



A sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it covers no ignominy; it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservator of his country's labor and property. It is the sentiment of Freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

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.

ABOLITIONISM AGAINST LAW AND GOVERNMENT.

In common with conservative men of all parties, we have always regarded the Abolitionists of the North as quite as dangerous enemies to the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union as the fire-eating Secessionists and slavery propagandists of the South. In extreme fanaticism, in violent and inflammatory appeals to the popular passions and prejudices, and in headlong zeal in the propagation of their pestilential heresies, we are by no means certain that the Abolitionists have not been even a little more extravagant than their Southern allies in the work of stirring up angry strife and destroying the Union of our fathers. Rejecting the Bible as a pro-slavery book, they have more than once, and on more than one public occasion intimated a disposition to "abolish" it; and the great expounders of Abolition doctrines, the master spirits of this singular organization, have run into almost every species of irreligion and infidelity. Spiritualism, Free-loveism, and other equally revolting forms of error, are offshoots of the Abolition movement, and spring directly from the peculiar type of mental character and the peculiar fanaticism in which this miserable faction had its origin. Denouncing the Federal Constitution as a "league with death and a covenant with hell," these enemies of good order and good government have habitually practiced and inculcated utter disregard of public law, and contempt for its penalties. They procured the passage of "Personal Liberty bills" in nearly all the Northern States to render the Fugitive Slave law a practical nullity, resisted its execution when it was attempted to be enforced, and aided, abetted and encouraged the escape of slaves from their masters, establishing an "Underground Railroad," and spending much of their time and largely of their means to assist in the "benevolent" and "philanthropic" work of negro-stealing. They have, in some instances, even gone into slave communities, and reckless of consequences to defenceless white women and children, have incited or attempted to incite insurrections, among the servile population. Claiming to have a "higher law," in their perverted consciences and befogged reason, than other people were favored with, they made it sanction all their irregular and extraordinary and (in some cases,) highly criminal proceedings. These are some of the characteristics and these some of the follies and crimes of fanatical Abolitionism. Who says there is anything in them to commend? Who says they were not always mischievous, and have not contributed largely to the causes of the present deplorable civil war? Certainly no one who is familiar with their teachings and doings, or who knows aught of the irritable and excitable character of the Southern people. Disguise it as we may, there is no disputing the fact that the acts of these miserable fanatics have engendered much of the unreasonable sectional animosity which prevails in the South and which has armed her deluded people in a mad attempt to destroy the Federal Government and break up the Federal Union.

Not content with having been the instruments of exciting much of the sectional prejudice and bad feeling, North and South, which led to the present deplorable state of the country, the Abolitionists seem determined to control the policy of the Administration, and if possible convert the war into a great anti-slavery crusade and utterly prevent a reconstruction of the Union on the old basis, or indeed on any just and reasonable basis. To this end, they have for months been finding fault with the general course of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, complaining of inefficiency where none existed, clamoring for the "onward to Richmond" movement which resulted in the disastrous rout at Bull Run, denouncing the removal of Fremont, and now urging upon Congress and the Administration the adoption of a chimerical emancipation project which is beyond and outside of all constitutional authority, and which would lose us the border slave States and incalculably damage the national cause.

But we are glad to know that the people and the Administration have been aroused at last, to some adequate sense of the dangers menacing the Government and the Union from the machinations and fanaticism of Abolitionists. Lovejoy, Giddings, Garrison, and their co-laborers, should be classed with the Yancys, the Rhett, and Barnwells of the South, and are equally as hostile to the true interests of the country and the restoration of the integrity of the Union.

Gen. Scott has arrived at New York by the steamer Arago. It is said he bears important dispatches from France.

STATE TREASURER.
ALBERT G. BROADBENT, Esq., of Mauch Chunk, will be a candidate for Treasurer of the Commonwealth before the Democratic Legislative caucus next month.—His high character for integrity, his fine business capacity and his manly and courteous manners would render him an exceedingly efficient and popular officer, and we sincerely hope he may be nominated and elected. As a Democrat, he is of undoubted orthodoxy, and among the most active and influential in the Eastern part of the State.

GEN. LAZEAR.
Our Congressman, Gen. LAZEAR, is improving the Holiday recess of the Houses by a visit to his family. He informs us that the Abolition radicals in Congress have no hope of bringing "Old Abe" to their extreme, fanatical measures, and that the President stands firmly by the policy heretofore pursued on the subject of slavery. This is a gratifying assurance to every sincere friend of the Government, and quickens our hope of an early and auspicious conclusion of the War.

THE SUPPER.
The Ladies' Supper at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Christmas night passed off to the delight of a large, "merciful" and most agreeable company. Old and staid citizens like ourselves, of old gravity and strict propriety, who never indulge in a laugh or "yolk," were terribly shocked at the levity of the young folks on the occasion. Indeed, we never could have forgiven it had we not found, on our return to our half-starved little ones, that our generous young friends had provided amply for their empty stomachs and expanded mouths by filling our great coat pocket with a variety of choice edibles, "consisting, in part, as follows, to wit:—3 turkey skins, 2 wings, 4 chicken necks, 2 pounds, more or less, of "wisted bread," as Col. DILL terms dough-nuts, 1 slice of cold pork, 7 pickles, and a multitude of delicious vittles. Bon McCONNELL (considering his lonely and desolate bachelorhood,) was tolerably well cared for, and will have enough to dine him a day or two, but our better looks and notorious poverty made us an object of special attention from the appreciative and sympathizing beauties of the occasion. Who wouldn't be a printer?

BUCHANAN & LINDSEY.
It will be seen by a Card in to-day's paper, that J. A. J. BUCHANAN, Esq., has associated our young friend, Wm. C. LINDSEY, Esq., with him in the practice of the Law. Mr. BUCHANAN is known to our readers as one of the ripest lawyers and ablest advocates at our Bar, and has met with large and flattering professional success. Mr. LINDSEY is a young gentleman of fine talents and courteous bearing, and will make a popular Attorney. The new firm will give prompt attention to business entrusted to them in this and the other counties of the District.

THE HOLIDAYS.
We tender our patrons the compliments of the season. May their paths be smooth, their health robust, and their cup of joy full the coming year! May they be free from cares, evil consciences and importunate creditors, and overrun with plenty, piety and prudence! And may TIME touch those VERY GENTLY who "remember the printer."

THE OBJECTS OF THE WAR.
We re-produce the Crittenden Resolution, adopted by an almost unanimous vote of the House of Representatives on the 22d of July last. It sets forth clearly, and in dignified and dispassionate language, the objects of the present struggle; and as long as the war is confined to these sacred purposes, it appeals for support to every man who loves the country and the Union which has made her one of the greatest powers of the earth:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the Capitol; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion and resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union with its dignities, equalities and the rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as the objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

ACCIDENT.
One of our subscribers, ISAAC SHRIVER, of Whately township, met with a dangerous accident on Tuesday last. He made a misstep and fell from the doorstep of DAVID GOODWIN, of Wayne, striking his head violently against a stone and producing concussion of the brain. He received prompt medical attention from Drs. SHIELDS and INGRAM, but we are sorry to say his recovery is doubtful.

P. S. We regret to learn, since the above was written, that Mr. Shriver is dead.

LOYALTY AND DISLOYALTY.
Who is sincerely loyal? inquires the Providence Post. The man who stands by the Constitution and the law, or the man who advocates the overthrow of the Constitution and the law, for the sake of gratifying his personal animosities? Who are disloyal? The men who throw every obstacle in the way of the President, so long as he continues firm in his determination to be a Constitutional President? Or, in other words, the true and faithful Democrats are sincerely loyal, and the disloyalists of the North are the Abolitionists. Arguments from principles and facts, sustain us in our assertion.

John Bull need not pretend neutrality in our war, we know him. If he wants to see how freedom's pulse beats, we would refer him to 7/6 and 1812.

VALUABLE ADVICE.

The following MS., says the Washington Examiner, was recently found among the papers of an antiquarian and now finds publicity for the first time in our columns:

ADVIS TO LOVERS—BY JOHN SMYTHIE.
WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1865.
In a loving, as in all things, there are rules, which might with profit be learned of us; and here we sum up such rules as we know, that their guide learning they may always show. If in a lawyer's office you should loiter, Settle three guide hours before you retire, And life a client enters while you're there, Settle still, and then ye business you will hear. Ye printer mends not an hour more; Of course ye editor has naught to do But to sit idly by with you. If ye in your store ye lofers meet, Ye clerk among them must engage a sette; His business to enlarge ye customer he; And buyers enter where they lofers see. If on ye corners of ye streets you stande, Take every passage/quantance by ye hande; In pleasant discourse thus you maye Withe companie while an hour awaye. From place to place in lofering spende, Tith ye day comes to an end; And life these rules ye faithfully keepe, You'll gaine a gadder, refreshing sleepe.

OPINION OF A DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN.

A Boston gentleman has just received a letter from one whom the Boston Courier mentions as "a distinguished Democratic statesman of New York." The Courier is permitted to make the following extracts, which, it remarks, "cannot be too seriously pondered:"

"Unfortunately for us all, we are now actors in a much greater revolution than that through which our fathers passed so successfully. When the end will come no one can predict; but that, if the war is conducted on the true principles of the Constitution, and simply for the Union, we must finally succeed in establishing our government over the whole people. I cannot doubt.

"On the other hand, if men at the North, who are justly chargeable with this revolution, succeed in converting the war into one of abolition or emancipation, except to the extent that such results legitimately follow in the train of war, treating slaves as all other property is treated, I do not believe we can succeed in anything but finally establishing a boundary.

"I believe Mr. Lincoln appreciates this, and I think that the good sense of our Northern people will support him, so long as the conflict is waged for the unity of the Government."

SENATOR THUMBULL ON THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senator from Illinois, in introducing his bill for the confiscation of rebel property, made a noble appeal for the Constitution. In this respect, says the Journal of Commerce, his speech was an excellent opening of the winter debates in Washington, and it is to be hoped that it will prove a leading speech, to be followed by all the Senators, so far as it relates to the prosecution of the war according to the Constitution and law. We do not mean to express an approval of all his views. From some we dissent entirely, but it is wholly unnecessary now to express or argue the particulars of that dissent. The general principle which he advocates in the following passages, will be recognized by our readers as the views which we have maintained with our utmost ability, and views which some ardent opponents have actually stigmatized as "red tapeism" and "treason."

Coming now from this eminent and able Republican Senator, we trust they may make a profound impression on those who have hitherto refused to adopt them. Let us stand by the Constitution:

"I want no other authority for putting down even this gigantic rebellion than such as may be derived from the Constitution properly interpreted. It is equal even to this great emergency, and the more we study its provisions, the more it is tried in troublous times, the greater will be our admiration for the instrument and our veneration for its authors. As unpopular as the avowed may be for the moment among the thoughtless, I here declare that I am for supporting this monstrous rebellion according to law, and no other way, and I believe that Congress has only to discharge its duty, and the army perform its duty with energy and activity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful issue. We are fighting to maintain the Constitution, and it especially becomes us in appealing to the people to come to its rescue, and not to violate it ourselves. How are we better than the rebels if both alike set at naught the Constitution? I warn my countrymen who stand ready to tolerate any act done in good faith for the suppression of the rebellion, not to sanction usurpations of power which may hereafter become precedents for the destruction of constitutional liberty.

But while fighting this battle in behalf of Constitutional liberty, it behooves us especially to see to it that the Constitution receives no detriment at our hands. We will have gained little in suppressing the insurrection if it be at the expense of the Constitution, for the chains which the bondman wears are none the lighter because they were pressed by his own and not another's hands. As we expect to come out of this contest with our flag full and complete in all its proportions, not a stripe erased or a star obscured, so let us preserve the Constitution perfect in all its parts, with all its guarantees for the protection of life and liberty unimpaired, and the instrument itself rendered doubly dear from the fact that it has been sacredly maintained and proved equal to every emergency, under circumstances the most trying, which a nation was ever subjected to. Then, when this struggle is over, we will have an assurance that our Government is stronger than ever before, and that Constitutional Liberty is established on a foundation which no human power will ever be able to subvert."

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

"Slavery is not dead, but the Constitution of 1787 is dead and gone," were the words of Wendell Phillips in his address in Boston last week. Wendell is determined to be ahead in the race of radicalism.

To Be Exposed.—The New Orleans Delta of the 17th says, that the naval commander of the Federal fleet was forbidden the transmission of Gen. Phelps' proclamation.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for January 1862, has already come to hand. Its contents are rich and varied. For the coming year, the Publishers promise their patrons increased inducements to continue their support. They speak as follows:

"The Publishers of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY desire to direct public attention especially to an important and interesting feature which has been added to this magazine for the coming year. They have succeeded in securing a series of contributions from Professor LOUIS AGASSIZ, of Harvard University, the most eminent naturalist in the world. Professor AGASSIZ'S articles commence with the January number and will be continued in every number throughout the year. They will be upon the STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY and kindred topics, and cannot fail to prove a repository of most valuable information, while the well-known directness and simplicity which mark Professor AGASSIZ'S system of instruction will make them not only instructive but deeply interesting to the general reader."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for January 1862, with its usual variety of entertaining matters, is on our table. In its particular sphere, the Lady's Book has no superior. Its engravings and fashion plates are executed in the very best style of the art.

GEN. PHELPS' SILLY ABOLITION PROCLAMATION.

General Phelps, in command of the advance brigade of our troops at Ship Island, Mississippi, seized the occasion of his occupation of said Island for the production of a very silly abolition proclamation. It is addressed "to the loyal citizens of the Southwest," and it opens with the astounding declaration that his command will be governed by the absurd idea "that every State that has been admitted as a slave State into the Union since adoption of the constitution has been admitted in direct violation of that constitution."

Now, we dare say that there are not ten men in the brigade of General Phelps who will subscribe to any such fallacy, and that there is hardly one man in a thousand among our six hundred and fifty thousand Union soldiers who believe in an such nonsense. He next tells the people of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana that their territory is needed for free labor; that the people of the North want elbow room, and that the people of the Southwest, in sticking to their abominable institution of slavery, are standing very much in their own light.

Not satisfied with all this, he tells the Catholic creoles of Louisiana that it was the intolerable despotism of the Catholic church of France which brought down upon that country that horrible, ghastly and sweeping revolution of 1789, with its Reign of Terror, and that the despotism of slavery is quite as grasping and remorseless as the despotism of a corrupt and powerful church. Finally, he informs those Southwestern people that "all our efforts, however small or great, whether directed against the interference of governments abroad or against rebellious combinations at home, shall be for free labor," including free labor for "the four millions of Africans" held as slaves in our Southern States.

This beats Fremont all hollow; and if Fremont was instructed by President Lincoln to modify his proclamation, by cutting out its emancipation heresies, there can be no doubt that Gen. Phelps will be required to take down his enormous abolition standard. Gen. Phelps has the reputation of an excellent soldier; but he is a poor stick of a politician. Among Catholics he plays the Puritan, among Cavaliers he is a Roundhead, and he appeals to the loyalty of slaveholders by flatly informing them that his mission is to relieve them of their slave property, and to substitute free labor; that the war is for this purpose; that he expects no favors, and does not ask any.

It is a pity that Gen. Phelps was permitted to go to Ship Island without specific instructions from the government. His proclamation, instead of winning friends among the people to whom it was addressed, will increase the number and violence of the enemies. Gen. Butler, Gen. Dix, Gen. Sherman and Gen. Halleck, in their operations among a slavholding people, have acted like sensible and sagacious men. We presume, too, that Gen. Butler, in assuming the supreme command in the Southwest, will issue an authoritative proclamation to the effect that this war on his part, and on the part of the government, is not a war for the substitution of free labor over the domains of Southern slavery, but that it is a war for the "integrity of the Union," slavery and all, as guaranteed in the clear and unmistakable compromises of the constitution of the United States.

Meantime the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, should issue at once a general proclamation for the universal guidance of our army and naval officers engaged, or who may be engaged, in this war. This will avoid any such faux pas for the future as this very proclamation, but very ably, abolition proclamation of Gen. Phelps, &c., &c., &c.

THE ABOLITIONISTS' DOWN OF OLD ABE.

The Anti-Slavery Standard publishes an extract of a private letter from a "distinguished friend of the anti-slavery cause," which contains the following:

It is more and more evident that Lincoln is a man of very small calibre, and had better be at his old business of splitting rails than at the head of a government like ours, especially in such a crisis. He has evidently not a drop of anti-slavery blood in his veins; and he seems incapable of uttering a humane or generous sentiment respecting the enslaved millions in our land.

DIED.
Near Carmichaels, of Putrid Sore Throat, on Dec. 16th, MARY MARX, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gwyn, in her fifteenth year, that attempted to carry it.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—Business yesterday was very dull, and we could scarcely glean any sales that were worthy of note.

Flour—Sales of 375 bbls. all of which were from store, in various lots, at \$45@47 1/2 for extra, and \$5@25 for extra family and Fancy brands. We could hear of no sales from first hands to report.

Coffee—Sales of 30 bags Rio, in small lots, at 19@20c per lb.

Molasses—Sales of 12 bbls N. O., in lots, at 48c per gal.

Sugar—Sales of 5 hds of N. O. from store, at 10c per lb.

Cheese—Sales of 45 boxes W. R., in lots from store, at 6 1/2 per lb.

TO INVALIDS.

Dr. WHITLESEY'S next professional visit to Waynesburg, will be made on Monday and Tuesday, 13th and 14th days of January. Official Rooms at the Greene House, with remedies entirely new. Dr. WHITLESEY cures the following 600 complaints, viz: Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Dropsy—also, all diseases of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Cancer, Fever Sores, Nervous Derangements, and all other complicated Chronic Complaints. All forms of Female Weakness and Difficulties attended to with unparalleled success.

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.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Receipts on Subscription since December 1st.

Name	Amount	Vol.	No.
William Kinsley	\$1.00	2	48
Thomas Herrington	1.00	3	32
Russell Armstrong	1.00	3	32
James H. Brown	1.00	3	32
Daniel L. Condit	1.00	3	32
Thos. W. Taylor, Esq.	1.00	3	32
James H. Brown	1.00	3	32
Rev. Charles Titus	1.00	2	24
George S. Jones	1.00	2	24
Wm. Allison, Esq.	1.00	2	24
James F. Miller, Jr.	.85	In full.	
James Kennerly	.85	In full.	
James Burdine	.85	In full.	
G. Crook	.85	In full.	
D. James B. Hook	.85	In full.	
Morgan R. Wise	.85	In full.	
Samuel Minor	.85	In full.	
John H. Brown	.85	In full.	
George Sellers	.85	In full.	
Jere. Spragg	.85	In full.	
Wm. H. Brown	.85	In full.	
George Howard	.85	In full.	
James Graham	.85	In full.	
Wm. H. Brown	.85	In full.	
John H. Brown	.85	In full.	
John A. Greenlee	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Hiram Stephens	.85	In full.	
Wm. P. Scott	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
James H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Wm. P. Manning, Jr.	.85	In full.	
John H. Brown	.85	In full.	
John Headley	.85	In full.	
David Johnson	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Wm. S. Bebout	.85	In full.	
John H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Joshua Thomas	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Abraham Hickman	.85	In full.	
Samuel McKay	.85	In full.	
Hamilton Martin	.85	In full.	
John Vance	.85	In full.	
Stephen Shepard	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Franklin Seaton	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
John Vandrug	.85	In full.	
Michael Funk	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Wm. F. Burwell	.85	In full.	
Samuel Bradford	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
G. W. Miller, Esq.	.85	In full.	
William Rush	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Wm. Griffin	.85	In full.	
Thomas Knight	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
L. D. Ingraham	.85	In full.	
Amos Martin	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Thomas South	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
William H. Brown	.85	In full.	
George S. Jones	.85	In full.	
Smith Lang	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
E. Parkison	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
C. Day	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Samuel Crago	.85	In full.	
Joseph Crago	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
James M. Adams	.85	In full.	
Jonathan Smith	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
James Hutchinson	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
J. S. Huty	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
William Rees	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Jer. Oliver	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
James P. Cozary	.85	In full.	
A. B. Pratt	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Robert Braden	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Thomas Thompson	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Henry Lang	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Thomas Linn	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
William Martin	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
John H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Joseph Conner	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Joseph Phillips	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
John H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Stephen Maple	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Joseph Munde	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Isaac Hupp	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
John Henderson	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Jas. Carroll	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
I. V. Condit	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Heath Jones	.85	In full.	
Richard H. Brown	.85	In full.	
Thomas Woods	.85	In full.	

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Greene, on Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1861, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Waynesburg, on Saturday, the 1st day of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to-wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant in and to a tract of land situated in Dunklin township, Greene county, Pa., adjoining lands of Edmund Smith, late wife of Robert Roberts and others, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, about one hundred and eighty acres of which are cleared, and has erected thereon one frame barn and one frame carding-house, one frame loom-shop, one stone falling-house, one stone ale-house, one frame saw-mill, one frame saw-shed, one frame wash-house, and other out buildings, and an apple orchard with some trees, and three wells of water, &c. &c. &c.

Settled and taken in execution as the property of John T. Bailey.

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant in and to a tract of land situated in Centre township, Greene county, Pa., adjoining lands of Edmund Smith, late wife of Robert Roberts and others, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, about one hundred and eighty acres of which are cleared, and has erected thereon one frame barn and one frame carding-house, one frame loom-shop, one stone falling-house, one stone ale-house, one frame saw-mill, one frame saw-shed, one frame wash-house, and other out buildings, and an apple orchard with some trees, and three wells of water, &c. &c. &c.

Settled and taken in execution as the property of John T. Bailey.

DR. F. P. SHIELDS. Physician. Office in the 2d Block, opposite the City Bank Store, Waynesburg, Jan. 1, 1862.

GREENE COUNTY, ss.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Henry Fisher & Co. for benefit of their creditors, do hereby certify, that the following is a true and correct copy of the report of the Auditor, as required by the Act of the 1st June Term, 1861:

That on and after the 20th day of December, 1861, account was taken and sworn to by the Auditor, as above and confirmed showing a balance of five hundred and thirty and no/100ths of a cent, in favor of the assignor's hands, and Samuel Montgomery, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute balance in accountant's hands.

I attended to the duties of said Auditor, appointed at the office of Buchanan & Lindsey, in Waynesburg on the last Saturday in January, 1862.

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