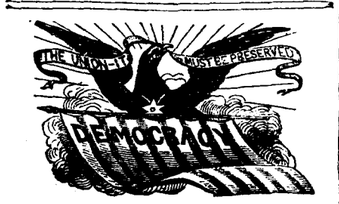
Waynesburg Messenger

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, Aug. 13, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

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

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.

☞ *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. MCCLELLAN.

UNION MEN AT THE SOUTH.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* a Republican journal, writing from Columbia, Tennessee under, date of 27th, speaks as follows of the Union men and Union sentiment in that portion of the South:

"The people are worse disposed to us to-day than they were in the Spring. The secessionists are more dissatisfied, more insubordinate, more rebellious than ever. They are more active than ever, while the Union men have grown more apethetic and indolent, and are unresolved. There is nothing like patriotism among them."

Assuming the above to be true, (and we presume the writer is familiar with the facts concerning which he speaks,) we may be allowed to express the opinion that the fanatical folly of Northern Abolitionists has much to do with the unhealthy sentiment prevailing among the Southern people toward the Federal Government and Union. At any rate, we know of no other cause for their hostility to the restoration of the old state of things. If *this* is not its origin, if it does not spring from apprehensions that the Northern people desire and design the overthrow of slavery, and are prosecuting the war for this and no other purpose, we confess we do not understand it.

ANOTHER "TESTIMONY" AGAINST HIM.

Bro. SWAN, of the *Washington Review*, copies our notice of Lieutenant Evans' "*return from the wars*," and adds:

☞ Bro. JONES, how can you talk so? The editor of the *Republican* was among the first to rush to the wars, as early as 1860, we saw him *gallantly* supporting a Wide Awake cape and *charging* with a lamp behind a banner, upon which was inscribed "*down with Union savers.*" We know scores of the same kind of patriots that have served out their time and are now resting on their *laurels!*

OUGHT TO BE RAISED.

The Company of Volunteers from this County, under the late call, should have been raised ere this, and *would have been* but for the lack of co operation among those who professed to be friendly to its early organization. Let those who have been charged with the duty of enlisting men, or who have undertaken it under State auspices, move at once and actively in the matter, and fill up the ranks without further delay.

☞ The confession of Mr. Lincoln to the Border State men that the Abolition pressure upon him was severe, and his admission that he could not afford to lose the support of that infamous faction, is well calculated to impress the reflecting mind with despondency. The idea that such unworthy men, such traitors to the country, have a power over the President which he acknowledges, is sad in the extreme, and much, very much, to be regretted. If Mr. Lincoln had the moral courage to throw off these Abolition Disunionists and to place a few of the choice spirits in Fort Warren or some military prison, he would add to his strength largely among the people. The best move he could make for the Union and his own success, would be to throw off the Abolitionists, at once and forever.

RECRUITING FOR THE ANDERSON TROOP.

This splendid troop, which our readers will remember, was recruited as a body-guard for Gen. Anderson, but which, on the occasion of the resignation of that officer, was transferred to Gen. Buell, is now being increased to a battallion, and officers detached for that purpose are now in different parts of the State, and are meeting with flattering success.

Mr. RANDOLPH HEWITT, who is the recruiting officer for this county, has already enlisted some twelve or fifteen men, and will no doubt secure as many more, as he is well known to the citizens of Greene as a gentleman of unquestionable integrity, and one who would make no misrepresentations to induce men to enlist with him. As he will be here but a few days longer, we advise all who wish to enter this branch of the service to call on Mr. H. immediately.

ANOTHER COMPANY OFF.

On Friday last a company left this place to enter the nine months service, under the recent call of the President for three hundred thousand more troops. The company numbered about 40—all "good men and true," and who will do good service in the cause of the Union.

The following is the muster roll:

OFFICERS.—Captain, L. R. McFann; 1st Lieut., Wm. S. Wilkins; Orderly Sergeant, G. A. B. Cooke.

PRIVATES.—R. L. Adams, Wm. Knox, C. W. Minor, John Allum, P. M. Syphers, Wm. H. Zimmerman, John White, John Downey, Morgan Shelor, Clark Smalley, S. Redmond, John Wiley, Sam'l A. Porter, C. Berryhill, Geo. M. Baker, S. Simonton, W. H. Helphenstine, F. Lindsey, Thos. T. Marshall, — Rinehart, M. P. Stilwell, Wm. Syphers, T. H. Campbell, Wm. Burk, James Seals, Wm. Smith, John W. Wood, John Cage, Peter Cage, Joseph Snyder, Wm. Russell.

OUR PLATFORM.

Secessionists and Abolitionists are both foes to the Union. Both classes have labored for years to destroy our national happiness. The latter, by their fanatical denunciations of slave institutions, have stirred up the hatred of the North against the South; the former have been equally instrumental in raising the passions of the South against the North. Had neither party existed in the country, we should still have had a peaceful Union, and been a happy, prosperous people. What, then, is the duty of every true patriot in the country? Is it not to labor in putting down these mischievous classes, and thus save the Government? While either exists, we cannot have national harmony.—Sectionalism, come from what quarter it may, must be crushed out. Disunion and Abolition must fill a common grave.—Bullets for the former—ballots for the latter.—*Erie Observer.*

DRAFTING--HOW THEY DO IT.

The subject of drafting has become one of considerable interest within a few days past, the idea gaining currency that a draft from each State will be made to fill up our thinned regiments in the field. Drafting is provided for by a law of Congress framed in 1792, entitled "An act to provide for the National defence, by establishing a Uniform Militia throughout the United States," afterwards amended and applied to all arms-bearing citizens of the country. The process of drafting is about the same in the various States. Rolls are prepared of those liable to serve—able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five—and the requisite number of names are drawn by lot in the presence of prescribed officials. The persons drawn are notified, and given opportunity to prove themselves exempt, or provide suitable substitutes, failing in which, they are compelled to serve, or submit to heavy penalties, generally imprisonment.

A GOOD THING.

In the proceedings of the Republican Union Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 17th inst., there is one feature which is praiseworthy, that is, if the pledge shall be redeemed in practice. The next to last resolution, after complimenting the bravery of the army and navy, &c., the members pledge to our rulers their faith, their fortunes and their LIVES, to put down the rebellion. This is good thing. Now, with this solemn pledge staring them in the face, how can these 133 members, led by our excellent friend, Col. Forney, refuse to march up to the recruiting office and enlist for the war.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

☞ Our friend, Col. Davis, editor of the *Democrat*, who heads a regiment before Richmond, don't appear to understand Abolition patriotism. The resolution only meant their "sons, brothers"—or fathers if you please—"Good Lord, anybody but me." Every member of that convention would be in at their country's call if a fat contract was to be let, but to go into the ranks would be carrying the joke of the Abolition convention too far. "Sons, brothers" poor relations if you please, but no, no, not us.—*Washington Review.*

THE MINNIE BALL FEVER.—A letter from camp says this disease commenced raging among some officers as soon as the army was ordered South, and "resignation" was the prescribed antidote, and sure cure.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

☞ The above mentioned complaint, "nothing else" and "nothing shorter," restored the intrepid EVANS to his home and "anxious" friends. His "eyes of flame" and "cool, undaunted breast," his brawny arm and heroic example are permanently lost to the service, but his "bacon" is in a state of *elegant preservation*. How much better is this than to have *marble* telling the story,—is'nt it, Lieutenant?

TALKING OUT.

The Massachusetts Abolitionists don't mince matters. They talk right out. The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society held a meeting on the 12th of June, and passed the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That as Abolitionists, devoted to the great work of slavery, we renew and repeat our old pledge, 'No Union with slaveholders' No support of any administration or government that permits slavery on any part of its soil—and we value this war only as we believe it will lead to emancipation by order of the federal authorities, or to the dissolution of the Union, which must speedily produce the same result.

"2. *Resolved, That the war as hitherto prosecuted, is but a wanton waste of property, a dreadful sacrifice of life, and worse than of conscience and character, to preserve and perpetuate a Union and Constitution which never have existed, and which, by all the laws of justice and humanity, should in their present form, be at once and forever overthrown.*"

HONOR.

That gallant young soldier, Alvin King, who lost one of his feet in the fight before Richmond, was met, upon his return home to Monongahela City, by a turn out of the inhabitants, with music and flags. That is right. Let the gallant soldier, wherever his home or whatever his name, always be met with such a welcome. It is a most gratifying tribute.—*Washington Tribune.*

☞ We are permitted to take the following extracts from a letter received from Mr. R. A. SAYERS, a prisoner from Richmond, to his father in this place. His numerous friends will be rejoiced to know that he is safe, and recovering from his wound received at the recent battle before Richmond:

On board Steamer Louisiana,
Fortress Monroe, Aug. 5th, 1862.

Dear Father:—For fear that we may be delayed here for a few days, I'll write only a few lines until we reach our destination. I am gaining strength fast, although I have not been sick. Our weakness was produced by short rations from the C. States, (so called) and by proper medical attendance, my wound will be well by the time this reaches you. Tell the friends of J. H. McClelland, Jno. P. Burk, James Horner and Wm. Watson, that they are in good health, and I think will soon be along with the rest of us. I feel at home and am treated well, under the old flag My respects to all. More anon.

Your son,
R. A. S.

BATTLE NEAR CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE---GFNS. POPE, BANKS AND McDOWELL Against "STONEWALL" JACKSON---GEN. GEARY WOUNDED, &c.

A *Tribune* dispatch of the 10th from headquarters, six miles below Culpepper Court House says:—A battle was fought yesterday between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson, Gen. Bayard, of Gen. McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade had been engaged before in the extreme advance, near the Rapidan river, in skirmishing and manœuvering, taking some prisoners, and ending with a slight loss, baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut him off. Yesterday morning he was engaged some hours before Gen. Banks came up with four regiments cavalry, the 1st Pennsylvania, 1st Maine and 1st Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance. The rebels under Jackson and McCall had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Gen. Banks yesterday afternoon, about six miles south of Culpepper Court House. The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed. Gen. Banks' right wing, under Gen. Williams, suffered severely.—The rebels' position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross the open ground. It was not till about six o'clock that it became evident that the rebels were attacking us in force. Previous to that there had been rather desultory cannonading. The whole rebel force suddenly attacked us in overwhelming numbers at all points. Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.

At 7½ o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by Gen. M'Dowell, with part of McDowell's corps. The battle was then substantially over, Gen. Banks holding the ground that he had occupied at the beginning. After the arrival of Gen. Pope there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals until nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear, and the moon full. The rebels planted a battery against M'Dowell's centre, where Gens. Pope and Banks were bringing both of them under fire.—The Generals and their staff were so near the rebel lines that a sudden charge of the rebel cavalry was made from the woods, a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them. The attack was repelled by a vigorous fire from M'Dowell's troops, and the Generals and their staff left the field under a cross fire from the rebels and their own troops. The fire of the rebel batteries was afterwards silenced.

Gen. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Gen. Banks' exausted columns.—The rebels did not renew the attack, except by artillery. Our troops were under arms and in position all night. Gen. Banks was on the field throughout the action, and occasionally under fire. His handling of troops and personal gallantry are highly praised by his officers. The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large part of the time. When overpowered by numbers, some of the regiments retreated in disorder.—Col. Knipe, of the 46th Pennsylvania, is dangerously wounded Lieut. Col. Selfridge was severely wounded.—Major Matthews had his arm amputated. Adj. Boyd was severely wounded—all of the 46th regiment. Col. Donully, of the 28th New York, was wounded; Lieut. Col. Brown had his arm amputated, and Major Cook was killed—both of the 28th N. Y.

Col. Chapman, of the 5th Conn. regiment was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieut. Col. Stone and Major Blake of the same regiment were wounded, Maj. Savage, of the 20th Mass., is probaly killed; he was left on the field in a dying condition.—Capt. Abbott, of the same regiment, was killed. Gen. Banks was rather severely hurt by an accident; a cavalry troop ran against him, and he was struck heavily in the side. Nevertheless he remained on the field, and is on duty this morning with his command.

Gen Geary was wounded and had an arm amputated; Gen. Anger is severely wounded; Major Palange, Gen. Banks' Adjutant, took the command of a hesitating regiment, and led it gallantly through a galling fire. He received two shots and is severely though not dangerously wounded.

Capt. Williams is missing; Capt. Goodwin is also missing; Captain Quincy was taken prisonor; Surgeon Leland was wounded; Lieut. Anstill and Lieut. Buckman, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, were wounded. No other officers in that regiment were hurt. Lieut. Hopkins, of the 7th Ohio, was wounded; Col. Ruggles, chief of staff to Gen. Pope, had his horse shot under him. Two of Gen. Pope's body guard were killed. The 2d Mass. suffered severely. The 5th Ct., 27th Ind., and 4th Pa. Regiments are badly cut up. Gen. Wilder, of the rebel forces, was wounded.

The losses are very heavy on both sides, and it is supposed that no less than two or three thousand were killed wounded and missing on each side. Some prisoners were taken by both sides.

Jackson and Ewell were both present on the field. Reinforcements to the number of 18,000 men reached the rebels last night about the same time ours arrived.—Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue and the intense heat that no serious encounter is expected to take place to day.

Further of the Late Battle!

Another Evidence of Northern Valor!

HEAVY LOSS OF FEDERAL OFFICERS!

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—Following is the *Herald's* account of the late battle near Culpepper:—WASHINGTON, August 10.—The most desperate fight for the numbers engaged, since the war commenced, occurred yesterday, at Cedar Mountain, eight miles South of Culpepper Court House, Virginia, between Gen. Banks' *corps d'armee*, of Gen. Pope's force, and the rebels under Stonewall Jackson in person. Gen. Pope had sent Gen. Banks' command to the front early in the morning, and the divisions of Generals Augur and Williams took a position a mile or a mile and a half this side of the ground of the skirmish the day previous.

In the afternoon Gen. Crawford's Brigade of Gen. William's Division, composed of the 47th Pa., 10th Maine, 5th Ct., and 28th N. Y. regiments, with Best's battery of regulars, moved forward to a high piece of ground between Cedar creek and Crooked river, some four miles north of the point where the Culpepper and Gordonsville turnpike cross that stream. To the south of that point, distant about three-fourths of a mile, rises the cedar mountain, a spur of the great thoroughfare range.

No sooner had our troops emerged from the timber on the North and crossed the Cedar creek, than a battery of heavy guns located in the thick timber, half way up the side of the mountain, opened upon them with shot and shell, and another of smaller guns from a point of timber about three-eights of a mile to the westward. Best's battery of Parrott guns was immediately planted on the crest of the hill, and began replying to the two, while the infantry was posted in line of battle to the right of the battery.

The enemy kept up a continuous fire from both batteries some half an hour, which was rapidly returned by Captain Best, when three additional rebel batteries opened from as many localities.

At five o'clock the rebel infantry was discovered in strong force upon our right and in front, supporting the rebel batteries, when word was sent back to the main body stating the fact. Immediately Gen Augur's division with the remainder of Gen. Williams' division were thrown forward and posted upon the right of Gen. Crawford, and fronting the dense timber where the rebel infantry were posted.

Gen. Banks now rode on the field and directed the operations, Gen. Geary's brigade of Gen. Augur's division had the advance, and maintained it admirably. Gen. Geary's brigade consisted of the 5th Ohio, 28th Pa. and Knapp's battery. No sooner had these troops taken their places than the rebels opened musketry fire upon them from two sides and in front, aided by the batteries before mentioned. The batteries on the mountain also kept up a most destructive fire, but the Federal troops never faltered or even winced.

At half past five the battle became general, artillery replying to artillery, and infantry to infantry, and desperation was the order of the day. The fight continued until darkness put a stop to the carnage. I have witnessed many battles during this war, but I have seen none where the tenacious obstinacy of the American character was so fully displayed.

Our troops fought with the valor of veterans. No sooner did a volley of musketry or a discharge of artillery mow down the ranks of a regiment, than the gaps were closed up, and a new front presented. Regiment vied with regiment, and brigade with brigade in deeds of valor, and few instances indeed, were there where even individuals faltered.

The 8th and 12th Regulars attached to Gen. Banks' corps, led by Capt. Pitcher, did excellent service. Capt. Pitcher was wounded severely, though not dangerously, in the knee, by a musket shot, but he kept the field until the end.

With the setting in of darkness the musketry ceased, but the artillery upon the mountain kept up a random firing until near midnight At dark our troops withdrew to a small copse of wood about half a mile to the rear of their first position, where they were joined soon after by the corps of Generals McDowell and Sigel, who formed in their rear at nine o'clock this evening.

The hungry and wearied troops of Gen. Banks were relieved by portions of McDowell's command, and fell back half a mile, resting on their arms in a pleasant clover field. The night was unusually lustrous, and all prominent objects were as plainly distinguished as in the bright daylight. In a thoroughfare of the mountain loomed up to the west a rebel signal light, now flashing through space, and our long columns, standing by their muskets, stretched up and down all the slopes and fields, were dimly discried with their faces towards the enemy.

Gen. Crawford's brigade which had borne the brunt of the fight, threw themselves almost exhausted on the moist grass and talked over the adventures of the battle. Some of the men incautiously made fires, and this revealing our position, the enemy commenced shelling us. Their firing was generally excellent, the shells bursting among the trains, ambulances and horses, soon compelling our soldiers to move back toward Culpepper.

A panic was very nearly occasioned at this time as the regiments took to their heels to get out of range, and seeing so many men retreating, others that had not reached the field also started to run, and soon the roads were crowded with frightened people who added to the existing misfortunes by telling wild stories of repulse, loss and discomfiture.

Soon the Provost's guards were thrown across the roads and fields, stopping stragglers and suffering only the wounded to pass. The wounded came in on foot in great numbers, and the ambulances were promptly on the spot to carry off those unable to walk. The scenes that made the morning light terrible were the concomitants of all battle fields, but the unusually heavy loss of field and line officers was remarkable. Most of our wounded are wounded in the lower limbs.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Gen. Pope and staff went upon the field and were greeted with the most vociferous cheers. The General rode to the extreme front in the thickest of the fight, and came near getting into a rebel ambuscade, but he discovered his danger in time to avoid it. We took several rebel prisoners of whom I gained some information. It is certain the rebel Gen. Winder, is killed; Gen. Jackson is wounded slightly in the hand; Gen. Saxton is mortally wounded. The rebel force engaged in the battle was from forty to fifty thousand. The casualties on our side are fully set forth in the list of names I send you, of killed and wounded at the hospitals in Culpepper Court House. The list was taken at nine o'clock to-day. Gen. Augur's wound is not dangerous—a flesh wound in the hip. Gen. Geary is severely wounded in the arm. Gen. Banks had his horse killed under him, as had also the chief of Gen. Pope's staff, Col. Ruggles. Large number of hospital tents and stores were sent from Washington today to the scene of action. Two pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms were captured from the enemy.

Morgan Again in Kentucky.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, states that a gentleman, just arrived from Lancaster and Danville, brings the information that Morgan, at the head of a largely increased force, had again entered Kentucky, at Burksville, Cumberland county, and was marching rapidly in the direction of Sumerset, Pulaski county. Burksville is about two miles from Tompkinsville, where Morgan entered the State on his former raid. As the great guerrilla told his friends everywhere he went in Kentucky that he would visit them again in about twenty days, it is not at all improbable that the report of his second invasion may prove true. So far as we know, there are no troops at present between Lexington and Burksville to oppose the march of the rebel guerrilla chief on the former place.

PROMPT ACTION AGAINST PERSONS GIVING "AID AND COMFORT."

WASHINGTON, August 8—The following order was issued this morning: *War Department, Washington, D. C.*, August 8, 1862.—Ordered, first, that all U. S. Marshals and Superintendents and Chiefs of Police of any town, city or district, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act or speech, or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or any other disloyal practice against the United States. Second—That immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.—Third—The expences of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

(Signed)
E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MARRIED,

On the 20th of July, 1862, by Rev. J. C. Momyer, Mr. CLARK WELLS to Miss MARY E. JOBS, all of Greenfield, Washington Co., Pa.

In Waynesburg, Aug. 4, 1862, by Simon Rinehart, Esq., Mr. GEO. HUFFMAN to Miss SUSANAH HUFFMAN, both of Centre tp.

LEGAL NOTICE.

L.S. IN the Orphan's Court of Greene County. In the matter of the Petition and Valuation of the Real Estate of Michael Strosnider, Esq., late of Jefferson tp., Greene county, dec'd. In pursuance of an order of the Orphar's Court of Greene county, made at June Term, 1862, an Inquisition will be held on the premises, in Rice's Landing, Greene county, on Monday, the 25th day of August next, for the purpose of valuing certain real estate, in the said village of Rice's Landing, held by the said Michael Strosnider, dec'd, in common with Samuel and Joseph Sedgwick, and also of appraising and dividing if it can be done, without prejudice, certain other real estate, situate in the said village, owned by the dec'd, in his own right, of which Inquisition, the heirs and legal representatives of the said Michael Strosnider, dec'd, are hereby notified

July 30th, 1862 THOS. LUCAS, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
FINE MILL PROPERTY.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Greene county, Pa., the undersigned, Administrator De Bonis Non upon the estate of EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises, on the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, the following described mill property and real estate: One three-story Frame Flouring Mill with three run of stones, situate in Perry township, near the village of Mt. Morris, Greene county, Pa. The mill and machinery have been newly repaired and are in good order.—There is also on the premises a good Frame Saw-mill, in first-rate order, and a Carding Machine There is also a good one story dwelling house on the premises, and other outbuildings. There are about twenty acres of land, embracing the mill site and adjacent thereto. The property is situate in a first-rate grain-producing country, upon a permanent stream of water, and is a very advantageous situation for a Distillery or other manufacturing purpose

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life of the widow of the deceased, the interest upon which to be paid annually to those entitled to it, and the remaining two-thirds in four equal annual payments, with interest, the first of which to be upon the confirmation of the sale. CHARLES WILLIAMS,

July 23, '62. 7t. Adm'r. D. B. N.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC!

The Best Evidence we can get that we are Selling at Fair Prices, and at the same time

A GOOD ARTICLE,

Is that our business increases. Since commencing May the first, I have received three bills of

GOODS FROM PHILADELPHIA,

But not being able to keep up my stock so as to be able to supply the increasing demand, I went East and purchased a large lot of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS &C, FOR CASH,

Which I am now opening; all of which for

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS,

Will compare if not excel any other similar

GOODS.

Persons in want of anything in my line will find it to their interest to give me a call before buying elsewhere. *Please give me a call as I* am determined to sell all my goods at reduced prices.

Please examine my list of Goods for sale at the Counter:

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
KIP BOOTS,
STOGY BOOT ONLY $2.00.
BOY'S BOOTS AND BROGANS
MEN'S BOOTS AND BROGANS,
MEN'S OXFORD TIES AND GAITER'S.
LADIES FRENCH MOROCCO BOOTS,
LADIES KID BOOTS,
LADIES BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH GAITERS,
LADIES BALMORALS.
VERY FASHIONABLE.
MISSES BOOTS, GAITERS,
BALMORALS, &c.

Fine Silk Hats, Fur Hats, French Hats and Caps, Opera Hats, Misses Hats, Nun Bonnets, Oil Blackening and Brushes, all of which will be sold for cash low at Sayer's Corner.

J. C. LIGHTCAP.

Waynesburg, July 16, '62 tf.

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 Scrofula, 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 1812-2mo.

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 Maddox, 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, } Executors.
je25,'63-tf. HARVEY SANDERS, }

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of ANDREW LANTZ, Jr, dec'd, late of Franklin township, Greene county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AUTHUR PORTER, } Executors.
MARY LANTZ, }

July 30, 1862.

LOST! LOST! LOST!

SOME six weeks ago I lost in the borough of Jefferson, a Memoranda Book, made of fair leather, containing notes of hands and other papers of value to me, and also money in Bank notes, amounting to from 12 to $18; the precise amount not recollected. If the person who found the book and papers will return them to me, or enable me to recover them, he may return the money as compensation.

July 16, '62-4t. URIAH RINEHART.

LEGAL NOTICE.

L.S. IN the Orphans' Court of Greene county, of June Term, 1862, No. 3. In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of Jacob Hixenbaugh, late of Jefferson township, deceased, to Lucas A. Prior, alienee of John Hixenbaugh, Jacob Hixenbaugh, Isaac Hixenbaugh, and Bowen Hixenbaugh. Notice is hereby given to the above named parties, that by virtue of an Inquisition awarded by the Orphans' Court of Greene County, at June Term, 1862, an Inquest will be held and taken on the premises, in Jefferson township, said county, on the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, for the purpose of making partition at valuation and appraisement of the said Real Estate, as in the said Inquisition required; at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.

THOMAS LUCAS, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, July 30th, 1862.—6t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the door of the Court House in Waynesburg, on the 15th day of September next, at one o'clock, P M, the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of, in and to the following described property, situate in the borough of Carmichaels, Greene county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: viz: Lots, Nos. eight (8) and nine (9) in the original plan of said town Lot nine (9) fronting on George street on the South, 50 feet, and bounded on the West by Pine street and running back 150 feet to Whiskey Alley, and bounded on the North by Whiskey Alley, and on the East by lot No eight, (8) and having erected thereon a large frame stable. Lot No. eight (8) fronting on George street 50 feet, and running back 150 feet to an alley, bounded on the South by George street, on the West by lot No. nine, (9) on the North by Whiskey alley, and on the East by lot of B. M. Horner.

ALSO,

Lot No. sixty (69) in the original plan of said town, fronting on Market street 50 feet and running back 150 to an alley, bounded on the East by Market street, on the North by Greene street, on the West by Walnut Alley, and on the South by lot of J. R. Wood, and having erected thereon a large two story log and frame house and kitchen, all weatherboarded, smoke house, large frame stable, and carriage house and other outbuildings, there is also a well of water in the yard and every variety of fruit trees upon the premises.

ALSO,

Lot No. six (6) and the one-half of lot No. five (5) in the original plan of said town; said lots adjoin each other and front on Pine street 75 feet, and run back 150 feet to an alley; the said lots together are bounded on the West by Pine street, on the South by Whiskey Alley, on the East by Mapel Alley, and on the North by lot of Henry Sharpnack, (being the other half of lot No five.) There is erected upon lot No. six a large two story brick house, with a frame kitchen; also, there is every variety of fruit trees upon the premises. Also two lots under fence, being lots Nos. one and two in the original plan of said town, each lot fronting on Pine street 50 feet, and running back 150 feet to an alley. Lot No. two bounded on the West by Pine street, on the North by lot No. one, on the East by Mapel Alley; and on the South by lot of Jas. Cree. Lot No. one bounded on the West by Pine street, on the North by Strawberry alley, on the East by Mapel alley, and on the South by lot No. two.

ALSO,

One-half acre of land, more or less, situate in Old Town, and being in the borough of Carmichaels, bounded by Muddy Creek on the East, on the North by lot of J. C. Burnett, and by road and bridge on the West and South-west, and having erected thereon a two story frame house and kitchen, smokehouse, stone stable and a well of water.

Taken in execution as the property of J. C. Hufty alias John C. Hufty at the suit of James Lazzell.

Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, } THOS. LUCAS,
July 23, 1862. } Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN the Orphans' Court of Greene County, of June Term 1862, No. 36. In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of Evan McCullough, late of Morgan township, Greene County, dec'd, to Sarah McCullough, intermarried with E. H. Denny, Isabella McCullough, Jane McCullough, intermarried with Edward L. Beslin, Margaret McCullough, D. A. Worley, Guardian ad litem of Anna Swan, 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 the above parties that by virtue of an Inquisition, awarded by the Orphans' Court of Greene County, at June Term, 1862, an Inquest will be held and taken upon the premises, in Morgan township, said county, on the 28th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, for the purpose of making partition at valuation and appraisement of the said Real Estate, as in the said Inquisition required, at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper. THOMAS LUCAS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 30th, 1862—3t.

To all Persons Interested.

THE decease of the senior partner in the late firm of MINOR & CO. renders it necessary that the affairs of the concern should be settled immediately All persons indebted by note or book account, are therefore requested to call without delay and liquidate their indebtedness, if they would save themselves costs and trouble. MINOR & CO.

Waynesburg, July 2d, 1862.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!

VOLUNTEERS will be enlisted by the undersigned, who is specially detailed from the 85th Regiment, for that purpose. The pay and bounty is $2 per head, and one month's pay when mustered into service.

Fill up the ranks, men, your country needs your service now.

Recruits for any regiment in the service will be accepted. ISAAC TEAGARDEN,
Head Quarters, Waynesburg, } Recruiting officer.
July 23, 1862.-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the door of the Court House, in Waynesburg, on Saturday, the 16th day of August next, at 2 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 Richhill township, Greene county, Pa., adjoining lands of Abraham Rickey, T. A. J. Gray, and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about fifty acres of which are cleared, and has erected thereon one log house, log stable, and other outbuildings, and some fruit trees.

Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Sanders, and Francis Sanders, and Harvey Sanders, executors of Reuben Sanders dec'd, with notice &c., at the suit of Silas Coe. THOMAS LUCAS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, July 23, '62.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the door of the Court House in Waynesburg, on Saturday, the 16th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, of, in and to a certain Tavern House and dwelling of three stories, having a front of forty-two and one-half feet on Main street, and a depth of seventy-two and one-half feet on Morris street, situated at the corner of Main and Morris streets, and part of lot No 84 in the plan of the town in the borough of Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa.

Taken in execution as the property of Geo. Wright, at the suit of S. B. & C. Hays. THOS. LUCAS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, July 23, '62.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the Orphan's Court of Greene County of June Term, 1862, No. 1. In the matter of the settlement of the account of H. W. Brock, A. B. Pratt and H. C. Glenn, Administrators of Fletcher Brock, dec'd. And now to wit: June 11, 1862. The account of the Administrators confirmed by the Court, and John Phelan, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds among the creditors. By the Court. D. A WORLEY, Clerk

The duties of the above appointment will be discharged by the undersigned, at the office of Black & Phelan, in Waynesburg, on Monday, the 18th of August next. JOHN PHELAN, Auditor.

Waynesburg, July 23, 1862.

GREENE COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphan's Court of said county of June Term. 1862. No. 29.

In the matter of the settlement of the account of Maxwell McCaslin, executor of the last will and testament of James Kincaid, dec'd

And now, to wit: June 13,