

Tooth Paste
All acid foods, drinks, medicines, and tooth-pastes and powders, are very injurious to the teeth. If a tooth is injured, in a few hours the enamel will be completely destroyed, so that it can be removed by the finger nail, as if it were chalk. Most people have experienced what is commonly called tooth set on edge. The explanation of it is, the acid of the fruit that has been eaten has so softened the enamel of the tooth that the least pressure is felt by the exceedingly small nerves which pervade the thin membrane which connects the enamel and the bony part of the tooth. Such an effect cannot be produced without injuring the enamel. True, it will become hard again, when the acid has been removed by the fluids of the mouth, just as an egg that has been softened in this way becomes hard again by being put in the water. When the effect of sour fruit on the teeth subsides, they feel as well as ever, but they are not as well. And the oftener it is repeated, the sooner the disastrous consequences will be manifested.—*Sci. Amer.*

CHILDREN.
A friend of ours—a publisher—once thought of republishing a Christmas story from a large English collection which he had imported. He made his selection, and gave the balance to his little son to read. Next day the boy rushed to his father with one of the stories in his fist, and with glowing face and sparkling eyes exclaimed: "Oh, father, this is the story for Christmas; it's a real stunner, and will sell down the world! The father published both: His boy's selection went through four editions; his own still lies unused on his shelves.

We know a little chubby-faced boy, who, being taken down town, and suited to a new jacket and pants by his father, made the following remark as they were about to take the cars for home: "Now, father, you have spent so much money on me to day that I can't bear to have you spend any more, so you just jump in the car and ride home, and I'll trot along on the sidewalk and gaze you three cents." There was thoughtfulness for an eight-year old!

BOILER IN A NEW ORLEANS CHURCH.
Rev. Dr. Goodrich, rector of St. Paul's having omitted to offer the customary prayer for the President of the United States, Assistant Adjutant-General Strong, of Gen. Butler's staff, approached the ministrant, and asked him if he had omitted, or neglected altogether to omit the prayer for the "President of the United States." Being answered in the affirmative, the officer turned to the congregation and announced that the church would be closed to the ministrations of the rector hereafter, by order of Gen. Butler, and then, after a scene of some excitement, in which the ladies seemed to be most deeply concerned, the house was shut.

Checks and Notes.
The national tax, which went into effect on the 1st inst., provides—
"First—That all bank checks, or orders for any sum of money exceeding twenty dollars (\$20) shall have placed thereon a two cent stamp, and that the drawers thereof shall place thereon their initials and date of issue. The penalty for not so doing is fifty dollars in each case, and the instruments are invalid.
"Second—Bills of exchange and promissory notes are subject to like provisions, but the stamps required range from five cents to one hundred and fifty cents, and over according to the principal amount. The penalty in these cases is two hundred dollars, and the instruments are invalid.
"Our readers should cut these two paragraphs out, and paste them in some convenient place for reference.

How to Direct a Letter.
In attaching postage stamps to letters, the writer should be careful to place them in the upper right hand corner of the envelope, a margin of a sixteenth of an inch above and also on the right of the stamp. Carelessness in this particular results in much embarrassment in the process of shipping. Above all things, don't put your stamp on the back of the letter, which is sometimes done, as, in the hurry of mailing, the evidence of prepayment is liable to be overlooked and the letter to be "held for postage," and possibly perform a trip to the postal cemetery at Washington. In addressing letters, leave ample space on the top of the envelope to allow room for the postmark, without interfering with the superscription, which is often rendered illegible by unavoidably stamping over it, in whole or in part.

Superabundance of Men.
There is exceeding to the census, an excess of 1,000,000 males over females in the United States. This fact is noteworthy and ought to quiet the apprehensions of those who feared the war would cause an undue preponderance of women after peace was declared. No matter how bloody the war may be, or how long it lasts, it cannot make way with three-quarters of a million of lives. The waste of life may make the sexes nearly even; but even then we shall be better off than England, where the females are in excess by nearly a million, and the social problem of the day is how to provide them with husbands or occupations.

John Wilkes was once asked by a Roman Catholic gentleman, in a warm dispute on religion, "Where was your church before Luther?" "Did you wash your face this morning?" "I did, sir." "Then, pray, where was your face before it was washed?"

There is at present, lying sick in Hospital No. 1, a soldier named Cameron, a man shown to his twentieth year of his age. He was a soldier in the field in 1812, was one of the volunteers under General Taylor in 1846-47, is now a private in company I, Eightieth regiment Illinois volunteers, and advanced as he is in years, is somewhat broken down by the severity of the recent campaign. In addition to his own services, he has had, in the present struggle for his country, nine sons in the army of the Union four of whom have fallen in battle. He is a resident of Washington, and is the father, as he states, of twenty-three children.—*Lou Journal.*

Selwyn on Lawuits.
Sir John Hawkins tells us of a very sagacious and experienced citizen, a Mr. Selwyn, who formally was a candidate for the office of chamberlain, and missed it only by seven votes out of near seven thousand, that this gentleman was wont to say that a man, if he intends to go to law, should have, first, a good cause; secondly, a good purse; thirdly, an honest and skillful attorney; fourthly, good evidence, fifthly, able Counsel; sixthly, an upright Judge; seventhly, an intelligent jury; and, with all these on his side, if he has not, eightly, good luck, it is odds but he miscarries in his suit.

When stretched upon his bed, in the agony of gout, it was reported to Chatham that one of his official subordinates pronounced an order impossible of execution. "Tell him," said he, rising up and marching across the room on his swollen feet, his face streaming with perspiration from the excruciating effort, "tell him it is the order of a man who treads upon impossibilities!"

Communications.

Salt River Correspondence.

LATEST ADVICES FROM OUR OLD CORRESPONDENT, "W. S."

AT HOME, AFTER A PROSPEROUS VOYAGE, OCT. 24TH, 1862.
DEAR MESSENGER:—We reached home, in high health and spirits, on Thursday afternoon. A vast crowd of our old friends had assembled at the Landing to receive us, including the wives, sweethearts and "toddlin' wee things" we had left, in sighs and tears, two long years ago. As we have in sight of Fort Sedgwick, (whose stary flag had never been struck to a living foe, however formidable or threatening,) we were roused from the reverie into which most of us had fallen, by a glorious salute from the hundred guns that bristled on its ramparts. As we approached the wharf, we could see Joz at the old Paikhan, without hat or coat, driving home the charge, and when ready for the match, mounting the ramparts and tossing his beaver high in air, we could hear his welcoming cheers above the din and confusion, and the almost deafening thunder of the cannonade. "Old Gri" still, thought we, and so we dub him, and so let him be known and called henceforward. The huzzas of the immense crowd on the banks, the waving handkerchiefs of the bright-eyed lassies who had come to greet with smiles their returning lovers, the little children in their gay attire, screaming and clapping their hands in delight, and the long and snowy locks and weak-voiced cheers of the veterans of the party from the up-country who had turned out, perhaps for the last time, to hail the home-coming of the boys they had taught to reverse and defend the Constitution and Union as they came from the hands of our Revolutionary fathers,—these, and a thousand other pleasing associations, conspired to make the occasion altogether the happiest and brightest of our lives.

As we descended the gangway, you may imagine our surprise at encountering J—H—the old "Toby-Smoker" and mischief-maker we had left on the "Contraband." He was holding a whispered confab with a half-dozen full-armed and suspicious looking chaps, and nodding and winking and blinking in his usual sly and knowing way. Curious to know the cause of his mysterious return in advance of the "Constitution," we inquired of a Conservative Republican at our elbow what brought him back? and were told he had been furloughed on secret business, and had just reached the county by Rail the day before. We learned, subsequently, he had come back to have certain Democratic editors and speakers mobbed as they disembarked from the "Constitution," and had only been restrained by a prudent regard for the wholeness of his own hide and the safety of his dupes. He left again for "Nigger Shoals" on a special train, the midnight after our arrival, and it is hoped, for the peace and good neighborhood of your community, will never return. So mote it be!

Two years ago, Messrs. Editors, when we left for the headwaters of Salt, our country was at peace with all the world. Our homes were filled with plenty, our horses with loving and happy hearts, our work-shops with industries, and well-paid artisans, our fields with startw and young ploughmen, and the streets of our villages and cities with the hum of prosperous business. Freedom of

speech and of the press everywhere prevailed. The rights of the people to criticize the acts of their rulers was nowhere diminished. The personal liberty of the citizen was in no instance imperiled by his party associations, or the expression of his political opinions. In a word, every constitutional right was exercised without restraint or intimidation on the part of our rulers. The national debt was but a trifle, which a year or two might blot out, while corruption and peculation were rarely heard of among Government officials. The Union of the States, consolidated by over seventy years of uninterrupted prosperity and domestic tranquility, bade fair to be leagued with the duration of immortality itself. The Constitution, the wisest and the most liberal in its provisions of any under heaven, was thought to be susceptible of little improvement. The rights of the States were sacred from the encroachments of Federal power, and the limits of the Federal authority were clearly defined and well understood.

How stands the case now? The triumph of a Northern Sectional party, which carried a flag of sixteen stars in the campaign of 1860, was thought by the people of the South to jeopard not only their rights in the territories, but the security of the institution of slavery in the States. Notwithstanding the declaration of Republican presses and orators that their party had no wish, or intention to meddle with slavery where it existed, and the assurance of President Lincoln in his Inaugural that he had "no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with it," and "no lawful right," or "inclination to do so," the Southern hotspurs, doubting the sincerity of these ample professions, asserted the absurd right of secession and resisted the enforcement of the Federal laws and authority; and now, over all this broad land, from the Potomac to the Tennessee, brother is engaged in deadly strife with brother, and father with son. Nearly a million and a half of hostile bayonets glister in every morning's sunlight—there is a mourner in almost every household, and the graves of the gallant dead are scattered over the rice-fields of Carolina, the swamps of Virginia, the hill-sides of Maryland, and the prairies of Missouri. "Last year beheld them full of lusty life"—now they lie, patriot and rebel, side by side, with still hands folded over pulseless hearts. Mothers and wives mourn them with breaking hearts, and decrepit old men totter along, childless and helpless, to graves that are a glad refuge. Nor is this our only affliction, though it is perhaps the heaviest and bitterest. The stout arm that willingly toiled for the bread of children is lost to them, and want stares in, like a wolf, at the cabin door. The plow lies idle and rusty in the half-finished furrow, and the loom and the anvil are deserted. The tax-gatherer hails you at every corner, the price of many of the necessaries of life is doubled or quadrupled, and paper money is fast losing the little real value it ever had. Swindling army contractors and thieves are plundering the public treasury, imbecility is found in every department of the public service, and the brave men who have boldly exposed official rascality and defended the public liberties are thrust into bastilles without trial, or being confronted by their accusers, and are denied the privilege of the Habeas Corpus.

Such are the times we have fallen on, and such some of the changes that have occurred in our absence.—Is it any wonder the people are weary of miracle, and should labor, as they have, of late, for the restoration to power of the loyal old Democratic party? the only party that has ever governed the country successfully and well.

Below will be found the "last card" of the steamer ABOLITION, which, it will be seen, makes her last trip to Salt River, and closes her immense Fall business, on the 20th of November. Any of the brethren in this vicinity who failed to get passage on the "Contraband" can be accommodated with excellent quarters on this craft. The Fare must be paid in Five Cent Postage Shipmasters, and the passengers are required to wear a brass ring in the nose and crape 80 days on the left arm in token of their profound sorrow at OWEN LOVEJOY'S signal and inglorious defeat.

FOR SALT RIVER.
The celebrated Steamer ABOLITION, will make her last trip up this famous stream on or about the 20th of November, with a full complement of passengers, including distinguished citizens of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, &c., most of them in quest of their health. Her officers having been patriotically "serving their country" in lucrative offices for the last year, have made sufficient money to fit her out of a "bleeding nation" to fit her up in complete order. Her exterior has been painted a treble coat of black, and the carpeting is of the richest and most costly order, being composed entirely of Treasury Notes. Her engines are worked by the gas generated in the late campaign by windy Republican stump speakers, and her fuel will consist entirely of copies of the New York Tribune, the most inflammable substance now known. Persons taking passage should provide themselves with abundant means, as this is the last trip she will make, it being the intention of the officers to remain up Salt River, and found a permanent colony there, where the "colored brethren" shall be on an equality with the white people.

N. B.—Chief Cabin reserved for contrabands.

Will you do me the favor dear Colonels, to append to this letter, the enclosed song, which was sung, in capital style, by the Glee Club on

News of the Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862.
The following paragraph contains the summing up of the Harper's Ferry Commission, touching General White:
Of the subordinate officers referred to in this case, with the exception of Colonel Thomas H. Ford, the Commission find nothing in their conduct that calls for censure, on the contrary General Julius White merits its approbation. He appears, from the evidence, to have acted with decided capability and courage.

The following is the concluding passage which deals with Gen. McClellan:
The Commission has remarked freely on the conduct of Col. Miles, an old officer, killed in one of the battles of our country, and it cannot, from any motives of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command, when he thinks such censure deserved. The General-in-Chief has testified that Gen. McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day on an average when pursuing the invading enemy.

The General-in-Chief also testifies that in his opinion Gen. McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the Commission fully concurs.
The evidence thus introduced confirms the Commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as well as Maryland Heights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long the delay, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed in Harper's Ferry would have been made a small loss had the post been secured, and probably saved two thousand at Antietam. How important was this defense we can now appreciate. Of the 97,000 men, comprising at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one-third was attacking Harper's Ferry, and of this the main body was in Virginia.

By reference to the evidence, it will be seen that at the moment Colonel Ford abandoned Maryland Heights, his little army was in reality relieved by Generals Franklin and Sumner's corps at Crampton's Gap, within seven miles of his position, and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry, no time was given to parole prisoners even, before twenty thousand troops were hurried from Virginia, and the entire force went off on the double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam. Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the Army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or have been taken in detail, with the river dividing his forces.

AN ATTEMPT TO ROB.
On last Wednesday evening, shortly after dark, as DAVID CRAIG, a quiet citizen of Washington township, was on his way home from Carnichael, when about one mile South-east of Jefferson, and while passing through a dark woods belonging to Michael McGovern, was attacked by two men: one of them pretending lameness, and walking with a cane, asked Mr. Craig to let him ride to town. Mr. Craig replied he was riding a colt, at the same instant the other man made a grab and caught Mr. C. by the coat, and came near pulling him off, and at the same time making a pass at him with a knife, which cut the stirrup leather about half off, and prevented the knife from taking effect in the leg, it only cutting his pants. All that saved him from their hands was the fact that his horse was wild and became frightened and made a plunge forward, and the coat which the man held by gave way, and Mr. Craig made his escape. Mr. Craig only had \$34 on his person at the time.

A CARD.
Messrs. Jones & Jennings:—I see in the columns of your paper, my name made use of by Messrs. George Wisecarver and Abel Cary without my leave. I have nothing against Mr. Wisecarver, and wish to be excused from making a personal affair of a political difficulty.

Obituaries.
DIED.—On the 30th of October, 1862, at her residence, in Wayne township, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, consort of Mr. Joseph Taylor, aged 69 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The deceased, when quite young, in company with her parents, emigrated from the Susquehanna Valley to Greene county, where to the end of life she has uninterruptedly resided. It has been the lot of but few mothers to rear so large a family as she has, of such industrious habits, moral worth and christian excellence of character. But far better than all, in early life, in the morning of her days, she gave her heart to the Saviour, cast in her lot with God's people; and with an unflinching step, like Enoch of old, "walked with God, till he saw fit to take her to her home in heaven."

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
WARRENTON, Monday, Nov. 10. }
Gen. McClellan was to have left yesterday for the North, but the transferring of a command like this could not be accomplished in a day, and he was therefore compelled to remain. At nine o'clock last evening, all the officers, belonging to the Headquarters, assembled at the General's tent to bid him farewell. The only toast given, was by General McClellan—"The Army of the Potomac." Gen. McClellan and staff, accompanied by General Burnside, left, bid farewell to this army, visiting in succession, the several army corps. As the General rode through the ranks, the torn and tattered banners of veteran regiments were displayed to greet him, while the thousands of soldiers gave vent, in continuous sounds of applause, to their feelings. The General and staff will leave by a special train to-morrow for the North.

The following order was issued by General Burnside on his taking command of the army:
In accordance with General Orders, No. 180, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume the command of the Army of the Potomac. Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, ensure its success.—Having been the sharer of the privations, and a witness of the bravery of the old army of the Potomac, in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feeling of respect and esteem for General McClellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger that I assume their command.

To the Ninth Corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical. With diffidence for myself but with a proud confidence in the unwavering loyalty and determination of the gallant army, now intrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail.

The Churches South will Send Greeting.
The Richmond Christian Advocate, of the 16th ult., has an overture for a convention of the christian churches, of all denominations in the Confederate States, to unite in formal solemn testimony in vindication of their position in the sanguinary conflict which the Federal Government are waging against them. It wants such a testimony to demonstrate to our enemies and to the world that the Southern churches are a unit in their unalterable resolution to maintain the independence of the Confederacy; and defend their conservative and Scriptural principles on the slavery question, which has been made prominent in this struggle. The Advocate thinks the convention should consist of one or more ministers from every State, and that they should prepare and send forth an address, embodying their principles to the Northern churches and to the world.

Fatal Accident.
On Thursday, the 30th ult., Mr. Henry Davis of Greene ty, this county, met with a terrible accident which terminated in his death. It appears that whilst he and his son were driving a span of horses, the horses became frightened or otherwise unmanageable, and Mr. Davis, being an elderly and very heavy man, in springing from the wagon, broke his leg entirely off, at or near the ankle joint, the bone protruding and penetrating the ground. His pain and suffering were most intense. From the effects of this horrid wound, he died on the following Thursday, surviving just one week from the time he received the injury.—*Repub.*

ADVANCE IN NEWSPAPERS.—The Detroit Tribune, New London Chronicle, Hartford Press, Hartford Times, and Hartford Courier, have increased their rates on account of the great advance in paper, and everything used in making a newspaper.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Maj. Gen. McClellan and personal staff left Warrenton at 11 o'clock to-day.—On reaching Warrenton Junction a salute was fired. The troops which had been drawn up in line afterwards broke ranks, when the soldiers crowded around him, and many eagerly called for a few parting words. He said in response, while on the platform of the cars: "I wish you to stand by Burnside as you have stood by me, and all will be well.—Good bye." To this there was a spontaneous and enthusiastic response. The troops were also drawn up in line at Bristol Station and Manassas Junction, where salutes were fired, and where McClellan was complimented with enthusiastic cheers. The party arrived here this afternoon, just in time to take the five o'clock train for Trenton. The cars being detained owing to some impediment on the track, Gen. McClellan was recognized. The many soldiers quartered in that vicinity greeted him with oft repeated cheers.

The following farewell order was read to the troops, composing the army of the Potomac, yesterday morning, on dress parade:
Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Camp near Rectortown, Nov. 7, 1862.—Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac: An order of the President devolves upon Major-General Burnside the command of this army. In parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will probably live in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved, our peril and fatigue, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled, are the strongest assertions which can exist among men that are united. Still by indissoluble tie, we will ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country, and the nationality of its people.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General U. S. A.

Gen. McClellan in Philadelphia.
--His Speech.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Maj. Gen. McClellan and personal staff, consisting of four aids, arrived in this city at half past twelve o'clock last night. He was met at the depot by a crowd of about two thousand persons, who cheered him enthusiastically.

General McClellan, coming out on the platform of the car, said:—"I merely thank you, fellow citizens of Philadelphia, for your kindness. I have left your sons and brothers too recently to make a speech. Our parting was, indeed, sad. I can say nothing more to you, and I don't think you ought to expect a speech from me." (Cheers)
Two bands of music were in attendance, and played a number of appropriate airs. The recruiting sergeants of the old regiments were likewise present, and a considerable number of disabled volunteers were present. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

Rebels Driven from Kentucky.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The following despatch was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:
LAGRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 11.—Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:—The following despatch has been received from General Davis, at Columbus: The expedition commanded by General Ransom has proved a success. It came up with Gen. Woodward's rebel force, 800 strong, near Garrettsburg, and had a short engagement killing sixteen of his men, among them one captain and a lieutenant, and wounding forty, including a captain and two lieutenants, and taking twenty-five prisoners, besides capturing all their horses and fifty mules, a large number of arms and equipments, and half the tents of Woodward's men, including his own. The whole concern was routed and driven out of the State of Kentucky. Our loss was three killed and seven wounded.
[Signed.] U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

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REGISTER'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the following Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their several accounts with me for settlement at December Term, 1862, and that said accounts will be filed according to law, and presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 17th day of December, at 10 o'clock, p. m., for confirmation and allowance.
N. B. Said accounts must be on file thirty days preceding the filing of said Court. Those upon whom citations have been issued, will please file their account and save trouble.
The account of Westley McClure, Administrator of the Estate of John A. Mason, dec'd.
The account of James Fordyce, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander Henderson, dec'd.
The account of John Scott and Lewis Pettit, Executors of the last will and testament of John A. King, dec'd.
The account of Thomas Allen, Executor of John Kelly, dec'd.
The account of Thomas Allen, Executor of John Kelly, who was Executor of Elizabeth Kelly, dec'd.
The account of James Clark, dec'd.
The account of James Clark, dec'd.
The account of John G. Garrison, Guardian of the Estate of Rhoda Long, a minor child of Vincent Long, dec'd.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.
IN the matter of the settlement of the account of H. W. Brock, S. C. Green, and A. B. Pratt, administrators of the Estate of FREDERICK BROCK, late of Wayne township, dec'd. The Orphan's Court of Greene county, having appointed said administrators to distribute the funds in the hands of said decedent, do and among the creditors of the estate, will set at the office of Black & Phelan, in Waynesburg, on Monday, the 24th day of December next, to receive the charge of this duty, of which parties not so notified take notice.
Nov. 12, 62.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
I HEREBY testamotarily having been granted to the undersigned, by the Orphan's Court of Greene county, the appointment of Administrator of the Estate of JOHN A. KING, late of Greene county, dec'd, I hereby notice that I shall call on all persons having claims against said decedent to present them properly authenticated and verified accounts to me, on or before the 17th day of December next, for the settlement of said estate.
ARNEY W. BURNHAM, Administrator.
Nov. 12, 62.