

"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 lib-erty, 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, Sept. 24, 1862. DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. ISAAC SLENKER. OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JAMES P. BARR,

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONGRESS. GEN. JESSE LAZEAR, OF GREENE COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.
ALEXANDER PATTON. OF MORGAN TP. COMMISSIONER

JOHN PRIOR,

AUDITOR. ISRAEL BREES, OF MORRIS TP.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, GEORGE HOGE, OF CENTRE TP.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR WILLIAM DAVIS.

WANTED.

given a good, sprightly lad.

"They hope to elect their Member coln men than the candidates of the party who placed Mr. Lincolu in power."-Republican

the President's Emancipation crotchet Could folly and fanaticism go further? would have the right to complain.

The President, it is true, might have take out of the Treasury, already depleted potent influence of the Ballot Box!! by the necessary expenses of the war, and there is plausibility in the position, that slaveholders who are called upon to give up their slaves should not reasonably be expected to do so without compensation .-It is quite true that this dilemma might be drive them from him.

way or the other, except that it has the tence remain. protection which the laws of the country give it, and if its friends embark it in the Rebellion and thus destroy it, no Democrat, we presume, will care a straw. And Buffalo, says: this appears to be very much the position of the President upon the subject, if we understand it.

The President's war policy and his general politics are quite different things. It is true that many members of the present Congress who are of the same political party with the President are not the supporters of his war policy. In his letter ident had done well under the circum to Greeley the President declares his purpose to be, to so prosecute the war, as to secure, if possible, the restoration of the Union, regardless of the fate of slavery : if it fall, well; and if it stand, well; but the restoration of the Union is the primary object of the war. But it is needless to say that many members of Congress who are of the President's party, politically, do not concur in the views expressed in the Greeley letter. They are for the war, but in quite a different spirit. The deseruction of slavery is the primary object with them, and the restoration of the Union is quite a subordinate affair. They have repeatedly avowed the sentiment that they would prefer to see the Union separated rather than ase it restored with slavery in it, as now! Such men would not give a dollar to the war, unless it is made B. McClellan to the command of the army an anti-slavery war!

It is against the return to Congress of this class of the President's supporters (?) that we protest. They profess to be his friends and yet are found bitterly denous- and successful termination. bing his war policy and thwarting the Administration in everything that has not the Nigger in it.

Our cotemporary may not see the dissinction, but we are very sure everybody

THE MEXT CONGRESS.

The American people can have no more of the people on this subject. The thought-

Union suffer from the return of such another Congress ?-what but disaster and ruin? This Congress, by its crazy fanaticism. has almost left the Union without be written. Here is the demand of States it has done incalculable mischief, Phillips: and even in the North it has done much to cause despair of that ardent and united action which we must have to put down best Government the world ever saw.

Union, they have the best security for the protection of that property; and that anarchy and confusion can alone be expected from division. The industrial interests of the Border States are by no means identical with those of the coast Stateswhile the one will always be planting States, in consequence of the teeming another mistake. Let thinking men wealth of the soil, the others interspersed with mountain regions with an arid soil, that, no matter how high in office, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BEFORE but filled with mineral wealth, will be more fitted for manufacturing purposes, and hence there would hereafter arise, as now, the annoying question of free trade, and high protection tariffs to disturb their harmony, and soon to result in the clamor for another separation. The sagacious Border State men cannot fail to see this mand, according to good sense and and hence their unwillingness to join national usage, that he put into the An Apprentice to the printing business their fortunes with the Southern Confedat this Office. Should be from 15 to 17 eracy. Their natural alliance, if the idea years of age. A first-rate chance will be of separation unfortunately ever come to the war, and give the control of the be a necessity, would be wish the Border army to soldiers whose hearts are in

Free States But they have, hitherto, clung with of Congress at the approaching elec- amazing tenacity to the Union, as their tion by making the people believe only safety. But how long can we hope that their candidates are better Linthey will continue in this mind, if the next Congress, like the last, shall be filled with mischievous and fanatical Abolitionists, This does seem a little odd, but its oddity who would not give a copper for the reis not a whit greater than its truth. Yet storation of the Union, unless slavery the position is not quite correctly stated by shall be violently blotted out of existence? the Republican. There is a sense in which Half of the wealth of these people is init is true to the letter. The President has vested in this kind of property, and yet certain negro projects peculiarly his own, these crazy Abolitionists demand of them cle: in which the Democrats sympathize with to make that sacrifice, in addition to the him as little as do the Abolitionists—they money they have already made for the are such, however, as are harmful only in Union cause, and they affect surprise at consequence of the particular time in their unwillingness to make this sacrifice. which they are indulged. For instance, simply to gratify a whim, a fancy, a taste!

with compensation to the owner, if brought The question as to how the cause of the about by the States themselevs, without na- Union is to recover the friends it has lost tional interference, would be all right during the past session, by the mischievous sayings and doings of the last Congress be left to those interested in it, and nobody is worthy the careful attention of the citizen and patriot.

The remedy is in the hands of the peosome trouble in convincing the nation that ple, and they, we hope, will not fail at the if he should accept the office, would it ought to spend the suug little sum next Congressional election to drive these which paying for these negroes would fanatics from the halls of Congress, by the the Constitution of the United States

> WARNING OF HENRY CLAY. Extract from his Speech in the U.S. Senate, February 8, 1839.

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger, The Abolitionists, let avoided by just letting the question alone, but me suppose, succeed in their present aim then Uncle Abe perhaps thinks this tub of uniting the inhabitants of the free States and to lose no opportunity in warning the thrown to the whale, the cheapest mode of as one man against the inhabitants of the amusing his Abolition supporters: al- slave States. Union on one side will beget though they cruelly thwart him in his union on the other. And this process of war policy, he does not wish wholly to reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embistered In the President's policy in relation to and implacable animosities which ever dehis treatment of the slavery question, the graded or deformed human nature. A vir-Democrate do not sympathize with him .- tual dissolution of the Union will have They care little about that question one taken place while the forms of its existrust that the thoughtful voter will look

MILLARD FILLMORE.

A St. Louis gentleman, writing from

"I had the pleasure of shaking hands with the honorable Millard Fillmore, Ex-President. He did not hesitate to express his views upon the present state of affairs of our country. He is a conservative man. I give you his own words: 'That the Abolitionists in Congress had undone what the Army had done.' He thought that the Pres-

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT. The Harrisburg Telegraph says:-We have been authorized to announce that it has been decided to postpone the draft until the 25th inst. The authorities have been induced to make this decision in order to accommodate the officers who are engaged for the preparation of the draft, but if these are not soon completed there will be no necessity, at least no material from which to draft, as the people are all rushing to arms.

Gen. McClellan.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly of Kentucky: Resolved, That Kentucky hails with delight the restoration of Gen. Geo. of Virginia, and regards it as a high token that under his command the war will hereafter be procecuted with the skill and energy necessary to bring it to a speedy

Patton Cavalry. This company, under command of A. J. of the Ringgold Cavalry, Col. John Keys. favorably considered.

WHAT THE ABOLITIONISTS ASK. We copy from the N. Y. Times (Repub-

in the selection of their Representatives demands of the Abolitionists. The per- Jackson, says:

in the Cabinet," a proclamation of Emancipation, even, would not be worth the paper on which it might, pretty sure to be beaten.

of executing, the measure, it will be a failure. Let us provide beforethis most wicked Rebellion against the hand against such a danger. Let it be understood now that our claim of The men of property in the Border the Government is, 'Satisfy your-States are the staunchest friends of the selves fully that your Conciliation Union, because they feel that in the Policy has failed, and then we demand a proclamation of Freedom-War, on war principles'-to be con-Massachusetts, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Wade, of Ohio, and their friends in the Cabinet-and by Hunter, Sigel and Fremont in the field.

> The times are too serious to risk solemnly impress it on the nation or how wide the rule teaches, no emancipation policy is of any value unless its earnest and downright friends are put at the head of affairs. Let us state now, that whenever President Lincoln, according to his promise to Mr. Greeley, adopts a new method, dictated by necessity, we de-Cabinet men who have advocated that policy since the beginning of that plan-soldiers like Sigel, who have never met a reverse, and like Fremont, who, thwarted at every point, and robbed of both men and supplies, can still boast that, thus far he is the only General before whom Stonewall Jackson has retreated, though having two men to our one. This demand springs from no weak partiality for favorite men, but is an imperative necessity, a fair claim, a simple conformity with approved and

judicious customs." The Times thus comments on this arti

Mr. Lincoln will perceive from this ly a thorough and radical Abolition policy in his conduct of the war, but to put in power thorough, radical Abolitionists—the men who have been such from the beginning-to carry it into effect. Possibly, everything else has been done which they may think necessary in this connection, they may ask him to resign on the same principle, and put Mr. Wendell Phillips in his place. We should gain one point by this: Mr. Phillips. be obliged to take an oath to support -which he never has done yet.

These fanatics are at least frank in speaking their treasonable sentiments and open in their hostility to the President's policy of carrying on the war, and it behooves the Democratic party, and conservative men of all parties, to watch, with the utmost vigilance, their movements people against the danger of trusting such men in places where they will have an opportunity of doing mischief.

The approaching Congressional election will afford the first opportunity since the commencement of our troubles, for the people to put their emphatic condemnation upon all their mad schemes, and we carefully at the effect of his vote, before he casts it. It will be safe to vote for no man whose hostility to Abolitionism in all its its phases is not OPEN and AVOWED.

HORACE GREELEY AND A. LINCOLN. Their Correspondence.-Horace.-A. Lincoln open your ears and pay attention .-

Here are twenty millions of men. women and children in great and deadly peril, and here are their twenty million screams combined in one. Abraham .- Hello, Horace! what's up?

Horace.-You must attend to your business, get rid of your counsellors, take my advice, abolish slavery, and go in for exterminating the rebels, or the country's all gone to the d-.

Abraham .- Well, if so be that, in this war, slavery must'nt come down, then orders are rescinded. slavery won't come down. There you have it-wisdom in solid chunks.

Horace.-You twenty millions scream on.—(Exit Horace, down in the mouth.)

Many of the most influential clergymen

A Day of National Prayer.

ing him to appoint a day of fasting humilfrom the perils which beset it-"perils," (we quote the memorial,) "from which it and successful termination. would seem to be beyond the power of man to extricate it." This proceeding is the ing one day last week. There have been Barr, went into Camp in Washington, Pa., intimations from Washington, it is said, brave General thought more of the safety on Monday evening last. They form a part that such a petition, if made, would be aud comfort of his soldiers than the ne-

GENERAL JACKSON ORITICISED.

The Philadelphia American, commentimportant political duty to discharge than lican) the following article, showing the ing on the movements of "Stonewall"

in the next Congress. Consequences the versity and blindness of these fanatics is "Jackson is hardly ever successful in a most momentous depend upon the action astounding. What do they care for the battle, and as a fighting general he seems our life. Uncle Toms, Aunt Chloes, and of the people on this subject. The thought ful citizen cannot fail to have seen that much of the actual legislation, and more of the attempted legislation, and more of Congress, has been extremely mischievous in its tendency, and calculated to depress the hope for a speedy restoration of the Union. There-fourths of the time of that Congress was devoted to the ime of that Congress was devoted to the propagation of fanaticism, wild, unreasioning and thoughtless of consequences and the union of fanaticism, wild, unreasioning for them.

What shis eternal raft of negroes will as a factor of the Union of the Union of the Union of the Union of the Story of Octored the Union of th restoration of the Union? They would re- to be of no great account; but in rapidity a battle field, in a pitched battle against a

an adherent in the South. In the Border | this class of men, as stated by Mr. | ing Waters, by Shields at Winchester, by upon this as the entrepot for the thousands "If the President should proclaim the valley, by Porter and other generals of rendezvous for them until they can see dampen the hopes of the patriot, and to Emancipation, and Halleck, McClel- in all the severe battles during the seven opportunities to do better elsewhere—we lan and Buell smother, under pretense days before Richmond, by Banks at Cedar cannot dispel from our mind the fear that tactical skill, and his ideas of a battle are against hope.—Cairo Gazette. confined to hard fighting all day and marchducted by such men as Sumner, of ing off at night. If he and Longstreet un- IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO THE dertake to fight a pitched battle at Manassas against our whole army he will lose it, unless Lee or Davis should happen to be in the field to direct the manœuvres, as we suspect they were on Saturday."

THE ELECTION.

The following is the sixth of the series of resolutions composing the platform of the Republican party, as adopted at the Chicago Convention, in 1860:

Resolved. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the Public Treasury by favored partizans -while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal Metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded."

The Republican Party after the Election. The following confession was made by the Hon. Mr. Dawes, a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, on the 25th of April, in which he exposed the

the first year of a Republican Administra- on all the districts. tion, which came into power upon professions of Reform and Entrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that he is expected to adopt not on- that somebody has plundered the public treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expense because of its corruption."

TON.

As there are many persons who wish to communicate with the different bureaus of the War Department, a memorondum of the proper persons to address may be useful to our readers:

All letters relating to pay o soldiers on dressed to Gen. B. F. Larned, Paymaster not tell at what point he lost the money.

Applications for back pay and the \$100 bounty of deceased soldiers, should be ad dressed to Hon. B. B. French, Second

Application for pay of teamsters, em-Auditor.

n the marine or naval service, should be with the times. addressed to Hon. Robert Berrien, Fourth

Letters cencerning soldiers in the army should be addressed to Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE-OFFICIAL.

Military Commanders, Provost Marshals, Police Officers, Sheriffs, &c. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1862.

The quota of volunteers and enrolment of militia having been completed in the several State, the necessity for stringent enforcement of the orders of the War Department in respect to volunteering and drafting no longer exist. Arrests for violation of these orders and for disloyal practices will hereafter be made upon my express warrant, or by direction of the military commander or Governor of the State war, slavery must come down, then slavery in which such arrests may be made, and will come down; but if so be that, in this restriction upon travel imposed by those

L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

Kentucky and McClellan. The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly of

Kentucky on Friday last:

"Resolved, That Kentucky hails with of New York have affixed their names to delight the restoration of General George a memorial to President Lincoln, beseech- B. McClellan to the command of the army of Virginia, and regards it as a high tokiation and prayer, in the hope that the en that under his command the war will Almighty would rescue our beloved country hereafter be prosecuted with the skill and energy necessary to bring it to a speedy

The Abolitionists at Washington result of a suggestion advanced by the are now howling after General Burnside Rev. Dr. Tyng. at a morning prayer meet- for not bringing away several thousand of contrabands from Fredericksburg. The groes--that is his crime.

NEGROES POURING IN.

The levees yesterday were so dark with to peregrinate without lanterns. We never before saw just such a lot of darkies in Topseys were abundant.

not yet to be poured in upon us, the numpowerful and skilled enemy, and he is ber here could soon be distributed throughout the country and furnished employmen He was beaten by Cadwallader at Fall- by farmers and gardeners. But, looking Milroy in the mountains, by Fremont in who may be freed in the South—as a sort Mountain, by McDowell last week near not only this new population will suffer, Centreville, by Pope at Manassas. Not a but that their presence will so affect the singal signal victory in the field attests his laboring class of white men that the pinch fighting qualities. He has cut off detach- of want will become general. We sincerements, surprised posts, and done wonders ly hope that time will prove these fears to in that way. In fact, he has very little be groundless, but it is hoping almost

DRAFT COMMISSIONERS.

Wm. B. Negley, Esq., Commissioner to Superintend the Draft, has just received the following directions from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in relation to the

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. EXECUTIVE OFFICE. MILITARY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, Sept. 10th, 1862.

To the Commissioners to Superintend Drafting: "The returns from some of the border districts show large enlistments of men in regiments of other States. As these men are not enrolled in any way to enable the National Government to credit the State with such volunteers on our quota, the credit cannot be allowed so as to reduce

the quota called for. "If your returns show men in any of vour districts to be enlisted in foreign regiments, you will credit such districts with the number of such enlistments, but not reduce the gross quota of the county thereby. Instead of requiring such districts to raise their full quota in addition to the foreign eulistments, you will require the other districts of the county to contribute their full share in accordance with the enrollment, corruptions of Lincoln's Administration: and thus raise the full quota of the coun-"The gentlemen must remember that in try and equalize the draft particularly up-

> Respectfully Yours, Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A Woman and two Chileren Murdered. In the town of Otis. Berkshire county, on Sunday, the 7th inst., the wife of Geo. of the Government during the Administra- Jones and her two young children were tion which the people hurled from power murdered in the woods while gathering berries. Mrs. Jones was brutally outraged before being murdered. She was 22 years WHOM TO WRITE TO AT WASHING- old. Some negroes, seen in the vicinity, are suspected.

Judge Black Robbed of \$3.000. Coming from Washington to Philadel-

phia on Tuesday night, Judge Black, Ex-Attorney General, U. S., was robbed of \$3,000. The haul is the largest made from furlough or in hospitals, should be ad- a single pocket in a long period. He can-

WHAT OLD FOGYISM COSTS.

An old fogy, a farmer in Fairfield Co., Massachusetts, who scorns the idea of "taking the papers," recently paid off a mortgage and note of \$2,000, all in gold, ployees of the quartermaster's depart- having saved up "the rocks" through fear ment, or for horses killed in service, should of the "confounded banks." He was not be addressed to Hon. R. I. Atkinson, 3d aware of the twenty per cent premium on gold, and, therefore, lost \$400 for despising Applications relating to pay and bounty the press, which would have kept him up

MARRIED.

MARRIED, On the 2d of Scotember, 1862, by Rev. Winget, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. ASHLEY B. LAWSON, of Vermont, to Miss ELIZABETH EVANS, of Ten Mile. Pa.

Truly man loveth all the consolation that this earth brings at this time. -Instructions to United States Marshals, "Home Guards" are essential, and wise is he in choosing his "Body Guard" at this early hour. "The Government will surely be sustained when even the ladies are Linkin to a man."

Then guard them, Father-round their wav

The choicest blessings cast; And render each successive day Still happier than the last.

Administrator'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 MONDAY, the 20th of October next, at 2 o'clock, a house and half into of ground in the borough of Waynesburg, being the West half of lot 107 in the plan of said borough.

Terms of Sale-All the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale. t the confirmation of the sale.

RHEMICK CLARK, Adm'r of the estate of

CYRUS FRAKES, dec'd.

Waynesburg, Sept. 24, '62.

DRS. DARE & HOCKERT, 147 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

TP OFEICE HOURS-7-9 A.M. 1-3 P. M. 6-8 P.M.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. ETTERS testamentary having been granted to the Liundersigned on the Betate of DAVID GRAY, dec'd, late of Richhill tp.. notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said setate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

J. TGRAY,

B. W. CRAY,

Bept. 17, '62.

P. A. J. GRAY,

Executees.

Administrator's Notice. CTYPES of Administration when the peters of AR-

Election Proclamation.

negroes that pedestrians found it difficult W HEREAS, In and by an act of the General Assembly of the Country and the Country of the Country V sembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, passed 2nd day of July, 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

orene County
One Person to fill the office of Auditor of Greene

County.

One Person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Greene County.

One Person to fill the office of Poor House Director ows . Electors of Franklin township will meet at the

house of John Strosnider.

The Electors of Marion township will meet at the west window, of the Court House in Waynesburg.
The Electors of Whiteley tp., at the house formerly
of Lewis Headlee, Esq., in Newtown.
The Electors of Dunkard tp, at the dwelling house

Maple's Mill.

The Electors of Greene tp., at the brick house formerly occupied by H. J. Davis The Electors of Monongahela tp., at the house occupied by Wm. Mestrezatt, in Mapletown.

The Electors of Jefferson tp., will meet at the house

of A. Nicholis, in Jefferson.

The Electors of Morgan tp., at the School house near David Bell's.

The Electors of Jackson tp., at Johnson's School

The Electors of Cumberland tp., at the west window or the house occupied by Joseph Gore, in Carmichaels.

The Electors of the Borough of Carmichaels, at the east window of the house occupied by Joseph Gore, in Carmichaels. Carmichaels
The Electors of Centre tp , at the house of Samuel

Woods, in Clinton.
The Electors of Wayne tp., at Phillips' School House.
The Electors of Morris tp., at the house of Edward Harker.
The Electors of Washington tp., at the brick School
Rouse, between the farms of Thomas Johns and Beni.

House, between the farms of Thomas Johns and Benj.
Ross.
The Electors of Asseppo tp., at the house of Alex.
Miller, on Wheeling Creek.
The Electors of Richhill tp., at the house formerly
of Joseph Funk, of Jacksonville.
The Electors of Perry ap., at the house formerly occupied by John Minor, in Mt. Morris.
The Electors of Gilmore tp., at the house of Enoch
Hennon, in Jolleytown.
The Electors of Springbill tp., at Stephen White's
Mill.
The return Judges of the research the second of the return Ludges of the

The return Judges of the respective Districts in this county are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Waynesburg, on Friday, the 17th day of October, 1862, then and there to perform the duties entitions to the country of the coun

joined upon them by law. Whereas, by an Act of Assembly, approved the 2nd day of May, 1839, entitled, "An Act re-lating to the Electors of this Commonwealth,"

and other Acts in conformity thereto:

1, Thomas Lucas, Sheriff of Greene county, do make known and give notice as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaft act, I am directed, that every person except justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the fluited States, or of this State, or any city or Fromwise, a subordinate officer, or agent who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive department of this State or United States or of any cit, or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and State legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appoin ment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or indee or any officer of any such election shall be chigible to any officer then to be voted for.

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April, 18, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that every general and smeating election shall be consed. and other Acts in conformity thereto:

special election in this Commonwealth
Also, that in the flux section of said act it is enacted
that every general and special election shall be pened
between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoun,
and shall continue without interruption or adjournment
until seven o'clock in the eyening, when the polls shall
be closed.

be closed.

'No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid but a white treeman of the age of twenty-one years of more, who shall have resided in this state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days preceding such election and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote end paid taxes as aforesaid shall be entitled to th; white freemen, citizens of the United States. ween the age of 21 and 22 years, and have resided in the election dictrict ten days as aforesaid, shall be enti the election dictrict ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes. No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless first, he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a state or country tax ass. ssed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on their own oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath of the payment thereof, or second, if he claims a vote by being an elector between the age of \$1\$ and \$2\$ years he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the state at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verity believe from all accounts given him that he is the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitsaid, and give such other evidence as is required this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote, shall be inserted in the alphabetical list the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto I writing the word ax, if he shall be admitted to vote I

writing the word tax, if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerks who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioner or assessor, or has a right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath us to his qualification, and if he claims to have resided in the State one year or more, his oath shall not he sufficient proof thereof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more thant ten days next preceding said election, and shall hant ten days next preceding said election, and sha dso swear himself that his bona fida residence in pursuance of his tawful calling is within the district, and

hat he did not remove into said district for the purpos

that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein

"Every person qualiti-d, as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt opervent any officer of any election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall sue or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from votin 1, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or the township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred or more than one thous

months and be impressioned not less than six months nor more than two years."

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspectors shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next sprins election shall act as inspector in his place, and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, or if any vacancy shall continue in the boar! for the space of one hour after the hour fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which each officer shall have been elected, present at the place of the election, shall select one out of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respect It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors of Judges when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, of such other matters in relation to the assessment of voice at the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

clerks, who, before entering on their duties, shall be severally swors or affirmed, te perform the duties of their office with honesty and adelity, and on the board being so formed, it shall be the duty of the several return judges to deliver the settificates of election, in their respective districts to the President of the said Board, who shall cause the clerks, its presence of said Board to add together the number of votes, which slight appear in said certificates to have been given for any derson or persons, in respect to each office

given for any person or persons, in respect to-each r station. SEC 79 The clerks shall, throughout, in presence of

nce or station which the electors of the volunty are entitled to choose of themselves, unconnected with any other county or district.

And, pursuant to the provisions of the Slat Section of the Act of July 2, 1839, when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.—One of the return judges in each county composing the number of votes given in the county for each candidate for said office; which the said judges are required to make out, and produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county, at such place, in such distric, as is, or may be, appointed by law for the purpose; which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election, and then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law. Which said meeting for the 24th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Greene, Washington, Beaver and Lawrence will be held at the Court House in Beaver, in the County of Beaver, on the 21st of Oct., 1862. County of Heaver, on the 21st of Oct., 1862.

Given under any hand, at my office in Waynesburg, the 8th day of Sept., A. D., 1862.

THOS. LUCAS, Sher Sheriff's Office, Sept. 8, 1862.

FRESH ARRIVAL

FALL & WINTER GOODS



itizens of Waynesburg, and Greene county

efff fid ministr STOCK OF GOODS

Which for Beauty, Variety, and Cheapness and substantiality, will prove satisfactory to all com-petent judges. I have greatly enlarged my stock and am better prepared now than ever before to supply the wants of the public. I in vite an examination to a partial list of my stoc

LADIES HATS FINE BOOTS. KIP DO., MISSES HATS COARSE DO. NUN BONNETS, LADIES' HOSE, BOY'S DO., MISSES' HOSE, YOUTH'S DO.

LADIES' BOOTS CHILDREN'S HOSE LADIES' BALMORALS. VALIESES AND TRUNKS MISSES' BOOTS, SILK HATS, MEN'S BROGANS, BOY'S DO .

YOUTH'S DO

BOY'S CAPS.

CHILDREN'S HATS

MEN'S DO.

PRENCII PUB HATS OLD UNION DO., CONTRABAND DO BOY'S DO.,

CHILDREN'S CAPS

A variety too numerous to mention. Thankful for past favore. We hope by attention to business, honesty and integrity to still merit a share of public patronage, at Sayer's Corner.
J. C. LIGHTCAP. Waynesburg, Sept. 10, '62.tf.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS OF GREENE COUN-TY, GIVE ATTENTION.

EXAMINATIONS will be held at times and places as named in the following list: For Franklin and Marion tps., Sept. 18th, at Waynesburg. Morgan tp., Sept. 19, at Centre School House

Jefferson tp., and Jef. borough, Sept 20, at Jefferson. Whitely tp., Sept. 22, at New Town.
Greene tp., Sept. 23, at Garrards Port. Monongahela tp., Sept. 24, at Mapletown. Cumberland tp., and Carmichaels bor., Mept. 27, at Carmichaels

Carmichaels

Wayne 1p., Sept. 29, at Spraggs School house.
Perry 1p., Sept. 30, at Mt. Morris.
Dunkard tp., Oct. 1, ar Taylortou'n.
Gilmore 1p., Oct. 2, at Jolleytown
Jackson 1p., Oct. 3, at Johnson's School house.
Springhill, Oct. 4, at White's School house.
Centre 1p., Oct. 10, at Rogersville.
Morris 1p., Oct. 11, at Nines-eh.
Washington, Oct. 13, at Boyds School house.
Richhill, Oct. 14, at Jacksonville.
Aleppo, Oct. 15, at Elbins School house.

Aleppo, Oct. 15, at Elbins School h
TAKE NOTICE.—Each Examinat o'clock, a. m., and be continued until 4 p. m. Teachers coming in after the examination is closed on any branch will receive no grade for that branch, unless

will receive no grade for that brauch, unless it is obtained at an examination in an adjoining to. The Directors are requested to attend the examinations; and all friends of education will feel at liberty to be present. The Greene County Teacher's Institute will meet in Carmichaels, Pa., on Wednesday, Sept. 24th, at 7 o'clock, p. m., in the Lecture Room of the Academy. The Deputy Superintendent of the State, S. P. Bares, and other distinguished educators are expacted to be in attendance. It is earnestly hoped that all the teachers in the county will be present. The Institute will adjourn on Friday evening. adjourn on Friday evening.

A wono to Disscross.—It is hoped that all the Schools in the county will be open at least four months during the coming winter. We must educate our children, war or no war. It will also be necessary for many of the Schools to be taught by ladies I do not regard this us any misfortune. Among the best schools visited last winter were several taught by ladies—Those that are qualified can teach as successfully as gentlemen. Let them be paid for their labor. Not wishing to dictate by any means I would suggest tue following as reasonable rates, for those holding certificates with a majority of 4's—\$15,00 per month; Do. 2's—\$17,00 per month; Do. 1's—\$20,00. According to the instructions of the State Superintendant, the figure 3 indicates midding good qualifications; 2, very good; i, extremely good—better perhaps, than any one will be able to get. I will follow the instructions, and you must understand the restrificates accordingto.

A. B. MILLER, Sun't. F. E. THURSTON. Corner Lancaster Avenue and Bridge Street, Philadalphia. CARTE DE VISITES

certificates accordingly.

Distinguished Persons, Works of Art, and Rare and Beautiful Pictures. Photographed in the very best style of art. Sent by Mail, post paid, to any address on receipt of the money Price 25 Cents each, or \$2.50 per dozen. Also, having a large assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, I will furnish at 75c. to \$30, according to the number of Pictures they hold, and the quality of Sind-

AGENTA WANTED.—All persons writing a second cy, will ancipes M for a sample lot of Carte De Vision.

F. E. THURSTON. Corner Langager Avenue and Bridge Street, Phile. DISSOLUTION OF PARTHERSHIP.

THE partnership basetofore existing between the undividuosi in the Suddle and Harmess Making benlang is this fire discolved by count consent. John
branding is ambiguous to lettle all the accounts of the
cold firm. All persons indebted will call jointedictly
as the Books "Bust as crosses" without delay,
NM. JOHN BRADLEY,
NM. J. WEBB.

The Business with he continued at the old stand by lolin & Disabley, and we take pleasure in re-