News of the Day.

The Battle-Field After the Battle.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes:

This battle-field gives abundant evidences of the fierceness of the contest. Large trees are seen riddled and shorn of their branches by shot and shell, whilst numerous graves of the dead attest the fearful cost at which it was defended by the foe and won by the victors. It was near the foot of the highest point of this road where the brave General Reno fell, whose lamentable death gave increased determination to his gallant troops to gain the day.

From this point the rebels were closely pressed by our army until they made their next stand, where the battle of Wednesday was fought, just beyond Keedysville. Here, as has already been abundantly shown, Gen. McClellan drove the enemy from his position and forced him to abandon the ground, leaving all his dead and part of his wounded on the field, which the next day was in the rear of our advanced forces. Every part of this hotly contested field was accessible to the throngs of visitors who came in troops from all parts of the surrounding country, both on Thursday and Friday, to view the harrowing spectacle. By Friday many of our dead had been buried, but a vast number of the bodies of the fallen foe still remained as they had met their death. There they lay in all conceivable positions and in all stages of revolting decomposition, a sight to appal the most courageous, and to fill the memory of the most thoughtless beholder with impressions that must haunt the imagination many a day.

In one part of the battle-field a large corn-field just at the edge of a wood where the rebels appear to have suffered most, their dead lay so thick that their dark forms could be plainly distinguished a long distance. A rifle-pit which was charged upon by a Pennsylvania regiment, contained heaps of dead laying just as they had fallen—one upon the other! In a ravine three rebels had met their death apparently while eating their breakfast. A plate lay before them with food upon it, containing a spoon, and around them lay the scattered fragments of a shell which had doubtless exploded in their midst, taking off the top of the head of one and giving death wounds also to the others.

But if to look upon the mangled bodies of the dead was horrible, still more terrible was the spectacle which the wounded on this vast blood stained battle field presented on Wednesday night, Thursday and Friday. Many of the wounded remained on the field for twenty-four hours or more before their wounds received any attention. The Surgeons were taxed beyond their ability by the multitude of sufferers, and I regret to say there was a lamentable deficiency in the supply of the various appliances needed at such a time. But for the many volunteer helpers on the field there must have been a fearful aggravation of the sufferings of many of the heroic men who were stricken down in their country's service.

The Union Army Crossing the Potomac at Williamsport—Our Troops again in Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—The *Evening Bulletin* has the following dispatch from Harrisburg:—We have some stirring news from the army in Maryland and Virginia, received through a gentleman who reached here last night, and who was with the Union army last Saturday and Sunday. The Union army is rapidly crossing into Virginia at Williamsport. Gen. Kenley's brigade is in the advance. It went over on Sunday night.

General Couch's division also crossed the Potomac here yesterday, and on Monday Gen. Franklin's corps was to follow immediately. General McClellan and staff were at Williamsport, actively engaged in superintending the crossing of the troops to the sacred soil. An impression prevailed in the army that General Heintzelman and General Sigel were now in Virginia, and that their mission was to stop the rebel retreat.

On Saturday evening one piece of Capt. Miller's Home Guard Battery was planted two miles from Williamsport, and was well served. It drew the rebel fire from the other side of the Potomac for some time. No body was hurt on our side, at this time.

The Philadelphia Blue Reserves, under Col. Day, were posted in line of battle on the left of Gen. Kenley's brigade at this time, but were now required to fire. Col. Moorhead of the 106th Pennsylvania, was *not* killed, as reported, but was well on Sunday night. Col. Lyle, Col. Owen and Col. Baxter, are also safe.

Lieut. John T. Reilly, of company F., of the National Guards, who was reported wounded in the great battle of the Antietam was not hurt at all.

☞ Major General Joseph Hooker, United States Volunteers, has been appointed Brigadier General in the regular army, by the President, as an official recognition of his valuable services. Gen. Hooker is a native of Massachusetts, and is one of our ablest field-marshals.

☞ As distrust is the mother of safety, so security may be the gate of danger.

☞ Honest labor, on any matter deserving of toil, is certain to produce good fruit.

☞ A drop of the blackest ink may diffuse a light as brilliant as the light of day.

Important from Washington—Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

A PROCLAMATION:

By the President of the United States of America:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby declare and proclaim that hereafter as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States and people thereof, in which States the relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoptiou of a practical measure, tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits. And that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, and thenceforward and forever *free*, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not in rebellion against the United States. That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled an act to make an additional article of war, approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That hereafter the following shall be promulgated an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be observed as such article: All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty, by a court martial, of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage; also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 11, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and captured from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for the crime of some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive, shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not bore arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort therto. No person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, shall under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant on pain of being dismissed from the service. And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited, and the executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto, throughout the rebellion, shall upon the restoration of the Constitutional relations between the United States, and their respective States, and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-seventh.

By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

The President hat just issued the following proclamation:—WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal parties are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection, now, therefore, be it ordered,

First, That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessaay measure for suppressing the same, that all rebels, and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging enlistments, resisting militia draft, or guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court martial and military commission.

Second, That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or may be hereafter during the rebellion, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

Success of Jackson's Retreat.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writes from Keedysville on Saturday night:—Stonewall Jackson is gone; he crossed the river with his whole force, artillery, cavalry and infantry; he carried all his train, leaving not as much as a wagon behind him. The ford where he crossed is about seven miles from the village; he kept up a show of line of battle all day Thursday, and stray musketry and artillery firing was going on all day along the lines He sent over some heavy batteries first and stationed them on commanding heights on the opposite side, and then crossed quite unmolested. He commenced crossing on Thursday night. Yesterday it was discovered he was going, and our troops crossed forward, capturing 2,000 of his rear guard, banged away at him with artilleay, from this side of the river, which he cared very little about; and now all our predictions that he would be bagged amount to just nothing. What a disappointment! It is said that if we had attacked him on Thursday when he was demoralized by a defeat he should surrender, but our Generals know best, and we must hear the army murmer, yet say not a word against any one. Fitz John Porter is in the advance; he is near the river, just where the fox escaped. It was General Burnside's command that captured the 2,000 prisoners. Maryland is rid of Jackson's presence, but how much have we to boast of? Every man in the army believed that Heintzelman's and Sigel's forces were posted on the opposite side of the river to prevent him from crossing. But this was a delusion.

Rebels Admit A Defeat.

It is now ascertained from official reports, writes a correspondent, that we captured about 2,000 wounded rebels, who were left behind in the hospitals between Sharpsburg and the river, and also recaptured one hundred and fifty of our own men who were wounded and taken prisoners during the fight. Since last Saturday we must have more than made up for our loss at Harper's Ferry in prisoners. Among the rebel wounded we have about 200 officers—three wounded colonels, and the rest majors, captains and lieutenants. I have conversed with many of them, and have not found one who does not admit a severe defeat to their arms. They say that if Longstreet and Stuart had fought as Jackson they would have completely routed our army. Longstreet promised General Lee to hold the stone bridge at all hazards, but did not do it and suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of General Burnside. But their successful retreat is the subject of great congratulation among these rebel officers. "When you make retreats," said one of them to me to-day, "we always obtain quartermaster and commissary stores enough to supply us a month; but I doubt if you obtain enough from us to fill the knapsacks of fifty men." I could not reply to this; for, having participated in several retreats, I knew it to be true.

The Indian Troubles.

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating that the difficulties with the Chippewas in Minnesota, have been adjusted; but he is fearful that the trouble with the Sioux, in the same State, have just commenced, and will be of long continuance.

☞ TEMPER your actions with mercy.

Winchester Being Fortified.

Several rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. Sigel's scouts near Centreville, have been brought to Washington. They give the losses of the rebels, in the late battles in Maryland, at about twenty thousand. The rebels have concentrated their forces at Winchester, which place they are fortifyiug. They regard the capture at Harper's Ferry as an offset to their loss in the battle of Antietam, and say their retreat from Maryland was effected in the best order. The prisoners report the loss of rebel officers in the late engagements as very great. A despatch from a special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that Lieut. Karnay has returned from a scouting expedition to Leesburg and vicinity. The rebels have cavalry in all directions in that neighborhood. There are no rebel soldiers between Washington and Centreville.

Skirmishes in Missouri.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept, 23.—Early last week Capt. Johnson, with 75 of the enrolled militia from Ralls Co., attacked 78 guerillas, under McDonald at Frobus Lick, scattering them in all directions. They left one dead and three wounded.

On the 18th, Capt. Johnson, with 125 men, surprised a camp ef 150 strong, under Maj. Snyder, and after a short engagement the enemy fled. Snyder was killed, and fifteen of his men wounded. All the camp equippage, guns, blankets, and other property was taken. On the same day, Lieut. Dillon, with part of his company, came up with a band and routed them, taking 5 prisoners, 11 horses, guns, &c.

Maj. Hunt reports scattering Cunningham's band near Sturgeon, yesterday, in a skirmish, and only one man is reported wounded on our side and none killed.

Prospects of Another Battle.

A gentleman, arriving in Harrisburg from Williamsport, says that no troops had passed into Virginia up to Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock; neither had any of the different divisions received any orders for a forward movement. The impression seemed to prevail among the soldiers that when they did move they would proceed into Western Virginia, crossing at Williamsport. The enemy, he says, will undoubtedly dispute our crossing, and when Gen. McClellan orders a forward movement a battle *will* no doubt take place at that point. This gentleman dined at a house in Hagerstown where General Lee and his staff had made their headquarters. The lady of the house told him that she heard Gen. Lee instruct his officers to see that no depredations were committed by the soldiers while in Maryland, but when they entered Pennsylvania they might pillage and destroy everything on their route.

The Rebels in Western Virginia.

On Tuesday evening last, five thousand rebels occupied the village of Ripley, in Jackson county, and were threatening the Ohio border.—This force came in pursuit of Lightburn, but was not quite quick enough to catch him. Lightburn succeeded in bringing through safely a train of six hundred and fifty wagons, the last one of which and the last man of his command had safely departed from Ravenswood on the same evening the rebels occupied Ripley. As before stated, Lightburn went to Point Pleasant, and now occupies a position on the Kanawha above that place. He left the train, or the largest portion of it, on the Ohio side.

The Minnesota Indian War.

A St. Paul dispatch of the 24th, says:—The Indian depredations continue in the towns near St. Cloud.—Two children were killed. The inhabitants were fleeing to St. Cloud, leaving the towns to the ravaged of the Indians. A messenger from Fort Abercrombie arrived at St. Cloud on the 21st. He reports the fort safe, the Indians having abandoned the seige. Forty or fifty Chippewa braves offered their services to the Governor to-day, to fight the Sioux, but, were not accepted for the present.

McClellan's Letter to General Hooker.

Gen. Hooker is confident that he shall be able to take the field within two weeks. His wound has ceased to be painful and has every favorable symptom. The President, and several of the Cabinet have called upon him and consulted with regard to the conduct of the war. Gen. McClellan, in a letter in which he thanks him for his brilliant services at the battle of the Antietum, and expresses regret for the wound, says: "I know had you not been struck you would have gained the main road." That "main road" was the only one upon which the enemy could retreat; the one upon which he finally did retreat, and had it been gained he would have been intercepted. Gen. McClellan has officially recommended General Hooker for the Brigadier Generalship, made vacant by the death of Gen. Mansfield, and urges it upon the President in a private letter.—Gen. Hooker believes that the enemy have never been more than 80,000 strong in Maryland, not even when reinforced by Jacksou with 30,000 after that General had taken Harper's Ferry.

From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 24.—The *Times*, of this city, has advices of a fight on the 20th, at Sherley's Ford, 10 miles north-west of Carthage, between the 3rd Indiana Regiment, Col. Ritchie, and a force of 200 Rebels, resulting in the rout of the enemy, with a loss of from 60 to 90 killed.

The Proclamation.

President Lincoln is a very Blondin in the art of political balancing. When in his elevated position a portion of the balancing pole is thrown out on the left side, he deftly projects an equal weight of it on the right.—Thus he maintains his equilibrium. While he was humoring the radicals in the progress of degrading Gen. McClellan, he withheld the proclamation for which they so loudly clamored. When the unrelenting necessities of war compelled him to restore that General to command, he found it necessary to pacify this exacting and meddlesome faction, and he throws a sop to the barking three-mouthed Cerebus, in the shape of a proclamation.

This new proclamation really amounts to little. The President proclaims in substance, that on the first of next January he will issue still another proclamation, putting in force the main provisions of the confiscation act. It is unbecoming the dignity of a great government to make such menaces as to what it will hereafter do in the territory of which a powerful armed foe disputes the jurisdiction. If, on the first of next January, the war is snbstantially ended, there would be some reason in giving the insurgents their election between submission and civil penalties. But they will laugh such offers to scorn so long as they can confront us with great armies. That part of the proclamatson which relates to slaves coming within our lines is particularly weak. The law is the same as it was several months ago. If a proclamation on this point is necessary, why was it so long delayed? Its issue at this late day looks like a concession to the radical clamor.—*New York World.*

AN EXPENSIVE HAT.

John J. Arnold, a rich old bachelor, who lived some years ago in in Pittsfield, Mass., in making his will, left one thousand dollars to a clergyman in question, for whom he entertained great regard.—One day during his last illness, the clerical gentleman came to see him, wearing an uncommonly seedy hat. Mr. A., noticing it, wrote him an order for a hat, of which he begged his acceptance. Shortly after he had a severe attack, and was thought to be dying, and the clergyman, upon learning the fact, hastened to the hatter's and ordered the most expensive hat that could be made. The price was ten dollars. Mr. Arnold lived, and when he learned of the clergyman's cupidity, was so disgusted that he revoked the bequest.

☞ That man can never die an evil death (at least no kind of death can be evil to that man) who hath led a good life.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

SEPTEMBER 25.

The receipts of Beef Cattle continue large this week, reaching about 1,800 head, most of the stock on sale being ordinary, which has been the case for several weeks past. The market opened better this morning; good fat Steers sold freely, but they were scarce, most of the Western stock being of but fair quality; at the close the market was dull, and a considerable falling off was noticeable, as the greater part of the best Cattle had been taken early in the day.—The following are the quotations as to quality and condition: 1st quality Steers 8@8½; 2d do 6@7, and common at from 3½@4c.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these *PILLS* have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and *dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill*, While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children.—Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm—Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that *our Preparations contribute immensely* to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

☞ The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache, arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and *Pain arising therefrom, Flatulentcy, Loss of Appetite*. all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgic and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

SOLD BY

WM. L. CREIGH, WM. A. PORTER. and M. A. HARVEY, Waynesburg, and one trader in every town in the country. Oct. 1 1862-2mo.

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 lot 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*.

RHEMICK CLARK, Adm'r of the estate of CYRUS FRAKES, dec'd.

Waynesburg, Sept. 24, '62.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

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

L. T. GRAY,
D. W. GRAY,
F. A. J. GRAY, } Executors.

Sept. 17, '62.

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In and by an act of the General Assembly 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.

I, Thomas Lucas, High Sheriff of the County of Greene, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the county of Greene, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, (being the 14th day of the month) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said County, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several offices hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Surveyor General of said Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties, to fill the office of Member of Congress, to represent the counties of Greene, Washington, Beaver and Lawrence in the House of Representatives of the United States.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Assembly of the Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of Greene 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 of Greene County.

The said Election will be held throughout the County as follows.

The 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 at 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. Nicholls, in Jefferson.

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

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

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.

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 Barker.

The Electors of Washington tp., at the brick School House, between the farms of Thomas Johns and Benj. Ross.

The Electors of Alleppo 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 tp., 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 Springhill tp., at Stephen White's Mill.

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 enjoined upon them by law.

Whereas, by an Act of Assembly, approved the 2nd day of May, 1839, entitled, "An Act relating to the Electors of this Commonwealth," and other Acts in conformity thereto:

I, Thomas Lucas, Sheriff of Greene county, do make known and give notice as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid 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 United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, 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 city 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 appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or any officer of any such election shall be eligible 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, 16, 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 special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid but a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or 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 after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, *citizens of the United States*, between the age of 21 and 22 years, and have resided in the election district 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 county tax assessed 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 21 and 22 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 verily 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 admitted *to vote, shall be inserted in the alphabetical list* by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by 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 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 as to his qualification, and if he *claims to have resided in the State one year* or more, his oath shall not be 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 also swear himself that his bona fida residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified, 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 to prevent 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 dis*turb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, 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, 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 thousand dollars and be imprisoned 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 *spring 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 board 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 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 or judges when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the *assessment of votes as the said inspectors or either of* them shall from time to time require.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meetings of the judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties of said judges unable to attend.

SEC. 77 When the qualified voters of more than one ward, township or district meet at the same place to hold their elections it shall be the duty of the respective judges of said election districts in addition to the certificates required in the 76th section of this act, to make out a fair statement and certificate of all the votes which shall have then and there been given for each candidate, distinguishing the office or station which he shall have been voted for; and one of said judges shall take charge of said certificate, and, also, of the several certificates made out for each election district as before directed, and produce the same at a meeting of all the judges in the county, in the manner prescribed in the 78th section of this act

SEC. 78 The judges of the several election districts in each county, being so met should select one of their number to act as President of the Board; and also, select two suitable qualified electors of the county, either members of the Board, or otherwise, to act as clerks, who, before entering on their duties, shall severally sworn or affirmed, to perform the duties of their office with honesty and fidelity, and the board being so formed, it shall be the duty of the several return judges to deliver the certificates of election, in their respective districts to the President of the said Board: who shall cause the clerks, in presence of said Board to add together the number of votes, which shall appear in said certificates to have been given for any person or persons, in respect to each office or station.

SEC 79 The clerks shall, throughout, in presence of the judge, make out returns in the manner hereinafter directed, which shall be signed by all the judges present, and attested by satd clerks; and it shall not be *lawful for said judges or clerks, in casting up* the votes which shall appear to have been given, as shown by the certificates under the 76 and 77 sections of this act, to omit or reject any part thereof, except where, in the opinion of said judges, such certificates is so defective as to prevent the same from being understood, and completed in adding together the number of votes, in which case it shall be the duty of said clerks, to make out a true and exact copy of said paper, or certificate to be signed by said judges. and attested by said clerks, and attached to and transmitted with said return (where the same is directed to be transmitted) to the Secretary of the commonwealth. and the original paper shall be deposited in the prothonotary's office, and by the said office copied and transmitted with the return of said election. to the Secretary as aforesaid. Ist. Duplicate returns of all the votes given for every person and persons. who shall have been voted for, for any office or station which the electors of the county are entitled to choose of themselves, unconnected with any other county or district.

And. pursuant to the provisions of the 81st 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 district shall take charge of the certificate showing 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 district, 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.

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

THOS. LUCAS, Sher

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 8, 1862.

F. E. THURSTON,

Corner Lancaster Avenue and Bridge Street, Philadelphia.

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OF

Distinguished Persons, Works of Art, and Rare and Beautiful Pictures.

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AGENTS WANTED.—All persons writing for agency, will enclose $1 for a sample lot of Carte De Visites.

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FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS!

IT is with great pleasure I announce to the citizens of Waynesburg, and Greene county, that I am now receiving and opening my

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS!

Which for Beauty, Variety, and Cheapness and substantiality, will prove satisfactory to all competent judges. I have greatly enlarged my stock and am better prepared now than ever before to supply the wants of the public. I invite an examination to a partial list of my stock which consists of:

FINE BOOTS,	LADIES HATS,
KIP DO.,	MISSES HATS,
COARSE DO.,	NUN BONNETS,
BOY'S DO,	LADIES' HOSE,
YOUTH'S DO.,	MISSES' HOSE,
LADIES' BOOTS,	CHILDREN'S HOSE,
LADIES' BALMORALS,	VALIESES AND TRUNKS,
MISSES' BOOTS,	SILK HATS,
MEN'S BROGANS,	FRENCH FUR HATS,
BOY'S DO,	OLD UNION DO.,
YOUTH'S DO.,	CONTRABAND DO.,
BOY'S CAPS,	BOY'S DO.,
MEN'S DO.,	CHILDREN'S CAPS,
CHILDREN'S HATS,	

A variety too numerous to mention. Thankful for past favors. 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 COUNTY, 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 Fort.
Monongahela tp., Sept 24, at Mapletown.
Cumberland tp., and Carmichaels bor., Sept. 27, at Carmichaels
Wayne tp., Sept. 29, at Spraggs School house.
Perry tp., Sept 30, at Mt. Morris.
Dunkard tp, Oct 1, at Taylortown.
Gilmore tp., Oct 2, at Jolleytown
Jackson tp., Oct 3, at Johnson's School house
Springhill, Oct. 4, at White's School house.
Centre tp., Oct. 10, at Rogersville.
Morris tp., Oct. 11, at Nineveh.
Washington, Oct. 13, at Boyd's School house.
Richhill, Oct 14, at Jacksonville.
Aleppo, Oct. 15, at Elbins School house.

TAKE NOTICE.—Each Examination will begin at 9½ 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 it is obtained at an examination in an adjoining tp. 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. Bates*, and other distinguished educators are expected 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.

A WORD TO DIRECTORS.—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 as 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 the following as reasonable rates, for those holding certificates with a majority of 4's—$15.00 per month; Do. 3's—$17.00 per month; Do. 2's—$19.00 per month; Do. 1's—$20.00. According to the instructions of the State Superintendant, the figure 3 indicates middling good qualifications; 2. very good; 1. extremely good—better perhaps, than any one will be able to get. I will follow the instructions, and you must understand the certificates accordingly.

A. B MILLER, Sup't.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Greene county. Persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and pay the same, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement at the Hamilton House, in the Borough of Waynesburg. J. H. THOMPSON, Adm'r.

September 10, 1862.