IMPORTANT SUBJECT. MILITARY POWER OF THE PRESIDENT

Able Opinion of Judge Curtis.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.] But this proclamation and these orders create new offenses not known to any law of the United States .-"Discoaraging enlistments" and "any disloyal practice" are not offenses known to any law of the United States. At the same time they may include, among many other things, acts which are offences against the laws of the United States, and among others treason. Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, except in cases arising in the ised and saval forces, every person charged with an offense is expressly required to be proceeded against and tried by the judiciary of the United States and a jury of his peers; and he is required by the Constitution to be punished, in confermity with some act of Congress applicable to the offenses proved cnaeted before its commission. But this proclamation and these orders remove the accused from the jurisdiction of the judiciary; they substitute a report made by some deputy provost marshal, for the presentment of a grand jury; they put a military commission in place of a judicial court and jury required by the Constitution; and they apply the discretion of the commission and the President, fixing the laws of the United States, no more degree and kind of punishment, in-

Is no longer remains to be suggested that if the ground of action an- authority to disobey the laws of the nounced by the President be tenable, country. he may, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, use powers not thought it wise that the powers of delegated to the United States by the commander-in-chief of the miltary the Constitution; or may use powers | forces of the United States should be by the Constitution exclusively dele-These things have been already enhanced or varied by being conferdone, so far as the proclamation and red upon the same officer, who has orders of the President can effect important civil functions. If the them.

shal, and imprisonment at the pleas- | ple and for the States? ure of the President, and trial before a military commission, and pun- ident are executive merely. He of proclamations or of military orders, by ishment at its discretion, because cannot make a law. He cannot re- whatever name they may be called, they the President is of the opinion that peal one. He can only execute the are laws. If he has the legislative power such proceedings may "best subdue laws. He can neither make, nor the enemy," then all members of suspend nor alter them. He cannot either House of Congress and every even make an article of war. He all the citizens of the entire country outside judicial officer is liable to be proceed- may govern the army either by gen- of the sphere of his actual operations in the Ho found the four surgeons in ated against as a "disloyal person," eral or special orders, but only in field, amenable to his military edict, than by the same means and in the same subordination to the Constitution he has to hold all the property of the counway. So that, under this assump- and laws of the United States, and tion concerning the implied powers the articles of war enacted by the of the President as commander-in- legislative power. chief in time of war, if the President shall be of opinion that the arrest, iacarceration, and trial before a miltary stand and must apply those great States, for some judicial decision, or arrived at by the self devoted efforts action touching the persons and property of one or more members of either of thought and action of their an- of citizens. They are to take effect, not

make himself a legislator, and enact suitution and laws of the United States in aws governing the citizens of the U. time of peace; but not unknown to that Constitution and those laws in time of war. States, and erect tribunals, and The power to declare war includes the create offices to enforce his penal power to use the enstomary and necessary edicts upon citizens? Does it mean means effectually to carry it on. As Conthat he may, by a prospective execugress may institute a state of war, it may tive decree, repeal and annul the legislate into existence and place under laws of the several States, which executive control the means for its proserespect subjects reserved by the Con- cution. And, in time of war, without any stitution for the exclusive action of special legislation, not the Commander-in-Chief only, but every commander of an the States and the people? The expedition or of a military post, is lawful-President is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, not only by of the United States to do whatever is neforce of the Constitution, but under cessary, and is sanctioned by the laws of and subject to the Constitution, and war, to accomplish the lawful objects of to every restriction therein contained, his command. But it is obvious that this and its every law enacted by its ausomewhere. If it were admitted that a commanding general in the field might do

He is general-in-chief; but can a whatever in his discretion might be necesgeneral-in-chief disobey any law of his subdue the enemy, he could levy own country? When he can, he su- contributions to pay his soldiers; he could peradds to his rights as commander, force conscripts into his service; he could the powers of an usurper; and that drive out of the entire country all persons is a military despotism. In the not desirous to aid him-in short. he noise of arms have we become deaf would be the absolute master of the coun-to the warning voice of our fathers try for the time being. to the warning voice of our fathers, No one has ever supposed-no one will to take care that the military shall now undertake to maintain—that the always be subservient to the civil Commander-in-Chief, in time of war, has powers? Instead of listening to any such lawful authority.

these voices, some persons now seem What, then, is his authority over the to think that this is enough to silence | persons and property of citizens? I anobjection, to say, true enough, there swer that over all persons enlisted in his is no civil right to do this or that, force he has military power and command; that over all persons and property "withbut it is a military act. They seem to have forgotten that every military the field," he may lawfully exercise such act is to be tested by the Constitu- restraint and control as the successful tion and laws of the country under prosecution of his particular military enwhose authority it is done. And, terprise, may, in the honest judgment, absolutely require ; and upon such persons as that under the Censtitution and have committed offenses against any arti-'stead of the law of Congress fixing Britian, or under any free or any prescribed by law. "And there his lawful settled government, the mere authorauthority ends." ity to command an army is not an The military power over citizens and

thority.

It springs from present pressing emergen-The framers of the Constitution cies and is limited by them. It cannot assume the functions of the statesman or legislator, and make provision for future or distant arrangements, by which persons by the Constitution exclusively dele-gated, to the legislative and judicial magistrate. But the powers of the military uses. It is the physical force of departments of the government. - commander-in-chief are in no degree an army in the field, and may control whatever is so near as to be actually reached by that force, in order to remove obstructions to its exercise.

Constitution had provided that a It is obvious that if no private commander-in chief should be ap- who are beyond the sphere of his actual citizen is protected by the safe-guards, thrown around him by the would have been the same as the express provisions of the Constitu- military powers of the President legislator. Those laws may be made action, but each and all of those safe- now are. And what would be guards may be disregarded, to sub- thought by the American people of ject him to military arrest upon the an attempt by a general-in-chief to report of some deputy provost mur. legislate by his decrees for the peo-

> Besides, all the powers of the Presconferred on him by the people, it is well. If not, he usurps it. try subject to his military requisitions. He is not the military commander of the citi-

The time has come when the people of the United States must under-House of Congress for words spoken cestors, during seven hundred years merely within the scope of military operain debate is "a measure which may of struggle against arbitary power. best subdue the enemy," there is If they fail to understand and apply then conferred on him by the Consti-

News of the Day.

ed to Death.

As was briefly mentioned last week. appearance. a terrible explosion occurred in the Confederate cartridge manufactory at Jackson, Miss., on the 4th inst.-

ly empowered by the Constitution and laws) The immediate cause of the catas-The Memphis Bulletin says :

burst into flames, and shocking to tell,

these awful instruments of warfare necessary before dislodging the ene-

military tribunals, inflict the punishment The sight was horrible, but there at Leesburg on Sunday, and are left as. was another scene still more harrow- for marauding purposes. ing, if that was possible, than the

work of death-it was the sight of screaming women and maddened men calling about for their children! The loved ones that had left them at the noon meal, rejoicing in their ty like a holacaust of maidens, offered in impious sacrifice to the Moloch of war.'

Garibaldi -- His Condition.

The friends of Garibaldi will be shocked to learn that his life is in a But when the military commander convery serious danger, and they will trols the persons or property of citizens be equally surprised to hear that operations in the field, when he makes if he dies, he will be not less the viclaws to govern their conduct, he becomes a tim of bad surgery than of heartless politics. In the desultory and unfortually operative; obedience to them may tunate firing that occurred when the be enforced by military power; their pur-Great Liberator was taken prisoner, pose and effect may be solely to recruit or it will be remembered he was shot in support his armies, or to weaken the powthe foot-the wound being upon the all the roads leading out of Freder of the enemy with whom he is contendinstep. It was exceedingly painful "But he is a legislator still;" and ing. "But he is a legislator still;" and whether his edicts are clothed in the form from the start, and the sufferer was at once removed with great care to Varignano, where he was supplied with four medical attendants. The excitement and sympathy of friends He has no more lawful authority to hold in England led to the visit of Doctor Partridge, of London, to the sufferer.

tendance equally divided in opinion. as to whether the ball remained in the wounded limb. Dr. Partridge decided that it did not. [For this visit,

zens of the States, but of its soldiers. and the opinion in the case. Dr. Part-Apply these principles to the proclamaridge charged and was paid \$3,500.7 tions and orders of the President. They New evidence, however, has reversed are not designed to meet an existing emergency in some particular military operation he decision; and the news now is commission of a judge of the United | rules of civil liberty which have been | in the field ; they prescribe future rules of that Garibaldi must lose his limb-"the only question being as to the moment and mode of amputation."

Brigadier General Patterson.

a case of suicide. It savs:

posed, in force-when he fell back

manner in which the lamentable af-

Latest from the Front.

bridge, affords great relief to the transportation service.

New buildings for the accommo-Terrible Explosion at Jackson. other departments are going up very came to their death under the fol-Miss.-Forty Young Cirls Burn. rapidly, and this place is assuming lowing painful circumstances: It something of its former business-like appears that some time during the

--A Severe Battle Expected.

trophe can never be known. From from the Times' special correspondent off the usual distance from the sixty to one hundred girls were us- dent at Falmouth, dated this morn- roots, leaving an ordinary stump, ually employed. It would seem that ing, show clearly that the rebels, in- but very heavy, as the tree had been the full set of hands were not at stead of evacuating Fredericksburg, a large one, The three lads, the oldwork on the day of the explosion. - are preparing vigorously to dispute est about fifteen or sixteen years "After the explosion the building river. Instead of their garrison, con- upturned roots, to which was attachnothing could be done to aid the suf- the city, it has been reinforced by some cause or other, the whole mass for cry, it has been reinforced by some cause or other, the whole mass ferers, or rescue them from the fear-ful ravages of the fire that raged fu-riously through the shattered build-ing; for among the finishod work inent batterics have been planted for inent batterics have bave batterics have been planted for inent batterics have b ing; for among the finishod work inent batteries have been planted for out in a terribly mangled condition. packed away to send off when called their protection. Without some for, was a considerable number of brilliant stroke of strategy on our shells. As the fire reached them, part, a severe engagement will be

these awith instruments of warmed exploded, sometimes two, three or my. more at a time, scattering masses of more at a time, scattering masses of iron in every direction No one could approach the fatal spot—the abandoned Northern Virginia, hav-firemen stood afar off with the en-gine, idle, unable to lend their aid.— The roaring flames pursued their de-the encamped the same night at Sa-

Released.

The two officers of General Mc-Clellan's staff who had been recently headquarters of the army: arrested and sent to Washington- ST. Louis, Nov. 29.-Major General arrested and sent to Washington-Lieut. Col. Colburn and Captain Halleck, General-in-Chief:-Gen. Blunt, youth and in the attractions of beau- Duene-have been released from an with his division, made forced marches arrest, which appears to have been and attacked the enemy yesterday mora-merely technical and are ordered to ing at Cone Hill. The battle lasted for merely technical, and are ordered to aeveral hours. The enemy, under General report for duty; the latter to Gener- Marmaduke, began to fall back about 1 al Brannan, in South Carolina, and o'clock, but retreated fighting until sun the former, Col. Colburn, takes down. The victory was complete. Our charge of an important bureau in the Adjutant General's Office.

Interesting from the Front.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29 .- A Tribune special, dated Falmouth, the 28th. says :--- In statu quo, still looking at the rebels across the Rappahannock. They are vigorously fortifying ericksburg, and the hills facing us --On the latter they are building a the price of paper and other printing second line of works inside of the first. Deserters say that General the West, but this is not fully accredited.

agrees that the rebels have concentrated a very formidable force to dispute our crossing the river. It is shall only exact our published terms variously estimated at from forty to which are strictly ONE DOLLAR one hundred thousand. Their aim winter to retard our advance.

river can be heard daily with great distinctness on our front and right in the year; \$2.50 after the expiraflanks.

Three Boys Killed. On Friday morning last, three

sons of Mr. Jonathan Smeigh, of afternoon of that day, they went to dig out a rabbit that had taken Rebel force at Fredericksburg shelter under the roots of a large tree which had been felled by a late WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- Advices storm. The trunk of the tree was

ing, show clearly that the rebels, in-stead of ovacuating Fredericksburg, are preparing vigorously to dispute the passage of our troops across the of age, commenced to dig under the temptibly small a week ago, leaving ed a large quantity of soil, and, from

> Union Victory in Arkansas. Springfield, Nov. 29 .- Gen. Bluut,

with five thsusand Federals, attacked

in his sphere of his actual operations in firemen stood afar off with the en- ing taken up his line of march for Gen. Blunt telegraphs that the eneing to cinders the bodies of forty lem, and spent a portion of yester- as they have consumed all the subyoung girls, protracted in its horri- day at Warrenton. White's guerril- sistence in the Valley of the Arkanthan under the government of Great military tribunals inflict the number of the arkantic states and the second states are states are

> The Late Victory in Arkansas. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .-- The following has been received by telegraph at the

loss not great. The enemy's loss much greater than ours. Our forces camped on the battle field. The enemy retired to

Van Buren. (Signed) S. R. CURTISS, Maj. Gen.

READ! READ !!

Important to Our Subscribers. On account of late advances in

materials, many papers throughout Bragg's troops are arriving from the country have recently increased

their subscription to TWO DOL All our information, however, LARS per annum. Instead of following their example, however, we

seems to be to gain time for the in- AND FIFTY CENTS in advance; element weather and bad roads of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-

FIVE CENTS at the expiration of troops in their camps across the six months; TWO DOLLARS with-

tion of the year. These terms will be strictly exact-



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WINTER GLOTIDAG.

	COATS,	FANCY	VESTS.
÷	SHAWLS for	CAPS,	HATS.
i	GENTS,	DRAWERS,	UNDERSHIRTS.
ł	PANTS.	TRAVELLING	SHIRTS.
ł	Also, a variety of Notions not to be excelled by any		
Ì	One pleasing feature of his establishment is that he de		

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GOODS DRY AS LOW AS BUBB. COST CONSIDERED!

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Having made extensive improvements in their store room are better prepared than ever to accommodate their customers. They are offering the

LARGEST, BEST & GREATEST VARIETY

Of Woolen Goeds, Hosiery, Millinery Goods, Notions, &c., ever offered in Waynesburg, in-cluding an immense stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Of all descriptions, Shawls, Trimmings, Vel-rets, Childron's Plaids, Flannels, Linseys, Cloths, Joans, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Yarns.

If you want Goods, call and be convinced '---If you ever bought goods to your satisfaction,

you can do it now. All goods, Foreign, Domestic, and Home-made, sold for CASH or other READY-PAY. Call and look at our stock before buying. MINOR & CO.

Nov. 12, '62-6mos.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

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 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 vial activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its or-gaus, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humons which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their nat-ural 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 kest of hu-nan 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.-

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 be-ing purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm.— Cures have been unde 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 rem-edirs, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afficied suffering fellow-men. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almat ac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the followingcom-plaints: be and terms of the second sec and Pain arising therefrom. Findulentcy, Loss of Appe-tite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by partifying the bloodand winulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafners, Partial Blindness, Neuralgio and Nervous Irritability, De rangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gont, and other kundred 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. powers. The sick want the personal incrementation and they should have it. Prepared by Dr. J C. AVER & CO., Lowell, Mane. 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 constry. Oct. 1 1662-2mo.

The cheers and yells of the rebel

Latest from New Orleans.

coed against such judicial or legislative officer.

made by the Constitution of the condition? United States to any department of the Government. It is claimed to ment to be used and consumed as means casual and possibly merely. be found solely in the fact that he is of war? Are we not wise enough and the commander-in-chief of its army and navy, charged with the duty of to the loss of any one great principle of subduing the enemy. And to this liberty? We are strong enough. We are persons actually enlisted in the military end, as he understands it, he is wise enough, if the people and their ser- service : and second. because these percharged with the duty of using, not | vants will but understand and observe the only those great and ample powers just limits of military power. with the Constitution and laws, and self devotion of the people in exocuting them, have placed in his hands, but charged with the duty of useing powers which the people have reserved to the States, or to themselves; and is permitted to break down those great Constitutional safeguards of the partition of governmental powers, and the immunity of the citizens from more executive control which are at once both the end

and means of free government: The necessary result of this interprotation of the Constitution is that, in time of war, the President has any and all power which he may deem it necessary to subdue the enemy; and that every private and perconal right of individual security against more executive control, and every right reserved to the States, or to the people, rests merely upon military discretion.

But the military power of the President is derived solely from the Constitution ; and it is as sufficiently defined there as his purely civil power. These are its words: "The President shall be commander-in- tions which he is carrying on there?chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of been no king in England who could make the several States, when called into such a law in the realm. And where is the actual service of the United States."

This is his military power. He is the general-in-chief, and as such, in prosecuting war, may do what Generals in the field are allowed to do within the sphere of their actual operations, in subordination to the laws whether he be the Commander-in-Chief or of their country, from which they derive one of his subordinates, must possess and their authority.

When the Constitution says that the President shall be the commandthe President shall be the command-er-in-chief of the army and navy of Constitution and laws of the United States the United States and of the militia or in derogation from their authority, but of the several States, when called into actual service of the United States, does it mean that he shall his army over private property in the over all citizens of the United States; who impresses into the public service that, by military edicts, he may con-trol all citizens as if enlisted in the army or navy, or in the militia called into the actual service of the United States ! Does 'it mean that he may emy, uses authority unknown to the Con- mediate importance.

tution the rightful power so to pro- branch of their gevernment stead- tary relations, but civil offenses and do-

This power is certainly not found strugglo? The military power of or treasonable practices." Their purpose in any express grant of power made eleven of these States being destroy- is not to meet some existing and instant in any express grant of power made eleven of these States being destroy-by the Constitution to the President, ed, what then? What is to be nor even in any delegation of power their condition! What is to be our cocur; and whose connections, if they tent. This was done on Friday Second Congressional Districts of

> strong enough to carry on this war to a edicts the President is not acting under successful military end without submitting the authority of military law; first, be-

> What, then, are those limits? They are these. There is military law; there is martial law. Military law is that system of laws enacted by the legislative power for the government of the army and special emergencies of any particular mili-navy of the United States, and of the militia when called into the actual service of the United States. It has no control whatever over any person or any property of any citizen. It could not even apply to the teamsters of an army, save by force of express provisions of the laws of Congress, making such persons amenable thereto --The persons and the property of private

citizens of the United States are as absolutely exempted from the control of military law as they are exempted from the ontrol of the laws of Great Britain. But there is also martial law. What

is it? It is the will of a military commander, operating, without any restraint save his judgment, upon the lives, upon the property, upon the entire social and individual condition of all over whom this law extends. But, under the Constitution of the United States, over whom does such Is w does extend !

Will any one be bold enough to say, in view of the history of our ancestors and ourselves, that the President of the United States can extend such law as that over the entire country, or over any defined ge ographical part thereof, save in connection with some particular military opera-Since Charles I, lost his head, there has there to be found, in our history or our constitutions, either state or national, any

warrant for saying that a President of the United States has been empowered by the Constitution to extend martial law over the whole country, and to subject, thereby, the best course to pursue in view to his military power every right of every citizen? He has no such authority. In time of war, a military commander,

in time of peace. But he possesses and in virtue thereof and in strict subordingtion thereto." The general who moves posess military power and command course of his operations in the field, or printing paper having still further as possible. The great height of means of transportation or subsistence, to ting the use of some new fibre. or au- the water, renders its reconstruction bly at Cannelton, Martinsville and

The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the then conferred on him by the Consti- them, if they fail to hold every matter is not military offenses, or mili- following verson of the manner in ily to them, who can imagine mestic relations; the relation of master which the late Brigadier General what is to come out of this desperate and servant; the offenses of "disloyalty Frank Patterson met his end:

It was the habit of General Pattershould coincide with any particular mili-Are the great principles of free govern- tary operations, are indirect, remote,

It is manifest that in proclaiming these

their property is a power to act, not a

power to prescribe rules for future action.

slert, with his right hand, and while cause military law extends only over the the intention of hanging the weapon up near his couch, it exploded. The sons are governed by laws enacted by the barrel at the moment pointed toward legislative power. It is equally manifest

the person of the reclining man, and that he is not acting under that implied the whole of the contents were reauthority which grows out of particular ceived in his left breast, passing, it is actual military operations; for these exbelieved, through the heart, and ecutive decrees do not spring from the special emergencies of any particular milicausing instant death. The Washington Republican, however speaks of the unbappy affair as

field in which any such operations are carried on. Whence, then, do these edicts spring ?---

They spring from the assumed power to extend martial law over the whole territory of the United States; a power for the exercise of which by the President there is no warrant whatever in the Constitution, a power which no free people remain a free people. For it would make him the absolute master of their lives, their liberties and their property, with power to delegate his mastership to such of his satraps as he might select, or as might be imposed on his credulity or his fears. Amidst the great dangers which encompass us, in our struggles to encouu-

ter them, in our natural eagerness to lay preyed on his mind, and is the only hold of efficient means to accomplish our vast labors, let us beware how we borrow fair can be accounted for. He was a weapons from the armory of arbitrary power. They cannot be wielded by the hands of a free people. Their blows will finally fall upon themselves. Distracted councils, divided, strength,

are the very earliest effects of an attempt to use them. What lies beyond no patriot is now willing to attempt to look upon.

-----Paper Famine and Jersey Edit-

exercise powers, both over the persons and of movements which will probably be rendered necessary in order to property of the citizens, which do not exist

to which the public press is subjected

ship Roanoke, from New Orleans on the 15th, and Havana on the 20th inst., arrived at this point to-night.

sued a proclamation, calling upon night last. About daylight, on Sun- Louisiana to choose Representatives day morning, he awoke, and for to Congress, and appointing the 3rd some purpose, displaced the revolver of December as the day of holding

from under the pillow on which he the elections. A hundred and twenty-four of the changing it to the left, probably with 8th Vermont Regiment, who were captured on the 4th of Spptember by the rebels, were returned to New Orleans on the 13th of September. Seven were shot by the robels for having enlisted in New Orleans

He shot himself with a pistol through the heart, about 10 o'clock their captivity.

on Friday morning, while laboring, it is supposed, under temporary aberration of the mind, he having been been ascertained that it had sent very low-spirited and despondent for \$105,000 in specie to the rebel govcould confer upon an executive officer, and the past two weeks. It will be re-ernmont within sixty days. This membered that his brigade, at the specie had been previously reported advance to Warrenton, was ordered to Gen. Butler as having been sent to Catlett's Station, where the enemy away, which was not the fact. appeared-and, as erroneously sup-

A cavalry reconnoissance sent out from Gen. Weitzell's force, captured with his command, for which he was two pieces of cannon within four 4 consured by Gen. Sickles. This miles of Baton Rouge.

Getting Ready to Advance,

By all late advices from the West brave and popular officer, much be- and Southwest we gather that our loved by his command. The brigade leading Generals are reorganizing is at present under the command of and strengthening their armies Brigadier General Revere, late Co- preparatory to their making a simlonel of the 7th New Jersey volun- ultaneous advance into the Cotton States, Arkansas and Texas. It would appear that General Grant. Rosecrans and Curtis are very eager AQUIA CREEK, VA., November 25. A meeting of the oditors of New Jersey is to be held at Trenton on Thursday December 4th, to consider the bost course to pursue in view of the rapid rise in the prices of paper and printing materials...-This, says the New York Past, is the first of a concertod series AQUIA CREEK, VA., November 25. to advance, but are detained until This, says the New LORK rest, destruction of Fredericksburg. A first corps, composing the right is the first of a concerted series few shots were fired across the river wing; Major General Wallace will by our artillery this morning, but lead the second corps, being the cenprotect the newspaper interest there was no regular and continuous tre; Major General Gordon Granger will have charge of the third corps,

or left wing, of this army. This expedition will be ready to move by the 5th proximo, when we may look for stirring news from everr depart ment of the Southwest.

The small-pox is raging terri-

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- The steam- | ed from and after December Court, and those who want to avail themselves of our best terms, must do so Military Governor Shepley has is- by that time. See Let all take notice of this, as we mean JUST WHAT WE SAY.

Country Produce, of all kinds, received at highest Cash prices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued Bout of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene Co., and to me directed, there will be exp-sed to public sale at the Court House in Waynesburg, on Monday, the 15th day of December next, at one o'clock, P. M., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Scott. Elias Scott and Samuel Roberts of, in and to a certain tract of land, viz : 1st.

having enlisted in New Orleans
Three privates, who formerly be-longed to the Confederate army, but who had enlisted in the 8th Vermont, and Sergeant Wills and private
Spear, both of Royalton, Vermont, were detained at Vicksburg. Four of the captured party had died since their captivity.
Gen. Butler had seized and closed the Bank of New Orleans, it having been ascertained that it had sent \$105,000 in specie to the rebel gov-ernment within sixty days. This specie had been previously reported to Gen. Butler as having been sent away, which was not the fact.

Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, Pa., Nov. 19,'62.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Waynesburgh, on Monday, the 15th day of December next, at one o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of James Hamilton, John Hamilton and Archubald Hamilton, of, in and to a certain tract of land situated in Wayne township, Greene county, ad-joining lands of Hiram Nichols, David Spragg, Hiram Phillips and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about seventy arres of which are cleared and has erected thereon one Hewed Log House, Log Stahle and other outbuildings, an apple orchard, and a well of water. well of water.

Taken in execution as the property of James Hamil-on, John Hamilton and Archibald Hamilton at the ton, John Hanhuon and Archivsia Hamilton at in-suit of R W, Downey. THOMAS LUCAS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, Pa., Nov. 19, 62.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

and an apple orchard. Taken in execution as the property of Enos Gillett, at the suit of A. M. Walton, for the use of Morgen Bell. Sheriff's Office, Waynes-THOS. LUCAS, burg, Pa., Nov. 5th, '82. Sheriff.

SHERIFT'S SALE.

BER PIRCHPTE''S SACLER. DY virtue of a writ or fud Pluris Venditioni Expo-mas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Graene county, and to me directed, there will be ex-posed to Public Sale at the Court House in Waynes-burg on Monday, the lst day of December next, at one o'clock, P. M., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of Jehu Inghram of, in and to a certain tract of iand situate in Greene tp., Greene county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Phillips, John Lantz, and John Wright, containing one hundred and siz acres, more or less, shout forty-five acres of which are cleared, and on which are erected one Frame Prame House, Log Stable, and other ont-buildiags.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the following Executors, Administrators and Guardians have ordered their several accounts to be published for settlement at December Term, 1862, and that_sail accounts will be filed according to law, and presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, and state of Pennsylvania, at said Term, on Weednesday, the 17th day of December, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for con-firmation and allowance. N. B. Said accounts must be on file thirty days pre-ceding the sutting of said Court. Those upon whom citations have been issued, will please file their accounts and save trouble,

and save trouble, JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, Register.

The account of West ey McClure, Administrator of John B Mason, dec'd. The account of Barnet Fordyce, Administrator of Alexander Henderson, dec'd The account of John Scott and Lewis Petit, Executors of the last will and testament of Mathias Pettit dec'd.

The account of Thomas A lifee. Executor of John Kel-

ly, dec'd. The account of Thomas Alfree, Executor of John Kel-

The account of Thomas Alfree, Executor of John Kel-ly, who was Executor of Elizabeth Kelly, dec'd The account of Lawrence Clark, Ex'r of the last will and testament of James Clara, dec'd. The account af Hon. Jonathan Garard, Guardian of Rhoda Long, a minor child of Vincent Long, eec'd The Account of Joseph Durbin. Adm'r and Nancy Foril Administratix of Andrew Durbin, Jr, dec'd. The account of William H. Rinehart, Guardian of Ennily Copendatior, formerly Bowen.

GREENE COUNTY, SS:

In the Orphan's Court of said County, of Sentember Term, 1869, No. 6 eptember Term, 1862, No

In the matter of the settlement of the final account of Hon Benjamin Ross, Administrator of William H. Huss, dec'd. Balance in accommants hands \$2302.76. And how, to wit, September 17, 1862, account con-firmed; a.d.J. J. Huffman, Esq., appointed Auditor to fistribute balance in hands of Administrator. By the Court, D. A, WORLEY, Clerk O. C,

I will attend the duties of the above appointment at the office of McConnell and Huffman, on Tuesday, De-cember 2, at which time and place all persons interest-ed can attend J. J. HUFFMAN, Auditor. Nov, 5, '62

Greene County, SS, Commonwealth of Penna :

of Penna.: In the Common Pleas of said County of Sept. Term. 1862. In the matter of the account of C. A. Mass trezat, Committee of Sarah Gapen. a lunatic. And now, to wit, Oct. 6, 1852, the Court direct the Account of the Committee to be filed. And that no-lice be given by publication according to law, in the waynesbur & Messenger, that said account will be pre-sented to the Court of Comm on Pleas of said county, on the first day of Dec. Term next, for confirmation By the Court. D. A WORLEY, Preth'y.

Nov. 5, 1862.

To Whom it may Concern.

A LL persons knowing themselves indebted to Dr. EZRA M. CARY, are hereby notified that he has gone into service in the Arnıy atid has left bis accounts with me for actilement. After the FIRST of JANUA-DV next mits will be however on all accounts, with RY next, suits will be brought on all ut respect to persons. Nov. 19, '62.

BDWARD BAREIR

teers.

against heavy loss. The heavy tax cannonading. The railroad communication has by the constant increase of expen- been opened from here to Potomac ses requires the immediate adoption Creek, and the bridge across that

of some plan of reliet. The rates of creek is being constructed as rapidly advanced, the question of substitu- that structure, some ninety feet from

thorizing the free importation of for- more difficult than that of ordinary other localities in Southern Indiana.