



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

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

WANTED!

Wheat, Flour, Oats, Corn, Hay, Pork, Beef, and almost every kind of Country Produce, will be received in payment of debts due the Messenger office. Bring it along, friends, without delay.

Those who have promised us Coal are informed that we have room for any quantity of it.

Accounts.

We send out accounts this week to all our subscribers who are a year or more in arrears. We trust all will respond promptly and cheerfully, and enable us to meet our obligations for Paper, Labor, &c., which are very heavy.

Those who have already kindly remembered us have our hearty thanks.

Subscribers out of the State.

We have a number of subscribers in the West who are considerably in arrears, and we trust they will not longer neglect us. By registering their letters, they can remit to us by mail at our risk. Start the money along, friends, and we'll get it.

OUR PAPER—HOW TO INCREASE ITS CIRCULATION.

If our Democratic friends in the several townships would make a little effort, the circulation of the Messenger might be largely increased. There are hundreds without a paper who ought to have it and can well afford to take it. Indeed they cannot afford to be without it, or some reliable journal, in these stirring and exciting times. Will not the friends of the paper in the various districts of the county, devote a little time and effort to the work of enlarging our circulation? Let us see what townships will send us the LARGEST LIST OF GOOD, PAYING SUBSCRIBERS. We will publish the names of the friends who send us subscribers, with the number they send. We trust we shall have a great many acknowledgements of the kind to make. Who will be the first to help us?

COL. JNO. W. BEAZELL.

We are gratified to learn that this gentleman, our esteemed cotemporary of the Uniontown "Standard," has been appointed Brigade Quartermaster of Volunteers by President Lincoln. Col. BEAZELL'S indomitable energy, as well as his integrity and capacity, will make him a most efficient and popular officer. Indeed, in the circle of our acquaintance we know of no one more admirably fitted for the position than our young friend, and we rejoice sincerely in his good fortune.

AN INDIGNANT EDITOR.

Hear what the Editor of the Erie Dispatch says of subscribers who discontinue their paper without settling up arrears. We thank fortune we have few such chaps in our backlist:—

"Not subscribers who are honest men, or men of the least possible principle, will ever return a paper, through a postmaster, marked 'returned,' when they have been taking it on credit for years, without first settling with the publisher. No man who is not a mean, dirty, lousy, sneaking, contemptible, penny and sheep stealing cuss, would be guilty of such an act."

TRUE AS PEARLING.

The Erie City Dispatch, a conservative Republican paper, thus speaks of the loud-mouthed Abolitionists of our day. It is a faithful and life-like daguerreotype of that class of politicians, and we commend it to their consideration:—

"The loudest-mouthed Abolitionists have proved the greatest cowards—and when you hear a man say that he will not consent to a termination of this war until every vestige of slavery is eradicated from our soil, set him down as a coward, and as an Abolitionist who hates the Constitution and the laws to a degree as intense as if he were a secessionist and a rebel. The fact is becoming every day more apparent, that if peace and propriety is ever again to bless our country, the administration of Mr. Lincoln must be supported firmly upon a constitutional basis—the Constitution must be our guide, our hope and salvation, and he who accepts the war upon any other basis, is a traitor at heart and an enemy to the Government. He who is not for his country is against it, and he who is in favor of this war upon any other than a strict constitutional basis, is as great an enemy to the United States as the men now found in arms against it. These are our opinions; they are true, and the sooner we all think alike the better it would be for our country."

OIL ON DUNKARD.

We learn that the Oil Well of Church, Hare & Co., on ROBERT MAPLE'S farm on Dunkard Creek in this county overflowed a few days since, throwing into the air a large stream of oil of an excellent quality.

The movement of troops from Ohio and Indiana into Kentucky, is active. Two Ohio regiments and two Indiana batteries were sent to Louisville on Friday, and in the two States there are at least ten regiments prepared to go. Our army in Kentucky is ample, if properly handled, to conclude the war in that State by the expulsion of the invaders, within two weeks.

ANOTHER SONG.

Here is another most appropriate song for the gallant and patriotic souls who have so much to do at home in the way of "shaking their gory locks" at Democrats and denouncing them as "cowards," that they can't get time to do anything else for their country than play soldier, like yill-lage lads on Summer days:—

RALLYING SONG OF THE HOME GUARDS.

DEDICATED TO THAT HIGHLY ORGANIZED ASSOCIATION.

Adapted to the classical aria "Roth, Hog, or Die!"

Come all ye jolly soldier boys and listen unto me.

The Home Guard is our regiment as any one can see.

We never can be conquered, for at home we mean to stay.

And since we'll have no fighting here, we'll never run away.

We like the regulations but we cannot stand the blood.

The rations, and the powder, and the tramping through the mud.

They talk of fame and glory—you can put it in your eye.

Big pig, little pig, root, hog, or die.

Home, home, sweet, sweet home.

For soldiers like the Home Guard there's nary place like home.

They've dressed us up so sweetly and they've called us Union Grays.

We've got a handsome uniform for which the city pays.

We oughtn't to spoil our gorgeous clothes by going to the war.

And getting them discolored by the powder, mud and gore;

The country needs a Safe Guard and the safest guard we know

Is the guard that always stays at home when other people go;

We'll not be wheeled to the field, on that you may rely.

Big pig, little pig, root, hog, or die.

We love our country dearly, and I'd like to see the man

Who talks and swaggers louder than our smallest member can;

We'd like to go to heaven, but we'd rather ride than walk,

Let others do the fighting and our boys can do the talk;

We won't desert our regiment until it's called to go,

And then there'll be a general slide that won't be very slow;

The Government will get from us a rather scant supply.

Big pig, little pig, root, hog, or die.

We'll ne'er forsake the liquor shops until the brandy's out.

We never saw the demijohn we couldn't put to rout;

The gin-mills can't afford to lose our custom if we're shot,

We must protect the whisky, though the country goes to pot;

We'll cause the Southern Army and we'll swear with all our might,

And drink all kinds of liquor and do anything but fight,

They'll never get us started and had n't better try.

Big pig, little pig, root, hog, or die.

'Tis not for want of courage but we do not like to go,

To dine on horrid pork and beans and sleep under the snow,

Where bullets poke us in the ribs and whistle round our heads,

Deprived of rum and Charlotte Russe and even leather beds;

Where cannons keep exploding, and the balls get flying round,

In such a way you're only safe when dead and under ground.

We never could endure it, and we do not mean to try.

Big pig, little pig, root, hog, or die.

Then come ye gallant soldier boys, and don't you be afraid,

We'll cut a splayge with Smith's brass band and have a grand parade;

The streets shall see a glorious charge in our resplendent suits,

And all the realms of chivalry shall tremble in their boots;

We'll strike with awe the little boys and show our martial grit;

And the hosts of girls on either side shan't frighten us a bit.

From end of town to Public Square the rebels we defy,

Big pig, little pig, root, hog, or die.

HOW TO GET ALONG.

We have some suggestions to offer which will enable our readers to get through life in the most easy manner. If a bee has the audacity to sneeze its stinging in your cuticle, justice demands that you should instantly upset the hive wherein the offender has his headquarters, and exterminate every bee therein. If a dog bites you in the calf of the leg, stern justice demands that you should bite the dog in the calf of his leg. On the same principle if an irate donkey rudely elevates his posterior extremities against your sacred person, the true way is to kick back. If a horse falls upon you, the sublime principle of *Lex talionis* requires that you should fall upon the horse. If Jiggs calls you a liar, the treatment is to call him a liar and a thief into the bargain. If you are a farmer, and a neighbor's cow happens to get into your young corn, your instant mode of satisfaction is to turn all your cows, hogs, etc., into his own. By following out these sublime ideas of justice and self-respect, your daily life will be full of sweet peace, and you will eventually become as docile and playful as a kitten.

"HOW THIS WORLD IS GIVEN TO DYING!"

Twenty mortals balance the ledger of life every second and twelve hundred are rubbed out of existence every hour. Every day is the last one of 18,890, and the flowers of each returning spring bloom over the newly made graves of 7,852,000. The population of the world is 800,000,000, and so every man runs seven chances in 800 of dying in a year. The odds are in life, but every day increases the chances of death, and by and by life hangs on a slender thread. Reader if are another year, you and I may join the ghastly throng, and—"life's fatal fever o'er"—sleep the sleep that knows no waking, and of it.

A Miscount.

Mr. Breckinridge, in a long and windy address to the people of Kentucky, speaks of the "twelve States which compose the Southern Confederacy." Mr. Breckinridge's egotism must be very great to suppose that Kentucky is out of the Union because he is in the rebel ranks. The events which are occurring there will probably satisfy him before long that she is too big a State to hang to his skirts.—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are all in the Union, and no demagogical arts can now take them out.

JOHN O. BRECKINRIDGE'S MANIFESTO.

We have at last received a copy of the recent address of Mr. JOHN O. BRECKINRIDGE to the people of Kentucky, and we propose to notice a few of its most prominent features. "Among all who have figured in this most unnecessary and shameless rebellion," remarks a cotemporary, "Mr. Breckinridge occupies a bad pre-eminence: because he figures not less as a pitiable dupe than as a treacherous and brazen-faced ingrate against the nation which has elevated him to high and undeserved honor. "As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout"—to use an expression in the sacred writings—so has been the bestowal of the second office in the Republic upon him; and it is something at least upon which all true citizens may congratulate one another when such an one as he finally throws off the mask to find his true level amongst the bevy of heartless traitors who are attempting the destruction of the Union and the Constitution.

The whole production may be characterized in a single line as an attempt to "take advantage of his own wrong;" an effort which the law he attempts to abuse to his purposes of justification emphatically declares "no man" shall do. Assuming that because certain States in rebellion have no representatives in Congress the Government is destroyed, he would thus estop every patriotic citizen from coming to the rescue against the traitors whose action, along with his own, has placed it in this position.

He tells the people of Kentucky that he does not resign because he thinks he has misrepresented them! "On the contrary!"—he says—"I believe that my votes and speeches in the Senate have expressed your deliberate will, as attested through the ballot-box."

If we scan the thousand gross assumptions that have emanated from the whole Secession phalanx, from the man of cool exterior who heads the movement at Richmond, to the traitor Governor of Missouri, the man who tried to "precipitate" Missouri out of the Union by "proclamation," there will nothing be found so sublime in its impudence as this declaration of Mr. Breckinridge.—On the one hand we see the Legislature of Kentucky, a body of men fresh from the people, condemning his whole course; on the other, a persistent traitor trying his utmost to thwart the will of his State when that will had been declared by upwards of forty thousand majority. This needs nothing in the way of comment to show what may be expected from the remainder of this remarkable address.

He goes on to say that "the constitutional compact which created and upheld the old Union is at an end. A large number of the original and additional parties have withdrawn from it. So large a number that its stipulation can no longer be executed, and under such circumstances no court has ever decided a contract to be binding between the remaining parties, or attempted to enforce its execution. The Constitution requires positively that each State shall have at least one representative in Congress, but now twelve States have none; that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, but now, in more than one-third of them, none are or can be collected."

Now the Constitution that required a representation from the States in Congress also declares expressly, "that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." Yet, as we have already said and as the record of facts proves, the recusants, and Mr. Breckinridge amongst them, in this rebellious movement attempt "to take advantage of their own wrong."

The same Constitution declares that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," provides "that no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or Confederation, grant letters of marque, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, or enter into any agreement or compact with another State." That "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." There is express power given to "suppress insurrections," and in article fourth, section fourth, it is provided that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

But why appeal to the Constitution against this bold violator of its every provision; and what are his flippant and impudent complaints of its possible infraction worth when he himself has trampled it under his feet in all its length and breadth? Why even the Richmond *Whig*, shamed into something like a desire to preserve a showing of consistency in the case of Kentucky, comes out in condemnation of the position assumed by those leagued with Mr. Breckinridge in disregarding the voice of that State. We quote from that paper:

"The telegraph informs us that Governor MAGONIA has issued his proclamation requiring the Confederate troops to leave the State. This is proceeding, with the action of the legislature, makes the action of the telegraph. It is competent for the Confederate authorities to regard it as a common law, maintain their positions, and assess their enemies, wherever they find them. But it is our privilege, also to respect the proclamation of the Governor, if we choose to do so, promptly withdraw our forces and leave the people of the State to settle their difficulties in their own way. If they prefer civil war amongst themselves, or quiet submission to the Lincoln despotism, it is their affair. This latter course is recommended by the grave consideration that our Confederacy is based upon the principle of STATE SOVEREIGNTY, and that we desire no member who does not enter it willingly and cheerfully."

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We know, now, that whilst recognizing the right of Kentucky, to choose her own position, according to the principles with which they started out in the rebellion, they have concluded, finally, to trample all her rights out of existence—if possible—by military force, by that "coercion" which they once professed to abhor. No one would care for Mr. Breckinridge or his position, if he had the manliness to come out and boldly take the position occupied by his confederates—Jefferson Davis, Buckner, Zollicoffer, and others—who confess the imperative demands of a military necessity, of "conquest," of a lack of "territory." But when he shoots his Parthian arrows as he ignobly flies into the enemy's camp, and seeks to inflict further injury by his infamous shafts, they ought not to remain unnoticed.

The pretext—further on in the "Address"—that the Federal Government had no right to occupy the soil of Kentucky with its troops has not the semblance of right. The Constitution, which provides that the Government may "raise and support the armies" certainly did not intend that they should be "raised and supported" in Canada, or in South America; but as the troops of the paramount power, they might be stationed anywhere within the bounds of the Union, so that no infraction of private rights, no individual oppression, was the consequence; and for any such the law provides a remedy. Besides, those in Kentucky are there upon the express invitation of the authorities of the State which gave no color of right for the invasion of the Confederates, since, even according to their new code, she had done nothing to dissolve the ties which bound her to the Government and the Union.—She had not "seceded."

In that portion of the "Address" which deals with the action of the Kentucky Legislature Mr. Breckinridge leads off with the pithy remark that "It is not necessary to say much about the Legislature."

With this remark every one will at once agree. It is emphatically one of those cases where "the least said the soonest mended." He comes to the forced conclusion that their views were not entitled to much respect or weight, because it must be presumed that their views were formed and put forth under military "duress."—"That is his 'charitable' view of the case, whilst he goes forward, stepped to lips in 'treason' himself, to denounce it for having passed 'treason bills and tax bills'."

Dismissing the Legislature as the viper might do the file he in vain essayed to gnaw, he winds up with a touch of the pathetic about Kentuckians being delivered over to foreign mercenaries and "hunted like partridges upon the mountains," proclaiming his purpose to take "the musket of a soldier."—He might as well. He will never do as much damage with that, if he were to wield it for a thousand years, as he has done in his lengthy masquerade as one of the impersonations of public virtue in the United States. Like Floyd and the whole troop who has discovered that the most solemn official oaths are naught, when the betrayal of their country is the thing to be accomplished, he is rapidly finding "his place." Scorned by the gallant State that has so long tolerated his shortcomings, and that he has done his best to betray to ruin, it is to be hoped that his presence will never again offend those who are endeavoring to counteract his evil machinations, and who have no sympathy with political treachery.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES.

Ex-Governor WAHOUT, of Indiana, late minister to Prussia, recently made a speech at Indianapolis, in which he said:—

"There is more danger this day from a divided North than from anything else.—A firm, decided, united North, will settle the question, and that speedily. But we must not listen to those violent, miserable Abolitionists of the North who are asserting that the object of this war is to interfere with the institutions of the South. This is what the secessionists of the South love to hear, because it writes the South just in proportion as it is believed."

Aud Governor WAHOUT ought to have added, we can never have a "united North" until Abolitionism is effectually "crushed out." The Louisville *Democrat*, a gallant Union paper, is right when it says:

"We make no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy the Government. We grant the necessity of suppressing it; but the Abolitionism, that has been the cause of this war, must be crushed in the same political grave. The patriot who loves his country must consent to sacrifice them both."

WAR AND MARRIAGE.—During four months that one of the companies of regulars had been quartered on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, thirteen of its members have been married to young ladies residing in that vicinity. The War Department must change the quarters of that company, or the Union sentiment may become too strong for the public service.—We observe, too, that one hundred matrimonial licenses were issued at the capital in the month of October, more than in any one month before.

MEMBERS OF CAPT. ABRAHAMSON'S COMPANY, COL. HOWELL'S REGIMENT, Captain—S. M. Abraham. 1st Lieutenant—J. A. Gordon, Greece. 2d Lieutenant—J. M. Crawford, Greene. Orderly Sergeant—D. R. Graham, " 3d Sergeant—R. H. Ross, Fayette. 3d Sergeant—Jas. R. Core, " 4th Sergeant—F. M. Rush, Greene. 5th Sergeant—A. Conrod, Fayette. 1st Corporal—W. Pitcock, Greene. 2d Corporal—G. A. Burchinal, Fayette. 3d Corporal—H. Gooden, Greene. 4th Corporal—B. S. Gilmore, Fayette. 5th Corporal—T. S. Knicely, Greene. 6th Corporal—H. B. Patton, Fayette. 7th Corporal—H. H. Hog, Greene. Hiram Hickman, Musician, Greene. Greene County.—Baker Bure, Lindsey Black, John J. Comley, John Cine, Jacob Cole, Wm. Dean, P. C. Dickson, D. S. Grove, M. S. Gordon, Benj. Gehoe, John Gregg, John Graham, W. Graham, Isaac Hunter, James Husk, Fred. Husk, J. P. Hardin, G. Hoffman, Josephus Jacobs, J. R. Kent, J. T. Lynn, E. Meredith, J. McMasters, J. H. S. Moredock, John Moore, D. W. Martin, Owen Pitcock, Asberry Phillips, M. N. Reamer, J. W. Rush, J. D. Rush, P. W. Sturgis, D. R. Sturgis, Israel Shultz, B. Titus, Joseph Tonchill, M. P. Titus, J. R. Thomas, Moses Wilcox, John Spicer, Jacob Rockwell.

Fayette County.—Adam McGill, C. F. Hayden, H. K. Achison, W. H. Bowers, Jesse Barns, G. C. Beard, W. E. David, C. M. Eneix, J. French, W. P. Greene, D. S. Goodwin, James Gray, P. E. Gabel, C. A. Griffin, M. S. Eberhart, N. Honsecker, H. M. Hayden, J. C. Jones, V. B. Kennedy, G. W. Kennedy, A. J. Jenkins, R. Lytle, G. Loyd, J. McDonald, W. McGill, A. W. Mitchell, J. T. Moser, S. Moser, H. O'Neal, C. A. Patton, W. H. Patterson, A. F. Pratt, J. S. Pratt, Joel Reid, John Strickler, W. A. Sutton, W. H. Utt.

For Post Royal. We are satisfied, says the Washington *Star* of Friday, that yesterday and to-day considerable Union reinforcements embarked for General Sherman, in South Carolina. General Burnside is now here. He is understood to be pushing the preparations for the embarkation of the large land force which he is to command in an expedition similar to that of General Sherman and Commodore Dupont. The same transports and war vessels for the most part will probably accompany General Burnside.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

New York, November 20.—Evening.—Cotton buoyant; sales 2,000 bales, at 24 1/2. Flour heavy; sales 24,000 bbls. Wheat declined 1c; sales 263,000 bushels at \$1.23@1.26 for Chicago Spring; \$1.30 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.30@1.31 for Red, and \$1.44@1.54 for White. Corn; sales 127,000 bushels at 61 1/2@66c. Pork heavy at \$12.50@13.00 for Mess.—Lard heavy at 81@91.

Married.

On Nov. 25th, 1861, by Rev. A. B. Miller, M. W. Lewis to Miss ANN ELIZA DEROF, both of Greene county, Pa.

Died.

In this place, on Friday, the 15th inst. of Pulmonary disease, Miss MARTHA M., daughter of Mrs. Mary Lindsey, in the 19th year of her age.

MARTHA died in the full triumph of faith in Christ. A few days before the brittle cord gave way, she closed in with the offer of life, and rested her all upon the Saviour's death.

But two days before, her brother GEORGE fell a victim to the flattering destroyer.—The writer had frequent interviews with the deceased, during their last days, from which he feels assured that they are among the blessed.

DEATH OF HEATON HILL, ESQ.

This gallant young soldier, a corporal in Captain Burnap's company of the 1st Illinois cavalry, died at St. Louis, on Monday, the 14th day of October last. He was with his company in the bloody affair at Lexington, Missouri, and was wounded severely in one of his thighs, and was brought to St. Louis, where he died of his wounds. Mr. Hill was one of our most estimable citizens, a carpenter by trade, who came here from Pennsylvania, some ten years ago, and during that period earned a high character for probity, industry and business habits.—He was among the first to enlist in his country's cause, and the general voice of his comrades is, that he was a true man and sturdy soldier.—His remains were brought home yesterday, (the 15th,) and were met at the depot by some fifty of his company companions, with a large number of other citizens, and escorted to the residence of his friend, Goynt Sutton, Esq.

The funeral will take place to-day from the Methodist church. The Old Fellows' lodges of the city, of which order the deceased was a member, and the members of Captain Burnap's cavalry, in the city, will be in attendance, to pay the last funeral honors to a worthy citizen, a true patriot and a gallant soldier, who gave up his life in defence of his country.

Mr. Hill was in his 30th year, and has no relations in this city.

[The subject of the above notice was a son of Mrs. HANNAH HILL, of Jefferson, Greene county, Pa. He was born and raised in Greene county.—Ed. Pns.]

Near Barwick, Warren county, Ill., of Pulmonary Consumption, Mr. SAMUEL HILL, in the 32nd year of his age, and formerly of this county, died on the 14th inst. at Hill of Franklin Township, Pa.

Dr. Whittlessey will make his next visit to Waynesburg, on Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th days of December. It is desirable, upon his part, that as many as conveniently can, (of those now under his care,) will call upon the first day, as upon the second I am sometimes so thronged that it is impossible for me to do justice to all, and my visit cannot possibly be prolonged.

PITTSBURGH ALMANACS.

LEWIS DAY HAS just received a large lot of Pittsburgh Almanacs for 1861, price 5 cents. Country Booksellers will be supplied by the gross, or doz. at Pittsburgh prices. Also, a general assortment of School Books, Blank Books, Toy Books, in great variety. Letter and Cap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pencils, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES Received daily. Give him a call at the old stand, Wilson's Building, Waynesburg, Pa. Nov. 27, 1861-4.

Pay Up and Save Costs.

All persons indebted to the undersigned on Book Accounts of orders, will please call immediately and settle their accounts, as I must have money. Wheat, Corn, Oats and all kinds of produce taken if brought soon. F. G. ANDERSON, Nov. 13, 1861-2.

Assignees' Notice.

THE account of JOHN C. FLENNIKEN and JAS. A. J. BUCHANAN, Trustees under voluntary assignment of SAMUEL MCKAHAN and SAMUEL DODD, and also the account of SAMUEL MCKAHAN, as assignee, of SAMUEL MCKAHAN, will be filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county, at the proper time, for confirmation at the December Term, said Court, commencing on the third Monday of December next. JOHN C. FLENNIKEN, JAS. A. J. BUCHANAN, Assignees.

DR. S. S. PATTON.

WILL make a professional visit to JEFFERSON, in this county, on Monday, the 2nd day of December, where he will be prepared to execute all kinds of Surgical and Medical business of the profession. Terms moderate. Rooms at I. Thomas' Hotel. Nov. 20, 1861.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST! L. W. THOMPSON HAS just opened a new Boot and Shoe Shop in the Rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Sells, opposite the new Hotel, in Waynesburg, and is prepared to make and repair all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and Harness, at the lowest possible prices. Description at short notice, and at the lowest possible prices. Waynesburg, Oct. 22, 1861-6m.

Pittsburgh Advertisements.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!! LAMP AND OIL STORE, NO. 52 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. I AM prepared to furnish dealers with the best quality of refined Carbon Oil, at the lowest market price, also the best quality of kerosene, and best Alcohol, &c. I have also on hand and for sale at wholesale and retail, a great variety of Lamps, Chandeliers, Shades, Brackets, Globes, Chimneys, Shades, Wicks, Lamp, &c., together with everything pertaining to the Lamp trade. Churches supplied with fixtures and oil on the most favorable terms. Orders respectfully solicited. Nov. 20, 1861-6m. P. HAYDEN.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.

THESE Machines are particularly adapted to the various varieties of family sewing, as well as a manufacturer of all kinds of Sewing Machines, and are well on the lightest and heaviest fabrics, making the celebrated lock stitch seam, (snipe on both sides) of great beauty, strength, and elasticity, which cannot be ripped, raveled, pulled out, or broken, and will stitch, hem, quilt, tuck, gather, cord and bind, Buttons, and Buttons, without breaking, stitching, shirt makers, gaiters, and shoe binders, they have no superior. If you will send for one, you will find the money charged for any other Machine capable of doing as large a range of work in as good a manner. Every Machine is warranted for three years. The celebrated Magic Rolling can be done on this Machine at the rate of two yards in five minutes. This Machine is the latest and greatest invention, and is the best Sewing Machine, and should be seen by every person contemplating purchasing a Machine. Agents wanted everywhere. For particulars of agents, or samples of work, please address the General Agent, W. H. LASCHELL, No. 26 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. N. B.—Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines, and a superior Machine Oil constantly on hand. Nov. 13, 1861.

CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTERS.

ELI YOUNG, AT THE CORNUCOPIA, NO. 40 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. WILL be receiving daily, throughout the season, fresh CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTERS, and will furnish equally well as any other establishment in the city, which he will furnish at lowest market rates to Hotels, Restaurants and private families.—Oysters by Single Can or less. Oct. 9, 1861-ly.