Waynesburg Messenger

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

"A sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it cowers 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 pervading the law of the land."

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONGRESS.
GEN. JESSE LAZEAR,
OF GREENE COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.
ALEXANDER PATTON,
OF MORGAN TP.

COMMISSIONER,
JOHN PRIOR,
OF MORGAN TP.

AUDITOR,
ISRAEL BREES,
OF MORRIS TP.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
GEORGE HOGE,
OF CENTRE TP.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
WILLIAM DAVIS,
OF JEFFERSON TP.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive committee, the DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at Harrisburg, on Friday, the 4th of July, 1862, at ten o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,
Ch'n of the Dem. State Ex. Com.

A NEW VIEW OF EMANCIPATION.

What is to Become of the Free Negroes?

A contemporary says the question of emancipation was well set forth by Senator Davis, of Ky., in a recent speech. It is unquestionable that in case of such a measure, provided the impossible colonization scheme is not attempted, this class of useless persons should be properly distributed. Common justice would dictate that, if this burthen is to be borne, it should be borne by all the States in common. The Northern States must not expect to throw all of the burthern upon the Southern States.—If they do so, they will find that a central government powerful enough to emancipate slavery in Southern States without the consent of the people is fully able to distribute those slaves throughout the United States to make the burthen more equitable. Indeed, some such condition will be asked by the Southern States in case of forced emancipation, and a common sense of equity will grant it. On that day all State rights, we take it for granted, will be passed away, and as much a matter of history as the old articles of confederation. The aim will be to distribute the accursed burthen of free negroes so that it can be borne with least injury to the whole people, and *in that event all of the laws* against the admission of the free negroes into the borders of every Northern State will become a nullity. It will then be for the people of those States to know fully *what has been forced upon the country by* radicalism and the blind fanaticism of Abolition, and the mad rule of ignorance and prejudice. Mr. Davis makes the following calculation, which we give in his own words:

But I will proceed with my table. California has 3,816 free negroes. How many would she have to take if all the negroes were liberated and if they were then distributed equally among the States? Her ratio would be 56,003. She is not prepared, I reckon, for such an importation of free negroes. Connecticut, the land of steady habits, among the noblest of the Old Thirteen, in whose men, in whose statesmanship, in whose love of country, in whose valor, in whose performance of all their duties as men and citizens, with such exceptions only as appertain to all frail men, I have the highest confidence, what would be her condition? She has now 8,542 free negeoes, and she would have to take 65,733. Illinois now has 7,069.—You found that both the Senators from Illinois were a little tender-footed on the subject, and well they might be, for her portion would be 244,536 free negroes.—Next I come to Indiana; and what would be her portion? She has a goodly number now, comparatively. She has 10,869, and her portion would be 192,991, an increase making nearly 200,000. The young and growing State of Iowa, that has become an empire in the Northwest, and, according to my information, has more of fertile and productive and less of refuse land than any State in the Union, how many of these slaves would she have to take? She now has 1,023 free negroes. She would have to take 96,421. Kansas has 623. She would have to take 15,301. I wish Kansas had every one of them. [Laughter.] Maine is pretty strong upon the bit on this slavery question. My honored friend, the late Governor of that State, and now Senator, [Mr. Morrill,] is not in his seat. I am sorry that he is not; but in his presence or absence I never would treat him with the least disrespect. My feelings are too strongly and deeply and sincerely of an opposite character. Maine has 1,195 free negroes. Under this apportionment she would have to take 89,753. Massachusetts has 9,454. She would have to take 175,866. I wish she had her full quota: [laughter;] and I believe that, instead of sending them all to Kansas, I would send at least half to Massachusetts, and if the Kansas Senators protested, I would send the whole of them to Massachusetts.—Michigan, the State of my early and honored friend, Mr. Howard, has now 6,823. She would have to take 121,301. My friend has a good deal of aversion to the Indians resident in his State; I have no doubt this is a very reasonable and well-founded aversion, but it is not half as well or as deeply founded as our aversion to free negroes in Kentucky. I wish I could excite a little more sympathy in his generous bosom on what I may call our subject, than he at present feels.

Mr. Howard—Canada is very near us, and affords a fine market for "wool."

Mr. Davis—And I believe they starve and feeeze to death there in the long winters. I have received a doleful account of them there. I believe they form them into regiments, and ship them to the West Indies occasionally. Here is Minnesota, one of the youngest sisters. She has only 229 free negroes now. She would have to take 24,574. That would be a considerable increase. New Hampshire has 450.—She has not her *pro rata* of the present free negroes. She would have to take 46,581; and I wish from the bottom of my heart that she had the whole of them this day. New Jersey is very liberal, more so than any of the States except Maryland, in proportion to population. She has 24,947 now; and she would have to add to her numbers until they reached 96,007. Then there is New York, the Empire State, whose broadside once used to decide all presidential elections: I believe that the great West are rather dividing that power with her now. What is her number? She has now 49,005. How many would she have to take? Upwards of 500,000 more than she has—557,390. Where are the Senators from New York that we cannot make a compact with them just to lead that number of free negroes into the Empire State right at once? Then here is Ohio, the eldest sister of the Northwest, and the strongest one yet. She has 36,225; *and she is the Botany Bay for the* negroes from Kentucky and Tennessee.—Every man there who wants to liberate his slaves takes them to Ohio, buys land there, and settles them on these lands. The reason is that Illinois and Indiana and the other Northwestern States frown upon that policy; but Ohio still opens her bosom to the reception of that people, and I hope in God she will receive her surfeit before a great while. She now has 36,225. She would have to take 334,304. Oregon has 121. She is so distant they will not travel there. They are too indolent to travel that far. She would have to take 6,509. Pennsylvania has 56,379. A good many of them, I believe, were made free by the running of the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia at an early day, a great many people claiming part of Pennsylvania as part of Virginia, and taking slaves there. She would have to take 423,767. Rhode Island has 3,918; she would have to take 24,717. Vermont has 582. I do not think, with due respect to the Chair, she has quite her *pro rata*. She would have to take only 45,016 Wisconsin has 1,481. She would have to take 112,267.

This is a table well worth the consideration of the people of the Northern States. It is a new view of the subject, and one addressing itself directly to them. It is unnecessary to point out the necessity of this distribution at any length. It is perfectly clear that the existence of this race in the South, without masters, would make it a wilderness, and so be a worse injury to the North than even the plan of distribution.

When the people of any State feel anxious to adopt the emancipation scheme, let them read over and see the number of blacks allotted to them, and say when they wish them to be forwarded to their address.

OHIO POLITICS.

The distinction that has heretofore been recognized (frequently, we confess, as a matter of courtesy) between the Republican party and Abolitionism, is being rapidly wiped out. Even now, the people fail to see it, and Republican politicians will hereafter labor in vain to make them believe that it exists. The revolting and revolutionary doctrines of the Abolitionists are incorporating themselves into all the movements and shaping and directing all the policy of the party which the Democracy, aided by other conservative men, will have to defeat at the polls next fall.

The indications throughout the State are unmistakable. The dominant party is doomed—its fate is sealed. The real friends of the Union as it was, and the *Constitution as it is, must and will triumph.* Our cause is the cause of the country. In view of the responsibilities, therefore, which rest upon the Democracy, it is but proper and patriotic that activity, energy *and efficiency should characterize the great* work in which they are now engaged, and which they are bound to accomplish. We have assurances from all parts of the State which warrant us in saying that the *Convention of July 4th, 1862,* will be one of the largest and ablest and best Conventions ever held in Ohio.—*Ohio Statesman.*

GODEY FOR JULY.

We have received the July number of Godey's Lady's Book. This popular book has now reached a point far beyond rivalry, but seems to improve with each number. The present, being the first of the new volume, is superb and we call special attention to the fine steel engraving "Summer," which is alone worth all the number costs. Every lady should take Godey.

THE DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE POSITION.

Radical Republicans and their Fusion sympathizers, says the Ohio Statesman, are continually charging that Democrats and other conservative men want to spare slavery at the expense of the Union. The charge is false and malicious, and most of those who make it know it to be so. Democrats, conservative Republicans, and all conservative men everywhere, North and South, are bent upon saving the Union under the Constitution as it is, let slavery or any other institution or interest suffer as it may. Their motto is, the Constitution as it is must be maintained, and the Union of thirty-three united, yet distinct States, must be preserved.

But while conservative men are determined that the Union shall not be periled for the sake of slavery, they are determined that hostility to that institution shall not endanger the Union, or encroach a single hair's breadth upon the constitutional and reserved rights of the States. Our soldiers are fighting, and our country is accumulating a tremendous debt, which the people must pay, not for the sake of preserving or abolishing this or that State institution or local usage, not for the sake of establishing a centralized and consolidated National Government or despotism over the whole people, but for the sole and only purpose of preserving our Federal system of separate and distinct States and State Governments, with all their constitutional rights, privileges and immunities unimpaired, and united in one common Government, with powers defined and limited by a written Constitution.

Democrats and their conservative co-workers stand not up to the defense of slavery or any other State institution as such; but they demand, that under no pretense of saving the Union, shall the Union itself be overthrown. They know that if the sacred right of any State to determine for itself its own local institutions and usages under the Federal Government, is encroached upon or taken away, it is a destruction to the Union; for that can only be preserved by preserving the individuality and integrity of each and every State unimpaired. To abolish a State institution, permitted by the Federal Constitution, without the consent of the people of the State, is not merely an attempt to overthrow the State Government, but the Government of the whole Union. For whether that Government is dependent for its existence on the States or the reverse, it is certain that without the States it cannot exist as a Federal or Union Government, for if the States are gone, there is nothing to be federated or united.

The attempt, therefore, to mutilate or destroy a State, by causing her people or a portion of them to attempt to secede, by turning her domain into a territory, or by taking away any constitutional right guaranteed to her, as to have slavery or not as her people may determine by their own local Constitution and laws, is an attempt to overthrow the Union and abolish the Constitution.

What conservative men insist on is this—that neither political pro-slavery nor political anti-slavery shall be spared, if it stands in the way of maintaining the Constitution and saving the Union. Let them both go to the wall separately or together, if need be, but let the Union under the Constitution as it is, stand one and indivisible, now and forever!

CONTRABANDS.

The country, says the Hartford *Times*, is beginning to get a foretaste of the evils attending released slaves. The contrabands are now costing the Government one hundred thousand dollars a day. They are lying upon the walks, on the steps, and in the yards about Washington. At Port Royal they are so lazy as to be almost valueless as laborers; but they will eat the rations, and lie around loose, a burthen upon the army and the treasury. Let the emancipation become general, and the white population will be forced to drive them out of the South, or to leave themselves.

Perhaps a hundred thousand or so will come to Connecticut. [The quota for *Pennsylvania* will be at least five times as many!] Will the Abolitionists take care of them; or turn them hungry away from their doors? What effect will they have upon society, upon labor, upon public sentiment here, when they flock in to our towns and villages in such numbers as to become burthensome? Why are the Western States—Kansas, Illinois, &c.—making the severest laws to prevent a negro within their limits? Where are the four million contrabands to go? Already enough has been seen to satisfy reasonable men that they will not support themselves. We suspect that New England will find, one of these days, that emancipation is a measure well calculated to make sad inroads upon her prosperity. That the doctrine tends to break up the Union forever, is quite apparent. But the radical Abolitionists seem to control measures in Congress, and to have general sway over a large portion of the public sentiment at the North. For the good of the negroes, and the welfare of the whites, the people should pause and reflect upon this grave question—and then act with reason, and in accordance with the dictates of humanity, if indeed they are determined to pay little or no regard to the compromises and the principles of the Constitution.

LARGE FLEECE.

GODFREY GORDON, *of Franklin township*, has just sheared a Lamb, 11 months old, the fleece of which weighed 16½ lbs. The Yew's fleece only weighed 8¾ lbs. Has any body beat this in this county?

"LET THE NATION PERISH."

The *American Anti-Slavery Society* held its annual Convention at New York, the beginning of this month. The Rev. Mr. HATFIELD made a speech, the following extract from which we copy from the New York *Observer*:

"The Rev. Mr. HATFIELD supported the opinion that slavery is the "sum of all villainies." *Even if the nation perish with it, there must be an end to this abomination.* If the Constitution endorsed the thing, God was against the Constitution. (Applause.) He called upon God to "bless Uncle Abe," who was going as fast and as far as his obligations would allow him. And yet he wished the President would only travel faster. (Applause.) He pronounced the interference with Fremont's proclamation a blunder. He also denounced the proposition to colonize the negroes as a crime which God would punish."

Upon this infamous speech the *Observer* makes the following comment:

"This idea of Mr. HATFIELD'S is the *gist* of the difficulty that is to prevent a settlement of the war and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution. He and the party with which he acts are opposed to any settlement *on the* basis of the Union as it was before the war, the only ground upon which we have a government at all. When the rebels are crushed by the strong hand of lawful power, these enemies of the Constitution among us are to be met and conquered. We are glad that they avow their principles so distinctly. We take issue with them now, just as we did when they first proclaimed our glorious Constitution to be "An agreement with hell."—They hate it now. They avow their desire to see "the nation perish" unless slavery is abolished. Rather let every man perish who would destroy the Republic if he cannot secure the *immediate* attainment of his ends, especially when that immediate result would be equally injurious to both races. Such are the men whose patriotism, if they ever had any, is wholly lost in their fanciful and mistaken philanthropy.

Other speakers followed Hatfield in the same strain; and Wendell Phillips declared that "Slavery must be abolished—if not *by* the government, then *over* it.

ABOLITIONISM AND DISUNION.

Less than a year ago WENDELL PHILLIPS made a speech at the Tremont Temple, at Boston, in which he said:

"The anti-slavery party had hoped for and *planned disunion*, because it would lead to the development of mankind, and the elevation of the black man."

The truth of the above declaration is being evidenced daily by the plottings and treasonable schemes of the Abolitionists. Their measures all tend in the one direction, and are designed to prevent any reconstruction of the Union on a just and equitable basis, with all the rights of the States undisturbed and unimpaired. Their hostility to slavery is so inveterate and unreasonable, that to accomplish its overthrow, they would destroy the Government and strike down the interests and liberties of the white man. They are serving their African god with a heathen devotion, and will tolerate no man or party that does not worship at the same shrine. Their talk, like their legislation, is all of the negro. How long this mania is to last, and when and where their agitation of the slavery question is to cease, will depend on the moderation and good sense of the people. Nothing but an emphatic and withering rebuke at the polls will silence these noisy and dangerous fanatics, and it will be administered in due season and *with a vengeance*, or we have mistaken the feeling and purpose of the popular mind. "Wait a little longer."

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

We are pleased to learn from our Washington exchanges that Gen. LAZEAR was unanimously nominated for Congress at the Primary election held a few days since. *It is a deserved compliment to an honest* and faithful public servant, and the example thus set will doubtless be followed by our Democratic neighbors of Beaver and Lawrence. Unanimity in the selection of *the candidate will contribute much to his* success in the Fall.

The Washington *Examiner* thus speaks of the General:

Gen. LAZEAR, the choice of Washington county (as he is of the District) for Congress, has been tried and not found wanting in constancy to duty and to the principles of the party that elected him. Possessing in an eminent degree, those qualities of fearless integrity and incorruptible honesty which in a crisis such as the present, become the more conspicuously valuable, he possesses also a clearness of judgment and sound practical good sense that render him a safe and influential member of Congress.—Though the opposition gerrymandered the District to suit themselves, yet we have scarcely a doubt that Gen. Lazear will be elected.—Beaver and Lawrence cannot give much, if any, more (as we are informed by good authority from one of these counties) than 1500 against him; Greene will give 1700 and Washington, we will say, 300 for him.

Westmoreland Democratic Nominations.

The Democracy of Westmoreland have out the following ticket in the field: Congress, Harrison P. Laird, Esq., of Greensburg, subject to the decision of the conferees of Westmoreland, Fayette and Indiana counties. Assembly, Dr. Samuel Wakefield, and Richard Graham, Esq. Sheriff, William Bell. District Attorney, A. A. Stewart. Commissioner, Abraham Hays, Sr. County Surveyor, Abraham M. Altman.—Poor House Director, Michael Eisaman. Auditor, Daniel Davidson.

BUTLER COUNTY.

The Democracy of Butler county met in Convention on Monday last, and nominated a full ticket for the coming fall election. They passed a series of spirited resolutions, from which we select the following:

Resolved, That we consider the workings of the twin political heresies of Abolition and Secession the true causes of the present unhappy condition of our beloved country; both aiming at the same object, the destruction of the Union of our fathers, which, with Washington, we revere as the palladium of our liberties, and its preservation as necessary to our continued existence as a free people.

Resolved, That we will sustain the President in all efforts to sustain the Constitution as it is; to restore the Union as it was, and enforce the laws, until peace and order shall be established in every quarter of our once prosperous and happy, though now distracted and bleeding, country.

Resolved, That we admire the patriotic course of Senator Cowan, and other conservative members of the Republican party, who have nobly withstood the tide of fanaticism, attempting to divert this war from its original and only lawful purpose, viz: the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and the enforcement of the laws.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Gen. LAZEAR was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Democracy of Beaver at their County Convention on Monday of last week. The Delegates to the State Convention were instructed to support Mr. PAULEY for a position on the State Ticket. Well done, little Beaver.

A DESERVED PROMOTION.

We are gratified to learn that our young friend, Capt. S. MILTON BAILY of the Waynesburg "Rangers," has been elected Major of the 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, vice J. B. GARDNER, resigned.

Capt. BAILY is one of the most popular officers in his regiment, having the implicit confidence of his men and of his superiors in command. Few men in the service *of his years and experience have given* more entire satisfaction, or inspired more respect and hearty attachment among his comrades.

THE COMING HARVEST.

During a late trip through parts of this, Fayette, Washington and Allegheny counties, we had a good opportunity of observing the promise of the coming harvest.—Never, in our life, have we witnessed such a prospect for wheat. Very few bad or thin wheat fields are to be met with anywhere. The Rye fields look equally promising; and the Oats, though short and backward, have improved very rapidly within the last few weeks. Corn is short for the season, though as a general thing it stands well, and bears a good color. In fact the present prospect for a most bountiful yield of the fruits of the earth, is such as should gladden the farmer's heart, and fill all with a sense of thankfulness to the God of the harvest.

☞ On a late trip to Fayette county, we crossed the river, for the first time, at Garrard's Ferry. We were very agreeably surprised at the fine condition of the roads by this route. They had been well worked, and what is more rare, they had been worked in the proper season of the year.—We do not know who is the road master in Cumberland tp., but whoever he may be, he deserves credit for the manner in which he has discharged his duty on the road leading to Garrard's Ferry. The road on the Fayette side was also found to be in excellent condition. We were ferried over the river by the gentlemanly and accommodating proprietor, Gen. Garrard, in a fine, safe and substantial boat.—Such of our friends as may have occasion to pass to Fayette county, we would advise to take the route above indicated, as being the most pleasant, safe and expeditious.

THE CONVENTION.

The Monongahela Valley Sabbath-School Convention held its fifth Annual Meeting in this place, commencing on Tuesday, the 17th inst. It was in session two days. Rev. Stephen Winget, of Prosperity, Pa., of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, presided over its deliberations. Over sixty schools were represented in the Convention. Various topics of great interest were discussed in a fraternal spirit, and, we trust, a salutary impression made upon the minds of our community.

The Convention adjourned to meet in Morgantown, Va., in June, 1863. c.

ADMITTED.

G. W. G. WADDELL, Esq., was admitted to the practice of the law in the Courts of this county, at the late term, on motion of R. W. DOWNEY, Esq. Mr. W. is a gentleman of decided talent, has been a close student, and passed a very creditable examination. That he will make a popular and successful advocate, we have no doubt.

☞ Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. WM. SMITH, son of Benjamin Smith, formerly of this place, was not killed at Pittsburgh Landing, as was at first reported here. He was taken prisoner in that battle, and writes to his mother at Washington, Iowa, that he is very kindly treated.

☞ The Republican papers say they condemn the frauds that have been perpetrated under the present corrupt administration. Then, why do they not publish some of the speeches and reports exposing those frauds?—*Crawford Democrat.*

☞ Will the "Contraband" be good enough to answer the above inquiry?

REV. L. R. WOODS.

The numerous friends and acquaintances of Rev. Leroy Woods will be glad to learn that he is now on a visit to this part of the Church, having come among us not only in the enjoyment of good health, but also, "in the fullness of the Gospel of Christ." The large crowds that throng to hear him preach show most convincingly that his labors of love in this region twenty-five years ago, left behind them undying influences for good, and still live in the remembrance of grateful hearts.—*Cumberland Presbyterian.*

☞ The fact that General Pope and other prominent officers are absent from General Halleck's army, indicates that no important movement is expected soon in that quarter.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKETS,

PHILADELPHIA June 21.—The demand for Beef Cattle continues good, and prices are about the same as last quoted, ranging from $8 to $9 per 100 lbs. The receipts are moderate, reaching about 1,500 head.

49 J. Abrahams, Kentucky, $8.50 to 8,75.
31 Carr, Illinois, $8.50.
12 *Amos Kimble, Chester County, $8 to 8,25*
25 Kennedy, Ohio, $8 to 8,25.
22 B. C. Baldwin, Chester County, $8 to 8,25.
70 James McFillen, Jr., Illinois, $8 to 8,75.
75 P. Hatheway, Ohio, $8 to 8,75.
75 P. McFillen, Ohio, $8 to 8,75.
59 Cochran & McCall, Ohio, $8 to 9.
46 J. Seldomridge, Illinois, $8 to 8,75.
150 Mooney & Smith, Illinois and Ohio, $8 to 9
89 Uman, Shamberg, & Co., Pennsylvania, $7 to 8,75.
44 H. Frank, Western, $8,50 to 9.
55 Fellhimer & Kirwin, Pennsylvania, $8,50 to 9.
30 J. & H. Chain, Pennsylvania, $8 to 8,50.
74 Fuller & Brothers, Ohio, $8 to 9,50.
27 E. Hainaker, Lancaster county, $8 to 9.
32 E. McFillen, Lancaster county, $8.50 to 8.
25 McClese, Ohio, $8 to 8.50.
35 John Kelf, Ohio, $8 to 8,50.
45 H. Miller, Pennsylvania, $9 to 9,37½.
66 S. Storm, Lancaster county, $7,50 to 8,50.
90 Rice & Smith, Ohio, $8 to 9.
20 D. Kimble, Ohio, $8,50 to 9.
46 H. Landis, Ohio, $8 to 9.

About 50 Cows arrived, and sold, at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from $20 to $35 per head, as to quality.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep reached about 3,200 head, this week, selling at from 3½ to 4c per lb, gross, as to condition.

The arrivals of fat Hogs at H. G Imhoff's Union Drove Yard reached 2, 173 head this week, selling at from $4,25 to 4,75 for still-fed, and $4,50 to 5,25 per 100 lbs for corn Hogs, according to quality.

MARRIED,

On June 8, by Jacob Guthrie, Esq., Mr. WM. JOHN to Miss CLEMENTINE CHALFANT, all of Whitely tp.

DIED,

At the residence of his father, in Washington Tp., Greene Co., Pa., on the 21st inst., MAXWELL M. KEIGLEY, in the 40th year of his age.

At Red Rock, Marion county, Iowa, on the 30th of May last, PHEBE, wife of Dr. Abraham H. Barnes, formerly of Franklin township, this county, aged about 30 years.

On Saturday, June 21st, AARON D. DAY, an old citizen of this borough, in the 76th year of his age.

Mr. DAY had been, for many years, a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. As long as he was able to make his way to the "Church on the hill," his seat was seldom vacant.—Having lived the life of the righteous, his last end was peace. c.

On the 20th instant, of paralysis, Mr. JOHN REES, of Franklin township, Greene county, Pa., in the 69th year of his age.

Mr. R. was a sober, industrious, and respectable citizen. He lived a quiet and peaceable life, and died in the faith of the Gospel. c.

UNION NORMAL SCHOOL,

Millsboro, Washington County, Penna.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will open on Tuesday, July 29, 1862, and close on Thursday, Oct. 16. Particular attention is invited to the following advantages:—

1. The Institution is specially designed for the training of Teachers.
2. It is under the general supervision of the County Superintendants of Washington and Fayette counties.
3. The Faculty of the Institution have had a large experience in *Common School Teaching*, and are acquainted with the wants of Teachers, and can supply them.
4. the methods of instruction are peculiarly *Normal*. Hence, Students are afforded all the facilities for acquiring the *Art* as well as the *Theory* of Teaching.
5. The celebrated and popular Gymnastics of the Boston Gymnasium, are taught and practiced in the School.
6. The entire cost of Boarding, Washing, &c., need not exceed $1,50 per week.
7. Connected with the Normal, is a 1st Class Model School and Teacher's Institute, which afford rare advantages, especially to young Teachers.
8. The Institution, in all its departments, is modeled after our *State Normal Schools*, and will thus secure to Students all *their* advantages, and at a greatly reduced expense.

From the magnanimous support given the Institution by Teachers, thus far, no doubt can be entertained of its future success and usefulness.

The course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough education

Students desiring to board at reduced rates, should make application at once, as the rooms are rapidly filling.

☞ Special information may be had by addressing Profs. I. H. LONGDON and T. G. HOMER, Millsboro, Washington Co., Pa.

June 25, 1862—3t.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Greene County, the undersigned will expose to sale, on the premises at public auction, on Wednesday, the 16th day of July next, the House and Lot, known as the "GREENE HOUSE," *being Lot no. 128*, in the borough of Waynesburg.

Terms of Sale.

One third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining in three equal annual instalments with interest, to be secured by judgment notes.

The one-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life-time of the widow of R. H. LINDSEY, deceased, upon the payment of the interest thereon annually.

M. W. DENNY, Guardian of the minor children of R. H. Lindsey, deceased.

Waynesburg, June 25, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Greene county, the undersigned, executors, of the last Will and Testament of Rebecca Sanders dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises, on the 2nd day of September next, a tract of land situate in Morris tp., adjoining lands of the widow Day, heirs of John Maltox, and other land of the heirs of Reuben Sanders, dec'd, containing about fifty acres, it being the South end of the home farm, aforesaid dec'd, including what is known as the Stewart lot.

About thirty-five acres of the land is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and a log house and blacksmith shop erected thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money upon the confirmation of the sale; one third in one year thereafter, and one-third in two years thereafter, with interest from the confirmation of the sale.

FANNY SANDERS, HARVEY SANDERS, } Executors.

je25,'63-6t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of LEVI HOGE, of Wetzel county, Va., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON HOGE, Adm'r.

June 25, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of CEPHAS HATFIELD, of Monongahela Tp., notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. CONNER, Adm'r
HARRIET J. HATFIELD, Adm'x.

June 25, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county, and to me directed, there will be exposed at the door of the Court House, in Waynesburg, on the 19th of July next, at two o'clock, P. M., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of the Defendant of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Greene Tp., Greene county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Phillips, John Lantz and John Wright, containing one hundred and six acres, more or less—about forty-five acres of which are cleared, and on which are erected one FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, LOG STABLE, and other out buildings. Taken in execution as the property of JEHU INGHAM at the suit of Barzilla Stephens for the use of Morgan R. Wise. THOMAS LUCAS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, Pa., June 25, 1862.

THIRD ARRIVAL

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

AT SAYER'S CORNER.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, all of which I am determined to sell at still lower rates. I invite particular attention to the list of prices:

French Calf Boots, lined	$4,50
Kip "	3,25
Kip "	2,50
Ladies Fine French Congress Heeled Gaiters	1,75
Ladies Kid Boots	$1,25 to 1,75
Ladies Slippers	50 to 1,00
Ladies, Gentleman's Morocco	1,00 to 1,50
do Goat	" "

Children's Shoes, all grades and sizes, from 25c to 1,00
Everything else at same unheard of low prices at
JOHN C LIGHTCAP'S.

WAYNESBURG, June 5, 1862.

The Union Forever!

Second Arrival of Spring and Summer Clothing.

NATHANIEL CLARK,

ALLISON'S Building, opposite the Court House, is just opening a large and elegant assortment of Ready-Made

CLOTHING

For Men and Boys, purchased on very favorable terms for Cash, and will positively be sold at short profits for current funds. His stock embraces not only Garments of all descriptions, but

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

SATINETS, JEANS, HATS AND CAPS, and every thing in the furnishing line.

☞ Business and Dress Suits got up on short notice and in the most fashionable styles.

Waynesburg, March 19th, 1862.

NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES!

MINOR & CO.,

AT THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS EXCHANGE,

ARE now opening the largest assortment of Dry Goods to be found in the county, which will positively be sold at the Lowest Prices to suit the times. Their stock of

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS

Is complete, embracing everything usually kept in this market, and a little more

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

The choicest selection of New and Beautiful Dress Goods, new style, very rich. In fact, everything to *suit the ladies.*

MEN'S WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, and everything in the staple and fancy goods line.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS!

Bonnets, Shaker Hoods, Palm-Leaf Hats, comprising all the new styles, which will be sold low.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Every description of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, for men, women, Misses, boy's, youth's and children's wear, in great profusion.

MOURNING GOODS, &c.

A full stock of Mourning, House-keeping, Fashionable Millinery Goods, Notions, &c.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE.

Family Groceries constantly on hand, at the lowest prices. Fish, Salt, Hardware and Queensware.

The public are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Waynesburg, April 30, 1862. MINOR & CO.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

DRY GOODS

CHEAP FOR CASH!!

HAVING just received from the Eastern Cities a large and extensive assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

I am now prepared to furnish all goods, (with a few exceptions,) at the old prices. My stock comprises all the latest styles of

Dress Goods,
Dress Trimmings,
Muslin Delaines,
French Ginghams,
Barage Delaines.
Domestic Ginghams,
Bleached Muslins,
Brown Muslins,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Queensware, Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,

Together with a variety of NOTIONS. Customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine his assortment. Sold cheap for cash, or country produce.

GEORGE HOSKINSON.

Waynesburg, April 30, 1862.

THE SLAUGHTER COMMENCING!

The Enemy Driven into Their Entrenchments!

WE SHALL SHOW NO QUARTER!

(BUT TAKE ALL THE QUARTERS WE CAN GET!)

100,000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER,

BORDERS, &C., TO BE SOLD THIS SPRING.

Window Curtains, Fire Boards, Lesters

FOR YOUR COMFORT.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Bargains not confined to remnants: we take RAGS as well as CASH.

WALL PAPER STORE,

AT THE OLD STAND.

W. P. MARSHALL,

NO. 87 WOOD STEET,

March 19th, 1862. PITTSBURGH, PA.,

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

NOT a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equalt in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scotula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, *try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c.,* are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Veneral Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and *the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had* the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Price 1$ per bottle, or 6 bottles for 5 $.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Prepared by Dr J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles in one package, $5.

WM. L. CREIGH, WM. A. PORTER, and M. A. HARVEY, Waynesburg, and one trader in every town in the country. March 22 1842-2mo.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of JOHN BATSON, deceased, of Richhill township, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER L. BATSON Adm'r.

May 14, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned, upon the Estate of JANE BAILY, dec'd, of Whitely township, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

ABNER BAILY,
Administrator.

May 21, 1862.—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary, having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Thomas, late of Franklin Township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

OLIVE THOMAS,
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Executors.

May 7, 1862.