Miss SARAH SCRIFTER, of Greene County, Pa.

September 25th, 1861, by the same, Mr. LINDSEY, to Miss MARGARET FORBES, both of Greene County, Pa.

Died.

At his residence in Greensboro, on the 2nd of September, 1861, Mr. DANIEL BOUGHNER, having just entered the 74th year of his age.

At an early period of his life, Mr. Boughner emigrated from New Jersey, and having spent a few years in Fayette county, afterwards for a time resided in the family of Rev. Mr. Corby, of this county. At the age of 23, Mr. Boughner was united in marriage to Miss Mary Vance, daughter of Mr. James Vance, for many years a ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church. This marriage was crowned with nine children, seven of whom yet survive, active members of society. For many years Mr. Boughner has been devoted to mercantile pursuits in the village of Greensboro, where he shared largely the confidence of the community. About the year 1841, the deceased made a public profession of religion, and united with the Presbyterian Church, to promote the interests of which he had for years cheerfully contributed both time and means. On becoming a member of church, he continued to evince his active christian sympathies by a habitual attendance on the means of grace, by the exercise of a generous hospitality, and by a cheerful co-operation in sustaining the preaching of the gospel.—Whoever else might be absent, Mr. Boughner, when in health and at home, never failed to be in the sanctuary, to the great satisfaction and encouragement of the officiating pastor. The Sabbath School too, of which he was, for many years, Superior, shared largely his kind attentions up to the close of life. Feeble as he has been for several months, yet he engaged in the active duties of life, till within two or three days of his departure.—When about to resign his spirit to God who gave it, in full possession of his mental powers and in presence of his friends, he freely adverted to the sufficiency of Christ's merits for the vilest of sinners, and having commended his soul to the Divine mercy, calmly fell asleep in hope of the resurrection of the just. After an appropriate funeral discourse by the Rev. Dr. A. G. Fairchild, he remains, accompanied by the Sabbath School and a large concourse of friends and citizens, were deposited in the silent tomb. J. M.

October Election.

Union Candidate.

MEMOR. EDITORS:—You are authorized to announce JOHN C. FLENNIKEN, Esq., as a Union candidate for Associate Judge at the October election.

By MANY UNION DEMOCRATS.

Poor House Directors Agreed on by Democrats and Republicans.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES A. BLACK, as a candidate for Director of Poor, at the October election.

We are authorized to announce AARON SHELBLY, as a candidate for Director of Poor, at the October election.

We are authorized to announce JOSHUA ACKLEY, as a candidate for Director of Poor, at the October election.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Philip Rogers, dec'd., in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Greene County, Pa., will sell at public sale, on the premises, on the 30th day of November next, a piece or parcel of land, situated in Wayne township, adjoining lands of D. A. Worley, Alexander Yeager, and others, containing about FOUR ACRES. The improvements are a CABIN HOUSE, a Young Orchard, and about two acres cleared. Terms made known on day of sale.

Oct. 2, 1861.—J. A. ROBERTS, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of DANIEL BOUGHNER, late of Monongahela township, dec'd., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to call and settle their accounts, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 15th day of November next.

Nov. 2, 1861.—J. A. BOUGHNER, Administrator.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

THE urgent request of the citizens of Waynesburg, to have a grand musical concert on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the E. B. Church, and having already received a piece or parcel of land, situated in Wayne township, adjoining lands of D. A. Worley, Alexander Yeager, and others, containing about FOUR ACRES. The improvements are a CABIN HOUSE, a Young Orchard, and about two acres cleared. Terms made known on day of sale.

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