

Sempremissed. It knows no nascasses, at course to me danger; it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of Freedem, of equal rights, of equal obligations-the law of nature pervading the law of the land."

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

DEMOCRATIO MEETING.

There will be a Democratic Meeting, in the Court House, in Waynesburg, on Tues- the way of their darling project, and "hal-And as business of much moment to the intimated as awaiting the poor, devoted party is to be transacted, it is hoped that devils who dare believe and teach that the a large number of the Democracy of the Federal Government is one of limited county will convene at that time. R. A. McCONNELL.

Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Dec. 11, 1861.

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 day. What, under these truly trying cirour obligations for Paper, Labor, &c., which are very heavy.

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

Mistakes.

If, in making out our accounts against subscribers, we have made any mistakes, we spil be happy to correct them so soon as mormed of the fact. We have, in some instances, made out the accounts a few middle or end of a volume.

ULTRA ABOLITIONISM IN CON-

GRESS. The telegraphic accounts from Washington inform us that the fanatical antislavery members of both Houses of Congress are maturing a scheme of negro emancipation, and will organize at once a has hitherto obtained towards slavery in of love." the rebel States, and it is said will never assent to extreme, dangerous and unconstitutional measures. We hope these outgivings of telegraphic reporters and newspaper correspondents may be authoritazive. and that the President may prove equal to the high responsibilities devolved upon him by the emergency. The success of our arms and the very existence of the Government will, in our opinion, depend mainly upon his firmness and courage in this trying hour; and while we would most heartily rejoice to see him exhibiting the Jacksonian grit and decision the crisis demands, we confess to many misgivings as to his possession of these great and essential qualities of successful statesmanship. Portions of his late Message indicate an indecision and spirit of compliance with the wishes of his advisers and partizan friends which is wholly foreign to personal independence and distinguished administrative ability. While it is manifest that his views on the slave question are moderate and conservative of the rights of the States, it is by no means certain that they may not be radically modified, if not entirely surrendered. Resistance to pressure and clamor is what the occasion demands, and we doubt his having it. A little time will show. however. If he stands by his convictions, and refuses his assent to the mad and dangerous measures the Abolitionists are urging, we will be indebted ing and will gather about him, and will prove a shield to the assaults of his foes and to the Government of our fathers .--Let him feel its influence as he should, and give heed to its emphatic utterances, and

appear. We are glad to know that the Democratic they should on this question, and are assuring the President of their disposition to sustain him in refusing his concurrence | jority of Congress." to measures at war with the rights of the States and at variance with the plain letter of the Constitution.

ON A VISIT.

Our young friend, WM. H. WELLS, eldest son of Col. John H. Wells, is at present on a brief visit to his friends in this place. He entered the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, organized at St. Louis in April last, was in the Battles of Boonville. Dug Springs and Springfield, as well as in several skirmishes, and we are glad to know acquitted himself with conspicuous kallantry. No Regiment in the Army has | 20," replied the President. ben more arduous service than the Missouri First, and few have passed through such perils and hardships. It bore the brunt of the terrible engagement at Spring-

astrous defeat. Mr. Wells has obtained his discharge from the Volunteer service and is about to enter the regular army as Lieutenant in Capt. SEYMOUR'S Artillery.

ABOLITION INTOLERANCE.

The disciples of Wm. Loyd Garrison

rabid with every rising sun on the question of emancipation, and are at present industriously engaged in denouncing Democrats | den-tells the whole story: and conservative men of all parties as "Traitors" and "Secessionists" for lending tween the President and the Secretheir aid and influence to their abominably nefarious project of freeing and arming some four millions of semi-barbarian Congos. All the bar-room and streetcorner eight-by-ten politician are ready to "hang up the Constitution" as a useless and inconvenient garment, and to "go ished object of negro manumission and will be the next proposal and undertaking of these restless and enterprising "reformers." Epithets and invectives, highsounding and furious, are showered with reckless prodigality on the law-abiding and constitution-loving men who stand in powers, has no control over the institution of slavery in the States, and would best recover its authority and perpetuate its extence by confining itself to its clearly-defined and well-understood prerogatives and duties. A "reign of terror" on a small scale is sought to be inaugurated, and "black eyes" and "bloody noses" are likely to be the order and ornaments of the cumstances, is to be done? Shall we go over, "body and breeches," to these negroloving folks, demolish the Constitution, and take a turn at philanthropy? Or shall fathers of the Republic, and under the blessed sway of which we had grown to be the greatest, and freest, and happiest people on the face of the earth? This is the question of the hour, and every man should debate and decide it for himself .-weeks ahead, in order to make it reach the For ourselves, we shall abate not a jot or tittle of our earnest opposition to the policy which would entangle us in new and graver difficulties, and would inevitably overspread the North with an army of negro mendicants. Others may be intimidated by threats and bluster and bravado. but we "don't belong to that meeting," and are not to be thus bullied and brow-beat out of our convictions; and the amiable determined opposition to President Lin- and sapient gentlemen of the opposition coln and his Administration unless they who have kindly undertaken the work of to be by them armed against us, or forthwith adopt the reckless measures dic- changing our course and converting us to tated by their folly and fanaticism. The their Abolition dogmas are likely to have President is understood to adhere, with a merry and excellent good time of it. Much slight modifications, to the policy which | joy to these clever souls in all such "labors

THANKS. We are indebted to Dr. G. W. Moss and our list of subscribers. A little effort should not be turned over to the enepatrons in the several townships, and we prove him of supplies by a blockade, tive toward every body that was not refusal to testify is punishable by imthe desirable end can soon be accom-

THE CURTIN CORRUPTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, an ultra Republican print, thus "dishes up" a co-laborer who attempts to whitewash the Curtin Administration :-

"The Clarion Banner (Mr. Samuel Young's paper) has undertaken a herculean task, as it will find, in attempting to defend Gov. Curtin and the parties charged with the "clothing frauds" in this city. We understand the game, but beg to tell the Banner that all its explanations and apologies about getting up the work in a hurry, turning off other work, and paying "double what other houses did." and have ing "furnished altogether an excellent article of clothing," &c., are simply great lies, come from what quarter they may, clothing firms be referred to. The Banner knows nothing of the facts; we know all about them—much more than the public vet knows: and if anybody of sense and honesty who has seen the clothing will swear that he believes Quartermaster Hale could have faithfully inspected it, and paid sentiment of the country. This is gather- Committee for their report, in which they exonerate him and his 'Cabinet.'"

EMANCIPATION.

"The votes on Lovejoy's resolution are the dangers that threaten us will soon dismittee, to which it was referred, sustain the administration's policy.

The Committee on Military Affairs will. Bepresentatives in Congress stand where at an early day, report a bill which will they are revolutionists. be in accordance with the views of the administration in reference to the disposal of fugitive slaves, and will command a ma-

We sincerely hope the above advices from Washington may prove true, and that Congress may give no encouragement whatever to the scheme of negro emancipation.

A SIGNIFICANT REMARK OF PRESI-

DENT LINCOLN. Said a leading Democrat of the West,

WAYNESBURG FOUNDRY.

DUNN & DOWNEY,

We paid a visit, a day or two since, to field, where 5,000 Federals were pitted this establishment, and found it in admiragainst 23,000 Confederates under Price able working order, and being driven with and McCullough, and saved us from a dis- the accustomed energy of our friend Dunn, Senate, Gen. Halleck's Military Adminis-Stoves of every imaginable style, for sook- tration in Missouri, because "he severely ing and heating purposes, are turned out lets slavery alone," we suppose. daily, and, in addition, every variety of Castings. The demand for the manufac- raise a regiment, as his ex-colleagues from tures of this enterprising firm is fully equal the South have done, or enlist himself as William Eichbaum. Ex-Mayor Weaver to their facilities for producing, and they a soldier, he would have a better right to has favorably responded to a call, signed

SECRETARY CAMEBON'S REPORT.

The secret history of the emasculation and Fred. Douglass in this community and of Secretary Cameron's report by Presithroughout the North are growing more dent Lincoln, is a curious one. A Washington dispatch to the Tribune-the trans-

"The history of the difference be-

tary of War has at last taken this shape. The Secretary presented his report to Mr. Lincoln on Saturday. On Sunday afternoon he mailed it to the principal papers of the North and West, as is customary on the day preceding the reading of the Message.-On Sunday night the President, havtheir death" (in every thing but soldering | ing found time to read it, found it and bleeding,) to accomplish their cher- not in his heart to agree with the Secretary's doctrine of the right and (we presume,) elevation or equality, for that duty to make a military use of the slaves of rebels-to arm them, if necessary—and in all ways to use them as we would any other property of the Rebels to suppress this rebellion. He sent for Mr. Cameron, and required him to suppress this whole portion of his report, on the ground that its recommendation was premapromptly and resolutely refused to uppress a word of it. The discussion between them was protracted .-It ended as it began. The President insisting upon the alteration, and the the Secretary respectfully, but firmly, refusing to change a syllable of his recommendations. A subsequent interview in the afternoon had a similar conclusion of debate, but a new and strange conclusion of Executive will. The President announced his purpose to strike out the entire passage about the emancipation and arming of the slaves, before sending in the report with his Message to Congress. Mr. Cameron declared he should not recall or suppress the documents in the hands of Northern we stand by the Constitution framed by the and Western editors, and that the printers were at liberty to do with his report what they pleased."

The President suppressed all Cameron had embodied in his Report on the confiscation and emancipation of slaves, and in-

what shall be done by the slaves who are abandoned by the owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort District, in South Carolina. The number left within our control at that point is will probably occur. What shall be send them forward to their masters, used in introducing supplies to maintain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us; withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tenwhich they are entitled under the of disinterested spectators.

EMANCIPATION IS REVOLUTION.

Constitution of the country."

So says a cotemporary, and so say we .--The emancipationists do not pretend that the General Government has the power litionists, but that they only strenuunder the Constitution to abolish slavery ously hold and insist that, as "a miliin the States, but contend that it may be done as a war measure. Very well, sup- ernment must emancipate all the pose that the slaves are declared free by the General Government, and in the process of time the Union and the Constitution are both restored, how are the slaves or whichever of the three interesting to be kept free in time of peace?-What power could prevent each Southern State from re-establishing slavery? Not the General Government, for it is admitted that it has no constitutional power to interfere with slavery in the States in times largely for his course to the conservative ten dollars per suit for it after doing so, of peace. When a man advocates the polwe will forgive the Governor's friendly icy of emancipation as a military necessity, you may be sure that he does not mean that the slaves shall be freed and afterwards enslaved; but he means to advocate a total and forcible change in our Constiregarded in Washington as a triumph of tution, which shall destroy all the rights the administration. The military com- of the States, and make the Federal Gov- | phatically opposed to the Message, ernment supreme. The emancipationists are as bad as the Secessionists, because

WM. A. PORTER, ESO.

This enterprising Merchant has just reply of Seasonable Goods. The first as- North. sortment he received this Fall, though unusually large, was soon exhausted, and rendered a second and heavier purchase necessary. This Mr. Porter has effected under very favorable circumstances, and with his accustomed taste and discriminathe other day, to the President, "If those tion. The stock embraces the latest styles who helped to place you in power, were as of Dress Goods for the ladies, Clothing for truly your friends, and as unselfish and men and boys, Shoes, Hosiery and other honest in their support of your Adminis- indispensables for children, and Groceries does this simultaneous movement tration, as those who opposed you, you and Notions for the million. Full shelves | mean? Were they instructed to feel would have less trouble." "I begin to think and low prices render Porter's an excellent place to lay in supplies, and the people secm to know it, as they crowd his establishment daily from all points of the

> The Massachusetts Senator Sumner, we see, is sharply censuring, in the

If the Massachusetts Senator would but We learn that Thomas Indhant, and say of the learn that Thomas Indhant, and say of the learn that Thomas Indhant, and say of the learn that Thomas Indhant, and the say of the learn that Thomas Indhant, and the say of the learn that Thomas Indhant, and the say of the learn that Thomas Indhant, and the say of the learn that Thomas Indhant, and the say of the learn that Thomas Indhant, and the say of the learn that Thomas Indhant, and the say of the learn the say of the learn the say of the learn the say of the say

WHAT ABOLITIONEN WOULD HAVE -A TRUE PICTURE.

The Chicago Times truly remarks that in the early days of the rebellion, Abolitionism was pale with fear. of dollars, says the Philadelphia Ledger, mission of which by the wires was forbid- It shrunk from sight and trembled has been overlooked by many persons, who lest an aroused people should hold it responsible, with its twin brother, secession, for the mischief brought upon the country. It justly feared that a people aroused to preserve their national existence might throttle treason at the North as well as at the South. It, therefore, was quiet, a certain proportion of that amount, which and professed to be loyal. It even is to be collected in the following manner: joined in the delusive "no party" cry, and seduced thousands of good men into the belief that it would urge no partisan politics during the war, but would support the Constitution and aid to preserve it. But this was hypocritical and foreign to its real na-

It therefore took advantage of the leniency which was extended to its past sins to gallop the nation into the disaster at Bull Run, and now it is moving heaven and earth to force the people to believe that the Constitution, which alone makes the day evening, (of Court week,) 17th inst.— ters" and "prison cells" are significantly ture and ill-timed. The Secretary United States a nation, is of no possible consequence in the war, because it conflicts with the emancipation of the slaves. "Tax the farmer and the manufacturer, the householder and the laborer-heap millions per day upon the Government expenses-entail thousands of millions of debt upon the public treasury, to be a burden upon the people forever-make the South worthless, even when it is conquered, for the purpose of production, or of repaying he cost of the war-shed Northern blood like water-blot out the States -pull down the Federal institutions. and put up a despotism over white men in their stead-do any or all of these things, and we will submit to them, if you will only free the negroes." This is what the Abolitionists practically say to the world.-They neither regard the sanctity of the Constitution nor the future prosperity of the country. They prefer a desert inhabited by a half-starved serted in lieu of it the following para- mongrel population, in which black and white shall be on an equality, to "It is already a grave question a restoration of the Union, with its | lars, except that portion of such notes and blessings of wealth and freedom to the white race.

THE "MILITARY NECESSITY."

The great "military necessity" of the day is for the Government to very considerable, and similar cases equip and arm all the white men, North and South, anxious to fight on done with them? Can we afford to the Union side. The Government, if it would or could do this, might soon swell its active military force in the and all sums unpaid on that day will be field to a MILLION of men.

But notwithstanding this, there are crazy fanatics who are incessantly pressing upon the Government the arming of the negro slaves, as a "mildency to induce the horrors of insur- litary necessity." They want above rection even in the rebel communi- all things to see a "nigger fight," and ties. They constitute a military re- cannot bear to have the Union withother active Democrats for additions to source, and, being such, that they out one. This is what made them bellow so loudly for the Union a my is too plain to discuss. Why de- | short time since, and feel so vindic- | may possess be sold at public auction. A and voluntarily give men to produce | disposed to curse the whole South as are gratified to see our friends interesting supplies? The disposition to be made they did. But since the prospect of themselves in the work. Let us have a of the slaves of rebels after the close making Cuffee a Major, and Sambo "strong pull, and a pull all together," and of the war can be safely left to the a Brigadier-General has rather waned risdom and patriotism of Congress. of late, these "military necessity The representatives of the people men have grown astonishingly cool will, unquestionably, secure to the about the Union, and speak of our loyal slaveholders every right to victories with all the cool indifference

These gentlemen are not Abolitionists-O no; not they! They take good care to tell the world that; and all the world and the rest of mankind" ought certainly to believe them, when they declare they are not Abotary necessity" of this war, the Govslaves of the South and arm the ablebodied to fight for the Union. This may not be exactly the Abolitionism of ten or twelve years ago: but it looks wonderfully like the same old thing "gone to seed."-Ohio States-

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS. There has been no little curiosity excited among the Republicans and Democrats in Washington, to know all about the caucus of Republican Members of Congress, held on Saturday night at the capitol. There is opinion on the recommendations of the President in regard to slavery .-A portion of the Republicans are emof the policy of the President. If such an extreme measure is attempted, says the Times' correspondent. there will be an instant breach in the Republican ranks, extending into the country, which will be attended by turned from the Eastern cities, after a an immediate reorganization of the three weeks' absence, with a second sup- Democratic party throughout the

WHAT DOES IT MEAN? It is a somewhat singular coincidence that the Republican newspapers of this State, with few exceptions, came out-some guardedly, some openly-all about the same time, in favor of the Government declaring the emancipation of the slaves as a military necessity. What the public pulse on this question, and ascertain whether the public mind is the form of our government? We nished with a pass. apprehend that the time is not very far distant when these newspapers ugly a record.

The Republicans of Pittshurgh, on nominations: Mayor, B. C. Sawyer, Jr.; Controller, John McCargo; Treasurer,

HEITED STATES DIRECT TAX. The direct tax assessed upon the value

to raise the annual sum of twenty millions

seem to be under the impression that there is but one national tax (the income tax) to be paid. By a law of Congress, approved August 5, it was provided, in order to raise the above mentioned annual sum, that each State should be compelled to furnish Assessors appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, will, about the first of March next, ascertain the value of each piece of real estate, the valuation being based upon the supposed money value of such property on the first day of April. Property exempt from taxation is that belonging to the United States or any State. or that is permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the State in which it is situated. A deduction of five hundred dollars will be made from this valuation. All persons assessing taxable property, or persons having the care or management of property, will be required to furnish written lists of it to the assessor. A false or fraudulent list will subject the offender to a fine of five hundred dollars. After the estimates are completed, public notice will be given by the assessors where their books may be seen, and corrections may be made. The place at which the payment of taxes will be made, will be published in a newspaper in each district twenty days before the tax becomes due; and if persons neglect to attend, according to notification, the collector will make personal application to them within sixty days after the receipt of the collection lists. If then the taxes are not paid within another twenty days, he has power to collect by distraint. The apportionment for the State of New York is \$2,603,918, which will only be about onefifth of one per cent, upon the present valuation of property in the State. The income tax, which will be levied on and after the first of January next, will be three per cent. on incomes above eight hundred dolother United States securities, on which the tax will be one and a half per cent.-The tax is to be assessed on incomes dating from January, 1861. In estimating the income, all National, State and local taxes, assessed upon property from which the income is derived, will be first deducted. The payment of the tax will be due on or before the thirtieth day of June next, subjected to an interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and in default of payment being made within thirty days thereafter, the collector is authorized to levy the sum on the visible property of the defaulter, and sell it, after due notice has been given. If no visible property is found, the person assessed may be examined on oath, and any stock or bonds he prisonment until the tax is paid. IRON CITY COLLEGE.

Since graduating at the Iron City Colege, in 1857, I have traveled extensively through the United States, and visited nearly all the leading Commercial Schools in the country, but nowhere have I found that thoroughness and efficiency which so pre-eminently characterizes the Iron City College. Every young man in the country should spend a term or more in this school, if he would make himself a thorough business man,

GEO. K. TOZER.

A MOVEMENT ON THE POTOMAC. Col. Forney telegraphs to yesterday's Press that he has high official authority for saying that the rebel batteries on the Potomac are soon to be wiped from the banks of the river .-It is no credit, it is true, to our boasted strength that they have been allowed so long to impede the navigation of the river, but if, at the first of January, we can only say the blockade has been completely removed, our rejoicings will enable us to forget the past. General Sickles, unquestionably a wide difference of whose brigade is on the Maryland side of the Lower Potomac, has been in the city during the last two days, and has received important instrucand are prepared to vote a censure tions from the Government in reference to a general movement upon the enemy's batteries.

On to Richmond.-Gen. Wool recently held a council with his officers, and they unanimously come to the conclusion that a demonstration ought to be made upon Richmond from that point. Gen. Wool is, therefore, anxious that the Government should give him the requisite number of men and means for that purpose. The subject is before the Government.

SHOOTING PICKETS .- On successive days pickets of Gen. Blenker's division have been shot, and some of them, three at least, killed. A farmer named Cook was strongly suspected to have abetted, or even himself perpetrated these murders. Twice or thrice he was caught and handed over to the chief of Gen. McClellan's staff, and rife for a revolution in the policy and twice or thrice has been set free and fur-

THE FOREST CASE.—In the case will curse the day that they were be- of Catherine N. Forest against Edguiled into making for themselves so win Forest, a full bench of the Superior Court of New York has decided against the motion of the defendant for a new trial, and confirm-Tuesday of last week, made the following | ed the award of \$4,000 a year alimo-

> GENERAL SCOTT. The steamship Arago, with General Scott on board. reached Southampton from New

The American Tract Society, Boston, has brought out a new paper of all the real estate in the United States, called, The Christian Banner. It is a pictorial of the same size and style as the Child at Home, and is meant especially for the soldiers and sailors. The idea is a good one, and so far as we can judge well carried out. The paper is intended for gratuitous distribution in the army and navy, and funds for this purpose are solicited.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS. Office of the Evening Chronicle. ?

PITTSBURGE, Dec. 14, 1851. Flour-The aggregate sales to-day at noon were 560 bbls., of all qualities, at the following rates: Family, \$5@5,25; Extra, 4,40@4,90; Fancy Brands 5,50@5,75. As we are unable to obtain from first hand sales sufficient to give reliable prices, we give the above, all store rates.

Coffee-Sales 60 bags in lots at 171 Sugar-Sales 10 hhds., at 10c.

Molasses-Sales 15 bbls. at 48c 39 Svrup-Sales 50 bbls. at 45c \$\mathbb{g}\$ gal.

Buckwheat-Sales 2,000 lbs. flour, from store, in sacks, at \$1,75 % hun-

Brooms-Sales of 10 doz. fancy, from store at \$2,50 \$9 doz. Apples-Sales of 20 bbls. from store, at \$2,25 🙀 bbl.

We are indebted to Major JAMES STOCKDALE, of the Maryland House of Delegates, for a copy of the late Messsage of Gov. Hicks to the Legislature of that State. Also to Hon. JESSE LAZRAR for public documents.

Dental .-- Dr. S. S. PATTON. Main street, Waynesburg, Pa., attends to all branches of the Dental profession, unless advertised, in this paper, for other points.

Married.

On the 8th of December, 1861, at the residence of Mr. T. P. Pollock, in Jefferson, by Rev. William Hanna, Mr. George REX, of Greene county, to Miss MARY STRICKLER, of Westmoreland county, Pa. On Thursday, Dec. 12th, 1861, by Rev. E. O. Phillips, Mr. J. WESLEY M'CLURE to Miss Elizabeth Garrison, daughter of Mr. G. Garrison, all of Dunkard Township, Greene county.

NOTICE.

THE account of W. T. E. Webb, assignee of KRONER & KRAUSE will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, the 18th of December next.

W. T. E. WEBB, Assignee.

PITTSBURGH ALMANACS.

LEWIS DAY AS just received a large lot of Pittsburgh Almanacs for 1861, price 5 cents. Country Store-teepers will be supplied by the gross or doz. at Pittsburgh prices. Also, a general assortment of sigh prices.
School Books,
Blank Books,
Toy Books,
ing.

Letter and Cap Paper,

and Cap.
.nvelopes,
Pens,
Ilik,
Pencils,
Slates, &c.,
const NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Received daily. Give him a call at the old stand, Nov. 27, 1861-41.

Assignees' Notice.

THE account of JOHN C. FLENNIKEN and JAS.

BUCHANAN, Trustees under voluntary asment of SAMUEL MCKAHAN and SAMUEL JODD; and also the same, as assignees, as a foresaid, if Samuel McKahan, will be filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county, at the proper time, or confirmation at the December Term of said court, ommencing on the third Monday of December next.

JOHN C. FLENNIKEN, JAS. A. J. BUCHANAN, Assignees.

GUARDIAN'S SALE. N pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Greene County, Pa., the undersigned Guardian of

minor children of JACOB WELTNER late aynesburg, dec'd., will offer at public salemises, in the borough of Waynesburg, on

Saturday, December 14th, 1861, All the real estate of said deceased, consisting

TWO LOTS OF GROUND. Adjoining lot of Dr. A. Inghram on the west, and oounded by _____ street on the north, by Washington street on the east and by ____ alley on the south, on which are erected a comfortable

Two Story Frame Dwelling House, LARGE FRAME STABLE and other buildings. Teams of Sale:—One third of the purchase money at the confirmation of sale, one third in one year and ne third in two years thereafter, with interest from onfirmation.

W. T. E. WEBB, Guardian.

Nov. 13, 1861-3t.

HAAS & CO., AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH ARTISTS. Guyers' Building, Up Stairs, PICTURES taken in all kinds of weather. TERMS MODERATE.
Waynesburg, Oct. 30th, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

TOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the undersigned Executors, Administrator IN that the undersigned Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have ordered their several accounts to and chardrain, nave ordered their several accounts to be published for settlement at December 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 December, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for confirmation and allowance. The account of Michael McGovern guardian of John Rex, a minor child of Charles Rex, dec'd.
account of Anna Williams, administratrix of the
estate of Ephraim Williams, dec'd. Rex. a minor child of Charles Rex

The account of James A. Black and George Herrington, administrators of James Her rington, dec'd.
The account of Thomas L. Cummins, administrator of the estate of James Flenniken, dec'd., for fund arising from sale of share No. 3, of real estate of said dec'd.

The account of George Hatfield, guardian of

Milton S. Morris. a minor child of Margaret Morris.
The account of Isaac F. Randolph, guardian of Levi Norris, a minor child of Thomas Norris, dec'd. The account of David U. Main, administrator

of John Kughn, dec'd
The final account of H. J. Davis and Eli Titus,
executors of the last will and testament of Pleasant Myers, dec'd.

The account of Joseph R. Donley, administrator of the estate of Henry Barrick, dec'd. N. B. Said accounts must be on file thirty days pre-ceding the sitting of said court. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, Register. Nov. 6, 1861.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP! CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST: L. W. THOMPSON

AS just opened a new Boot and Shoe Shon in the Rooms formerly occupied by Wm. SEALS, opposite the new Hotel, in Waynesburg, and is prepared to make to order BOOTS AND SHOES of every description at short notice, and at the lowest p Waynesburg, Oct. 23, 1861-6m.

Outs! Oats!! Oats!!! 2.000 BUSHELS OF PATE wanted. All those Enception in the firm

List of Causes for Trial at D cember Term, 1961. No. 126, June Term No. 126, June Term No. 21, June Term

Hook vs. Ott, No. 126, June Term, 1008
Showglier vs. Gump, No. 21, June Term, 1800
Bleck vs. Shelby, No. 114, June Term, 1601
Buthh's heirs vs. Sayers, No. 105, March Term, 1601
D. A. WORLEY, Preshonotasy. Prothonotary's Office, Dec. 4, 1861.

List of Applicants for Licens to keep Eating Houses. WALTER B. HUDSON, Newtown, Whitely town D. A. WORLEY, Clerk.

G

CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTERS.

ELI YOUNG. AT THE CORNUCOPIA.

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