

Waynesburg Messenger
R. W. JONES,
JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors.
A sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or
promised. It knows no baseness; it covers no
disgrace; it expresses no weakness. Destructive
of despotism, it is the sole conservator of lib-
erty and property. It is the sentiment of
dom. of equal rights, of equal obligations—the
of nature pervading the law of the land.

WAYNEBURG, PA.
Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
CONGRESS.
GEN. JESSE LAZEAR,
OF GREENE COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.
ALEXANDER PATTON,
OF MORGAN TP.

COMMISSIONER.
JOHN PRIOR,
OF MORGAN TP.

AUDITOR.
ISRAEL BRRES,
OF MORGAN TP.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
GEORGE HOGG,
OF CENTRE TP.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
WILLIAM DAVIS,
OF JEFFERSON TP.

I hold that this Government was
made on the White Basis, by White
Men, for the benefit of White Men and
their Posterity Forever.—STEPHEN A.
DOUGLAS.

On this, our nation's birthday,
we declare to our foes, who are rebels
against the best interests of mankind,
that this army shall enter the Capital of
the so-called Confederacy, that our national
Constitution shall prevail, and
that the Union, which alone can insure
internal peace and external security to
each State, must and shall be preserved.
—GEO. B. MCLELLAN.

VOLUNTEER! VOLUNTEER!!
We trust the effort making to fill up the
Volunteer Company from this county may
be an early and signal success. Let it be
organized promptly, and composed of the
best material in the county—brave, stal-
wart lads, who will give a good account
of themselves before the enemy. Let those
who cannot go themselves give liberally
of their means to support the families and
dependants of those who take up arms, and
let every one who has no means contribute
his influence.

OMISSION.
Editors are guilty of many sins of omi-
sion, as well as of commission. They are
presumed to know everything and every
body, and to chronicle all the mishaps as
well of acquaintances as of people they
never knew or heard of. This was illus-
trated in our case, last week, when we
were very roughly interrogated as to our
failure to notice one of the gallant sons of
our town, Wm. McClelland, as among the
"missing" of Company I, after the late
terrible battles before Richmond. The
reason of our omission was simply that the
name of our neighbor's son was not included
in the printed list from which we copied,
and being a comparative stranger here and
entirely unacquainted with the brave lad,
we were ignorant both of his name and the
fact that he was a member of Company I.
COL. JENNINGS knew him well and inti-
mately, but was absent when our paper
went to press.

Elijah McClelland, was the only
member of Company I, who lost his life in
the battles in which they were engaged,
was announced among the killed some two
weeks since.

We make this explanation in simple jus-
tice to ourselves, and not because any body
demands it.

LIEUT. D. GRAY PURMAN.
This gallant young officer reached his
home in this place on Thursday last, and
we are glad to say is recovering as rapidly
as could be expected from the wounds he
received at Shiloh. The warm-hearted
greetings he has received on all hands at-
test the esteem in which his friends hold
him, and may be regarded as an earnest
of the popular affection and cordial wel-
come awaiting all the brave lads who
acquit themselves like men before the foe
in this great struggle for a Country and a
Government.

GONE BACK.
Our young friend, LAFAYETTE GORDON,
son of Lieut. Jno. A. Gordon, left yester-
day morning to rejoin his Company in the
85th, before Richmond. He returned
home several weeks since, utterly pro-
strated by a severe spell of fever; but has
recruited rapidly, and is ready to should-
er his musket again. He has the right
kind of pluck for a soldier, and will do
his whole duty in the hour of battle.

WAR LETTERS.
We have several interesting letters from
the Army before Richmond; but it is ut-
terly out of the question to find room for
them, without excluding all the current
news. This we trust will be an ample
apology for their non-appearance.

The Constitution of the United
States, said Daniel Webster, is a written
instrument; a recorded fundamental law;
it is the bond, and the only bond, of the
Union of these States; it is all that gives
us national character.

RETURNED, SAFE AND SOUND!
We neglected, last week, to announce
the safe return to the editorial tripod and
to his friends and home, of the gallant
Lieutenant L. K. EVANS. His corps hav-
ing reached the vicinity of Richmond and
the proximity of rebel shells and bullets,
and the great events and terrible carnage
of Battle Week being imminent, the Lieu-
tenant prudently concluded to put a safe
distance between himself and danger, threw
up his commission in disgust, and lives to
detail his wonderful achievements and
"fight his battles over again" to admiring
friends and remote posterity. And we are
not sorry "he still lives." On a very brief
acquaintance we would pronounce him a
good-natured, good-hearted, good-for-noth-
ing sort of a fellow, fit for chinking holes
with "to keep the wind away," or for any
dirty work his masters may have for him
to do. Lieutenant, we tip our "tite" to
you. We hope you may improve on ac-
quaintance.

P. S. We notice the Lieutenant's return
for fear of being taken to task for "inad-
vertence."

OUR MISSING BOYS.
Wm. P. PHELAN, son of JOHN PHELAN,
Esq., and ROBERT A. SAYERS, son of Wm.
SAYERS, Esq., of this place, who were
among the "Missing" after the Battles
before Richmond, have at last been heard
from. Young Phelan is a prisoner, and
an inmate of Libby's Warehouse Hospital
in Richmond, and Sayers is in another
prison. The latter has a flesh wound in the
left thigh, but we presume is in no danger
and will recover. We have no account
yet of John H. McClelland and J. P.
Burk, who are both missing.

Since the above was written, the
rebels have paroled a large number of
prisoners, who have arrived at Fortress
Mourou on the steamer Vanderbilt, and
among them Wm. P. PHELAN.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.
This body, which held its meeting in
Harrisburg on the 7th inst., nominated
Thomas E. Cochran (the present incum-
ber,) for Auditor General, and Wm. S.
Ross, of Luzerne county, for Surveyor Ge-
neral. John W. Forney, and other re-
publican Democrats made speeches on the
occasion. The abolition element predomi-
nated, though the Convention was very
politic and careful in its utterances. Its
endorsement of the course of Wilmot and
other politicians of his school, however, shows
the prevailing sentiment of the body.

WAR MEETING IN RIOHILL.
We attended the War Meeting at Gray's
Old Stand in Richhill on Saturday last.—
The "turn-out" was quite respectable, and
the feeling exhibited throughout the pro-
ceedings harmonious and cordially patri-
otic. Speeches were made by R. L. Mc-
CONNELL, A. A. PURMAN and J. A. J.
BUCHANAN, Esq., and a subscription started
to raise a liberal bounty for each vol-
unteer from this county under the late
call.

**FROM THE EIGHTY-FIFTH REGI-
MENT.**
The Washington Reporter says.—By ad-
vices received from Capt. JOHN HALL, up
to the 14th inst., we learn that this gallant
regiment is improving rapidly in health
and strength. It now numbers nearly six
hundred men for duty, a great falling off,
it is true, from its original strength, but it
has suffered very severely from battle and
sickness. Col. Howell, we are grieved to
learn, is beginning to realize, in greatly
impaired health, the severity of his du-
ties, and the privations of the campaign.
The regiment is in the left wing of the
army, which is nearest Richmond. A
number of officers have been sent home on
recruiting service, the policy of which, at
this critical juncture, it seems to us is very
questionable.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF NATIONS.
The public debt of Great Britain, with a
population of 20,000,000 inhabitants, is
\$4,237,000,000. The funded debt of France,
with a population of 35,000,000 of inhabi-
tants, is \$1,964,000,000. The public debt
of Austria, with a population of 33,000,000
of inhabitants, is \$1,468,000,000. That
of Russia, with a population of 65,000,000
inhabitants, is \$410,000,000. The public
debt of the United States, with a popula-
tion of 30,000,000 of inhabitants, 8,000,000
of whom are in a state of rebellion, will,
at the expiration of the year, amount to
\$1,200,000,000.

WHAT IT WOULD COST.
The St. Clairville, (O.), Gazette, in its
editorial comments on the President's late
Emancipation message, says:
"If we add to the amount of the
bonds this message requires to be
issued, the amount which the war has
already cost us, we will have a debt—
an interest debt—not very far short
of four thousand million of dollars.—
Are the people prepared for this enor-
mous burden upon their indus-
try and resources? And this too in
the first eighteen months of 'Repub-
lican rule.'"

DAWSON NOMINATED.
The Democratic conferees of Fayette,
Westmoreland and Indiana, recently as-
sembled at Greensburg, and after nearly
a hundred ballots, occupying two days,
succeeded in nominating Hon. John L.
Dawson, of Fayette, as the Democratic
candidate for Congress.

WAYNEBURG TURNPIKE.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the
Waynesburg Turnpike Company will be
held at the Court House in Waynesburg
on Saturday, August 2d, 1862, at 2 o'clock,
P. M. It is important that every Stock-
holder should be present, as business of
great interest will be brought before the
meeting.

**DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT VAN
BUREN.**
Ex-President Martin Van Buren, died at
his residence in Kinderhook, New York,
on the 24th inst., after a lingering and
painful illness. He was in his 81st year.

**FOR THE MESSAGE.
BY THE SEA.**
I sit upon the sea-side rocks,
And listen to the ocean's solemn moan;
The pine trees wave their hearse-like plumes
Above my head—and I am all alone.

The hills are gay with painted leaves;
And in the swampy lowlands' gloom,
The red lobelia's bonfire burns,
And golden splendors of the orchis bloom.

Last Autumn, when the woods were red,
I walked with Robert here upon the
strand;
The pine trees whispered lovingly,
The tide leaped laughing up the land.

The earth is fair, but I feel no joy;
The sunshine is bright, but its warmth is
fed;
O, where shall I go from my desolate pain?
My life is a weariness—Robert is dead.

The last dull beams of the Autumn sun
Are red'ning over the glassy flood;
I moan, and shudder, and heave a sigh;
For I fancy 'tis Robert's blood.

M. L. N.

THE "DISLOYAL" DODGE.
There is a disposition manifest just now
in certain quarters, truly and forcibly re-
marks a contemporary, to charge disloyalty
upon all who do not concur in the policy
that a dominant party in the Government
proposes.

The party in power find it convenient to
use the patriotic purpose of the people to
maintain the Government, to protect them
in the execution of their party purposes.—
It is time that the people should scrutinize
the acts of this party in power, and sepa-
rate party and patriotism. We are for a
support of the Union, with all the hazards
that the contest involves; for all the evils
in the Union will be aggravated tenfold
out of it. A separation of these States is
no remedy for evils felt or apprehended.—
The errors and the crimes of one genera-
tion may be borne; for it is a small period
in the lifetime of a nation. But a Union
of the States once broken up, the principles
of free government written in our Consti-
tution are at hazard. We may add they
are lost.

We shall not, however, suffer the cry of
"traitor" to blind our eyes to the de-
signs and purposes of party, nor suffer the
suggestion of disloyalty to the disparage-
ment of those who aid the Government in
maintaining its authority, because they
rebel against the behests of party. Our
opinion is, that there are no greater ene-
mies to the restoration of the Union than
the Abolitionists. It is hypocritical to cry
Union, and assail the conditions of the
Union—conditions which existed at the
commencement of the Government, and to
which the Constitution was adapted.

These conditions of the States remain,
and the Administration of the Government
must conform itself to them if we are to
have a Union in peace and prosperity. It
is idle to tell us that a violation or disre-
gard of these conditions is necessary to
preserve the Union.

Look at the measures of this Congress,
and tell us how many of them that have
passed, and that a majority of the domi-
nant party desired to pass, had anything
to do with the question of preserving the
Union.

This Congress has abolished slavery in
the District of Columbia. How was that
adapted to suppress the rebellion? What
possible bearing could the measure have
favorable to the desired result? What ne-
cessity for it could be alleged? None at
all, must be the answer; it was done at
the dictate of party. It was purely a
party measure.

The generation that made the Consti-
tution, and that administered the Govern-
ment, did not meddle with the institution
in the District. The States that ceded the
District to the Federal Government did not
contemplate that the property held in it
should be disturbed. Even John Q. Ad-
ams, anti-slavery as he was, opposed such
a measure. He would not sanction legisla-
tion for one people upon the petition of
another. The District, it is true, has not
the rights of a State technically; but a
body that would violate a principle will
not scruple to violate written law.

This Congress has abolished slavery in
all the Territories—another measure pure-
ly partisan. It has no direct bearing on
the great question of restoring the Union
and the enforcement of the laws.

The majority of this dominant party in
Congress has, besides, attempted to pass a
law to reduce the seceded States to Terri-
tories. Fifty-six votes against laying such
a proposition on the table. The utter con-
tempt of the Federal Constitution shown
by the attempt is without a parallel. If
men were honest in such an effort, it only
proves that their notions of the Federal
Government are entirely perverted.

In addition to this, there has been a con-
stant persevering effort to use the military
to emancipate the slaves. What Congress
and the President does not venture upon,
these Abolitionists would have a military
officer to do by his simple dictum, and it
does not appear that a majority of the domi-
nant party would stop at such a policy.

We need not add that some of the Re-
publican press, and, indeed, the most influ-
ential portion of it, do not hesitate to avow
their hostility to the Union as it was; and
that they have no wish for its restoration.
Such language would subject a man to ar-
rest in some latitudes, and ought to be si-
lenced everywhere.

We mention these facts to show the
temper and the object of this dominant
party, as it is represented in Congress.—
They have not been able to accomplish all
they propose. The majority in Congress
have not followed the majority of this Re-
publican party. But give this same party
the power once more; let them be sustain-
ed at home, and they will have none of
their own party in Congress, who are not
of their own stripe.

These men now shield their party pur-
poses under an affected zeal for the Union.
Whoever opposes their Jacobinical pur-
poses, and denounces them, is disloyal.—
They cry mad dog, to divert the public

Accounts recently received from Head-
quarters of the Army of the Potomac,
state that the official report of the battles
before Richmond places our loss in killed,
wounded, prisoners and missing at sixteen
thousand.

mind from their partisan purposes and mea-
sures.
It is convenient to charge those who do
not endorse the schemes of this dominant party
with sympathy with the rebellion. It is
a cheap mode of defense.
Sensible men, not blind with fanaticism,
must see that all these partisan measures
are deleterious to the ostensible object—the
restoration of the Union. What has been
used to stir up rebellion in the South and
keep it alive is rendered plausible by the
conduct of this party. It has nerved the
arm of rebellion and given it vitality when
it would otherwise have languished.

Now, we are opposed to all these party
schemes. We call upon the people to
scan the purposes of this party, and replace
Abolition representatives in Congress by
Union men, who are not rebels against the
Constitution as our fathers made it, and
administered the Government under it.—
Abolition politicians are a wild, Jacobinical
set, and their measures revolutionary.

They are no more loyal than Davis &
Co., and their higher law is of no more
authority than his. If the people want
Union and peace, they can get them as our
fathers made them. They are not practi-
cable on any other terms.

CALCULATING THE COST.
The N. Y. Independent estimates "the
total losses of the nation and of individual-
ities, traceable directly and indirectly to the
war, to not less than ten thousand millions
of dollars." This is an estimate of the
present loss only, and does not include the
heavy weight of taxation to be borne by
the present and future generations on ac-
count of this terrible war. And great
and overwhelming as this is, it is nothing
compared to the loss of life and the physical
suffering resulting from it. The Albany
Argus truly says that one-half of the
total loss may be charged to Abolitionism,
of which the Independent is a prominent
organ. Without the aid of the
agitators and preachers who control it,
and the Tribune, the rebel leaders never
could have organized a rebellion so formi-
dable. On all other questions the South-
ern people would have been divided; but
on that of political anti-slavery they are
massed in opposition, under the manipu-
lation of leaders who know how to use the
incendiary materials furnished them by
Northern disunionists. This is not an
imaginary proposition. Whenever the
gloom of rebellion has been penetrated by
our armies, the loyal sentiment is found to
be hated to the Abolitionists; and the
belief that the whole North is Abolition-
ized, and bent on violent emancipation,
is the inspiring element in Southern opposi-
tion to the federal rule. It is patent,
therefore, that on the high priests of Abolition,
BEECHER, GREELEY, SUMNER, LOV-
JOY, STEPHENS, and their followers, must
rest one-half the responsibility for the
losses, evils, bloodshed and taxes of the
war. Heavy as the responsibility is, they
will thrive under it, for there is nothing
in the experience of the country to war-
rant a denial of the maxim, "When the
people suffer, demagogues thrive."

SENATOR COWAN SLIGHTED!
Senator COWAN was left out in the cold
by the Republican State Convention—that
dignified body, composed mainly of Abolition-
ists, with a small sprinkling of conserva-
tive Democrats, not liking his conserva-
tive and truly National and patriotic
course in the Senate. They passed him by
without even a notice, but lavished their
praise on that arch renegade and rank
Abolitionist, DAVID WILMOT, who has,
perhaps, done quite as much as any other
man in the country, Wendell Phillips or
Horace Greely not excepted, to bring about
the terrible calamity with which we are
now afflicted. This, more than any thing
else, shows the character of the Conven-
tion. It was an Abolition, negro-sympa-
thizing concern throughout, and will be so
regarded by the honest, well-meaning, pa-
triotic masses of all parties, who will give
its hybrid candidates their quietus at the
ballot-box when election day comes round.
—E.C.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.
The present Republican Congress voted
ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS for
the negro in the District of Columbia, be-
sides other appropriations for his benefit
in quantity yet unknown. Then it is es-
timated that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND
blacks are in the aggregate supported by the
Government, at various points, in almost
total idleness. Saying nothing of the
clothing, the "rations" of this number, at
a cost of twenty cents each, amount to
twenty thousand dollars a day, or over
SEVEN MILLION OF DOLLARS per annum!

We could add count after count of the
same character. For all these enormities
the Republican party is responsible, and
its leaders know and feel it. They may
seek to hide their heads from the frowns
of honest and patriotic men, by giving
their organization new names—"Union
Party"—"People's Party"—or anything
else but its true title; yet there is no es-
caping the righteous condemnation which
the people have in store for them. In the
language of Senator Wright, of Indiana,
"radicalism must be abjured," and it will
be!—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

Hon. ISAAC SLENKER, the Demo-
cratic candidate for Auditor General, was
on the Democratic ticket for President
Judge last fall in the counties of Union,
Snyder and Mifflin. This district gave
from two to three thousand Republican
majority, but Mr. Slenker came within
seventeen votes of being elected, and was
defeated only by a mistake as to the place
of holding the election in one township.—
In the town of New Berlin, where he re-
sides, he received nearly the whole vote.

OUR LOSS.
Accounts recently received from Head-
quarters of the Army of the Potomac,
state that the official report of the battles
before Richmond places our loss in killed,
wounded, prisoners and missing at sixteen
thousand.

THE DUTY OF THE COUNTRY.
It is of no use now to refer to the
mismangement of the Administration
at Washington, in the conduct
of the operations against Richmond,
except to make a record of it. How-
ever bad it has been, and disastrous
in its consequences, these do not
change the duty of the people to the
Government, which, be its manage-
ment good or bad, is the sole instru-
mentality of crushing the rebellion.
We have these facts now before us:
that the troops now in the field are
insufficient to crush the rebellion,
and that the President has decided
to call into the service an additional
force of three hundred thousand men.
The immediate and highest duty of
the country is to furnish these men,
as the immense forces have hitherto
been furnished, by prompt and
spirited voluntary enlistments.
The moral effect of a prompt and
spirited response to the call of the
President will be great and salutary,
as well upon the European powers,
waiting for a decent pretext to re-
cognize the rebel Confederacy, as
upon the rebels, who, having resorted
to universal conscription, are be-
hind the last ditch of their desperate
cause.

The President's call does not em-
brace a man too many. What the
country has never ceased to want
since the war began, is that what-
ever number of men necessary to bring
the rebellion to a speedy and final
close should be put into the field.

We feel warranted in answering
for the Northwest as to the Presi-
dent's call. We believe that this
section, which has heretofore fur-
nished many more than its quota of
troops, will have its quota, under the
new call first under arms. The war
can, should be, must be finished
within the next ninety days. People
of the Northwest, let it be the fault
of the Government if it shall not be.
—[Chicago Times.]

We cheerfully and cordially endorse
the words of truth and patriotism
contained in the foregoing article,
and trust that the President's call
for more men will be promptly re-
sponded to by voluntary enlistments
throughout the loyal States. Let
rebellion be speedily crushed out,
and the war brought to an end.—
Ohio Statesman.

There are one hundred and ten Pro-
testant missionaries in China.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.
Philadelphia, July 25.—The receipts of Beef
Cattle continue moderate, reaching about 2,300
head. This week prices are unchanged, rang-
ing at from \$7 to \$7.75 per 100 lbs. according to
quality. EXTRA Cattle would bring better
prices, but the stock is mostly ordinary. Most
better, and prices have advanced 25c on the 100
lbs at the close. The market was very firm,
and prices well maintained. Sheep selling at
from \$4 to \$4.25 per head, and Lambs at from
\$2.50 up to \$4 per head, according to condition.

THE HOG MARKET.—The arrivals of fat Hogs
at G. C. Imhoff's Union Yard reached 1,384
head, selling at from \$4 to \$4.50 for stiffs,
and \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs for corn Hogs, as
to quality.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO INVALIDS.
DR. WHITTELY'S next professional visit to Way-
nesburg will be made on Monday and Tuesday,
the 11th and 12th days of August. Office rooms at
the residence of Dr. Whitteley, in the city of Way-
nesburg, during the following complaints, viz: Diseases
of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Dropsy,
and all other affections of the internal organs, such
as Scurvy, Cancer, Fever Sore, Nervous Debility,
and all other ailments. All forms of Female Weak-
ness, and all other ailments of the female sex, are
attended to with the greatest skill and success.
Dr. Whitteley's office rooms will hereafter be
at the Hamilton House, directly opposite the Court House.
May 14, 1862.

WANTED.
A GOOD, trusty Girl to do housework. A pleasant
and permanent home at liberal wages to a good
Girl. Apply at the Messenger Office.
July 20, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICE.
IN the Orphans' Court of Greene County,
at June Term 1862, No. 36, in the mat-
ter of the Partition of the Real Estate of
Evan McCullough, dec'd, of Morgan township, Greene
County, dec'd, to Sarah McCullough, intermar-
ried with John Denny, Isabella McCullough, Jane Mc-
Cullough, intermarried with Edward L. Bedin, Mar-
garet McCullough, D. A. Worley, Guardian ad litem
of Anna Bedin, a minor, child of Anna McCullough,
dec'd, who was intermarried with A. H. Swan,
Rachel McCullough, and John F. McCullough. Notice
is hereby given to all parties interested in the
said real estate, that by virtue of an Inquisition
awarded by the Orphans' Court, said county, on the
13th day of September, 1862, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of
said day, for the purpose of making partition at valua-
tion and appraisal of the said Real Estate, as in the
said Inquisition required, at each time and place
said parties can attend if they think proper.
THOMAS LUCAS, Sheriff.
July 20th, 1862.—3t.

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ried with John Denny, Isabella McCullough, Jane Mc-
Cullough, intermarried with Edward L. Bedin, Mar-
garet McCullough, D. A. Worley, Guardian ad litem
of Anna Bedin, a minor, child of Anna McCullough,
dec'd, who was intermarried with A. H. Swan,
Rachel McCullough, and John F. McCullough. Notice
is hereby given to all parties interested in the
said real estate, that by virtue of an Inquisition
awarded by the Orphans' Court, said county, on the
13th day of September, 1862, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of
said day, for the purpose of making partition at valua-
tion and appraisal of the said Real Estate, as in the
said Inquisition required, at each time and place
said parties can attend if they think proper.
THOMAS LUCAS, Sheriff.
July 20th, 1862.—3t.

LEGAL NOTICE.
IN the Orphans' Court of Greene County,
at June Term 1862, No. 36, in the mat-
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