Waynesburg Messenger

R. W. JONES, JAS. S. JENNINGS, } Editors.

"A sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it cowers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of Freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations--the law of nature pervading the law of the land."

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

"While the Army is fighting, you, as Citizens, see that the War is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and Constitution, for your Nationality and your Rights as Citizens."---GEO. B McCLELLAN.

ADVANCE IN PRICES.

On account of the recent and enormous advance in paper and other printing material, reaching fully **ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.**, the undersigned, as the only means of protecting themselves against loss, have agreed to adopt the following rates on subscription and for advertising, from and after the 1st of January, 1863:

TERMS OF PAPER:—TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS within six months, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

ADVERTISING.—All transient advertisments $1,25 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents per square for every subsequent insertion; a square to consist of 10 lines of Nonpareil.

Administrators' and Executors' Notices, $2,50 for six insertions.

JONES & JENNINGS,
Eds. Messenger.

L. K. EVANS,
Editor Republican.

THE ABOLITION PROCLAMATION.

We publish, in another column, the President's Emancipation Proclamation.—It is a bold defiance of the late popular expressions at the polls, is a measure without a semblance of constitutional authority, and will only prolong and embitter the war. Practically and for the present it amounts to nothing, as the end it proposes is wholly unattainable until the national forces have overrun the rebellious States and they are held as conquered provinces. When this will happen, we leave our readers and "time and chance" to determine.

Our waggish brother Whitaker, of the Venango Spectator, says "although he has never been in Springfield, the President's bequest of freedom to the Slaves of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, &c., reminds him of a little circumstance:

An old man thought he was going to die and sent for an attorney to write his will. "Imprimis," said the old man, "I give and bequeath to my son Jim $5,000!"

"What!" said the lawyer. "You haven't so much money to leave?"

"No"—replied the old man. "I haven't a cent, but Jim ought to have $5,000—he's a good boy, and if he's a mind to work for it and get it, he shall have it. Put it down, Squire; $5,000 to Jim."

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

GEO. C. STURGIS, of Morgantown, Virginia, will prosecute claims for Pensions of all kinds, Bounties, Bounty land, and all other claims against the government, on the most liberal terms. Claims from a distance attended to with dispatch. Refers to Hon. W. T. WILLEY, Morgantown.

Mr. Sturgis is a young man of strict integrity and excellent business habits, and we take pleasure in commending him to all who may require his services as worthy of their entire confidence.

THE LAWRENCE JOURNAL.

This popular journal, published at New Castle, Lawrence county, has recently passed into the hands of Jos. Miller and G. D. Kuester, Esqs., and is henceforth to be Democratic in politics. It is edited with spirit and ability, and bids fair to be an efficient co-laborer in the "good old cause." Both the incoming and retiring editors have our hearty well wishes

FATAL ACCIDENT.

We are pained to state that on Tuesday of last week Mr. ANDREW BUCHANAN, of Franklin township, and brother of J. A. J. Buchanan, Esq., while engaged in measuring grain from a Threshing Machine, was caught by the fly-wheel, by the revolutions of which he was thrown against the wheel of the wagon, and had his head so severely injured as to cause his death in a few hours. He leaves a large family.

THANKS.

Hon. Jesse Lazear has our thanks for some public documents of value. The General, we are glad to see, is always at his post, voting against the unconstitutional measures of the Abolitionists, the sworn enemies of this government.—*Lawrence Journal.*

☞We, too, are under obligations to the General for similar favors. The people have [illegible] to duty, or more devoted to their interests.

ARMY LETTERS.

We have a large number of Army Letters on hand (perhaps fifty or a hundred,) which we have received from time to time, but have not been able to find room for.—Many of them are of much interest, while others contain detailed accounts of marches, &c., which few of our readers care anything about. Again, some of our correspondents are very bitter in their denunciations of the Abolitionists, and in many instances refer to many of them in this locality by name and in anything but complimentary terms. The removal of McClellan especially stirred up the righteous indignation of the lads of the Army of the Potomac, one of whom (a Republican, too, when he entered the service,) writes as follows:

"Some say Gen. McClellan was removed because he wanted to put the army into winter quarters. What do you think of his removal? *The army don't like it at all.* Many tears were shed when he reviewed us for the last time. I felt as if I did not care how soon the Southern Confederacy was acknowledged. The people at home don't know what is good for themselves, especially the Abolitionists. I could *shoot one of them* as quick as I would a *rebel*, and think I was doing my country a good turn. *This is what all say here.* Little Mac. is *all* and in *all* with the army of the Potomac. I'll venture he is recalled to the army before the war is over.—He has the confidence of the army, something *no other General has* as yet *secured.* Burnside, I am afraid, will never get it. However, this remains to be seen. We miss "Little Mac" much. When our army was at one time—when we first went into Maryland—totally demoralized, and Pope could not do anything with it, Gen. McClellan had only to make his appearance and all was right again.—His coming acted as magic on the army; cheer after cheer went up for him, and the men would do anything he bid. But he is gone; all feel his loss, notwithstanding *all the newspapers may say to the contrary.* Burnside may be a good General, but we can't see it as yet. I hope he may succeed in his undertakings, however, and that peace may be again restored to our now unhappy country."

The author of the above belongs to the 8th Reserves, and has been in *every* engagement in which that gallant corps has taken part. He commanded all that was left of two Companies at the battle of Antietam. *He is a brave fellow, and has* never been sick a day since he entered the service.

HOW TO SETTLE THE QUESTION THAT REPUBLICS ARE NOT UNGRATEFUL.

For the first time since the incoming of the present Administration, we have a request to prefer to the "powers that be," and that is that they give the bruised and battered warrior of the "Republican" a *Brigadier's* commission in the army of "contrabands" now organizing. His zeal for nigger freedom entitles him to some such substantial favor, not less than his long, arduous and brilliant military services. "In short," as Micawber would say, his opportune and masterly "retrogade movement" from the "East countree," about the time hard knocks were handy and plenty, should of itself plead like "angel tongues" in his behalf, and proves to a demonstration that he knows all about *clean heels* and the *better part of valor.*

We advise the Corporal, however, not to accept the appointment without a distinct understanding that his *retreat* is always to be *well covered*, and that he is to be allowed to *resign* in case of a *fight* or any thing like *rough play.*

[Those who may suspect this is a plot of ours to put the Corporal where he can't "shake his gory locks" at *us*, are mistaken. "Who's afeard?"]

☞The chivalric Corporal says we charge that he, "the Editor (?) of the *Republican* had made WAR for YEARS upon nearly one-half of the States of the Union." *Literally* speaking, we did nothing of the kind: the Corporal's campaign against the South only lasted about ELEVEN MONTHS, as everybody knows, terminating in a *streak of blue* and a *horizontal coat-tail* when the Army of the Potomac were *rash* enough to penetrate the enemy's territory and "battle shocks" were likely to be too numerous for the nerves of that woolly-head "brave."

SLAVES EMANCIPATED.

According to the census of 1860, the number of slaves which will be emancipated under the President's proclamation will be as follows:—Alabama, 435,138; Arkansas, 111,104; Florida, 61,753; Georgia, 462,232; Louisiana, 333,010; Mississippi, 436,606; North Carolina, 331,081; South Carolina, 402,541; Texas, 180,682; Eastern Virginia, 375,000. Total, according to census of 1860, 3,130,231. The natural increase will probably make the aggregate at the present time about 3,500,000. Included in the above, however, is the number of slaves in the exempted counties of East Virginia and parishes of Louisiana.

☞The Corporal has another *belligerant* fit on him, and will soon "spile" unless he gets a fight. Won't somebody tramp on his coat-tail, knock a "strap" from his shoulder, or kick "Uncle Sam's" trowsers?

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHITE MEN.

The following Petition should be generally circulated and signed. Those who approve its object can clip it out, paste it on a half sheet of paper, obtain signatures to it, and forward it to our Representative, Dr. PATTON, at Harrisburg:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

Your petitioners, citizens of Greene county, respectfully represent—That, owing to the large influx of colored people from the South, whose habits of indolence unsuit them for residence in an industrious and moral community, we feel compelled to petition your honorable bodies to pass a law preventing the emigration of Negroes to this State. We are already heavily burthened with taxation, and the experience of the past proves that this class has largely increased not only the paupers in our Poor Houses, but the criminal business of our Courts. The Western States, long since, by legislative enactment, prevented the emigration of these idle and thriftless persons, and we believe a similar policy should be promptly adopted by Pennsylvania. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

LITTLE GREENE FOREVER!

Little Greene had a number of gallant lads under the command of J. RANDOLPH HEWITT in the late terrible battle at Murfreesboro'. We are sorry to learn that the Captain himself was wounded and Sergeant A. S. Drake killed. Private W. F. Jemison was taken prisoner, but subsequently paroled.

☞Corporal Evans berates the Anderson Troop, in the last "Republican," for "stacking their arms when in face of the enemy, and a great battle was brewing." Will our neighbor pardon us for reminding him of the old adage that "people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones?"

THE PRESIDENT---HIS OATH---THE CONSTITUTION, &C.

A brother of the quill pays his respects in the following style to the monstrous doctrine that the President should *do his pleasure* regardless of his obligations and of Constitutional restraints:—

☞Fessenden, of Maine, is a genius, and no mistake. All the others are counterfeits—not worth shinplasters or Confederate scrip. Here the nation has been wondering how the President managed to break his oath and not the Constitution at the same time. It was a puzzle for politicians, theologians and plain people. Of course it would not do to say that the President had sworn to a—an error in judgment; but it was hard to get over. His emancipation proclamation was squarely unconstitutional, and his oath, it was thought, bound him to obey the Constitution. That was all a mistake. Mr. Fessenden has cleared up the matter in the most satisfactory manner.

The President is *not* sworn to obey the Constitution. Mr. Conservative, put that in your pipe and smoke it, and dry up all your talk about Constitutions. The President, according to the new authority, is bound to defend and protect the Constitution; but obey it—pooh—nonsense.

We hope our readers understand and will make no more silly mistakes in the future about the constitutional limits of executive authority or the like trash, which has been "played out." The President can do what he pleases. He is irresponsible. He is above constitutions, laws and all such abominations. He is the Government. All he has to do is to order and it must be done, no matter if courts, Congresses and constitutions forbid it.

The simplicity of this plan is enchanting. No more courts, nothing but the comprehensive and comprehensible plan that whatever the President says and orders is right, must be obeyed. Douglas, if alive, could no longer call our system complex. Its simplicity equals that of the Czar. Indeed, the Constitution seems to be like a lighthouse to these radicals in only one sense, that it shows where there are rocks that would smash their frail craft to pieces.

We recommend our lawyers to sell their law-books to the ragman.—What use have they to read long essays upon Constitutional power when, in fact, there is none? *Vive la Bagatelle!*

OUR LOSSES AT FREDERICKSBURG.

A correspondent of the Washington Examiner thus writes of our losses at Fredericksburg and their disheartening effect on the soldiery:—

"You don't seem to think the result of the battle here was very favorable to us; and I suppose that by this time you *know* it was not. A few more such battles, and the Army of the Potomac will have finished its career. I see the papers are trying to smooth things over by saying that our loss was smaller than first reported, and that the army was in good spirits, &c. This is all nonsense, and the sooner the people find it out the better. Our loss is not one man *less than twenty thousand.* This includes killed, wounded and prisoners. Meade's Division alone lost 2,000 men.

"These losses, taken in connection with the fact that we failed to accomplish anything, are rather disheartening than inspiring. Burnside can never blame the soldiers for not doing their duty. It was the general remark on Saturday, that our troops never had 'faced the music' so well before. From nine o'clock, A. M., until 4, P. M., the Pennsylvania Reserves were under the constant fire of the rebel batteries, and for two hours of the time were engaged with the infantry of the enemy.—During the entire day I saw no stragglers.

GEN. JOS. G. GARRARD.

Our excellent friend, Gen. Garrard, has been appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, as will be seen by our Harrisburg letter. The General is a capital fellow and "rock-water" Democrat, and we are rejoiced to hear of his appointment.

FESTIVAL AT JEFFERSON.

The Ladies of the Jefferson Relief Society will give a grand Supper and Festival, at the house of H. H. Lindsey, Esq., in that place, on Wednesday Evening, January 21st, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. "All the world and his wife" will be there, and an excellent good time may be expected.

☞The Corporal is "immense" on "sarkassum." Isn't he afraid he might make a body feel bad?

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.---$250,000 GAMBLED AWAY.

Major I. N. Cook, a Paymaster in the Army, recently gambled away $250,000 of the Government funds at the gambling houses in Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, &c. He was subsequently arrested by the military authorities, together with a number of the parties who had fleeced him.—From the latter, some $75,000 of the money was recovered. The balance will have to be refunded before the blacklegs are released.

Concerning this recent exposure of official rascality, the Pittsburgh Post remarks that it "will serve to enlighten some innocent souls why certain people will insist upon a vigorous prosecution of the war. These thieves at Cincinnati are in receipt of $250,000 from one man, which is but a small part of their booty since the beginning of the war. During the precious hours of daylight they were found shouting for ropes to hang Democrats, heading subscriptions to sanitary commissions and at intervals found recommending rotten steamboats at fabulous prices to the government. How many paymasters and their clerks these gentry have had appointed may be guessed at when the column of millions of defalcations is footed up."

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Hon. George V. Lawrence, Republican, has been elected Speaker of the Senate.

The Clerks in the Senate are Geo. W. Hamersly and Gordon J. Berry, both Republicans.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.—The following are the officers of the House of Representatives:—Speaker, John Cessna, of Bedford; Chief Clerk, Jacob Zeigler, of Butler; Assistant, R. Milto Speer, of Huntingdon; Transcribing Clerks, Wm. S. Ralston, of Armstrong; Wm. Gregory, of Philadelphia; A. J. Sanderson, of Lancaster; Hiram C. Keyser, of Franklin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Benj. F. Kelley, of Philadelphia; Doorkeeper, Sebastian Sebar, of Berks; Messenger, James R. Templin, of Northampton; Postmaster, A. J. Gerrittson, of Susquehanna.

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

The Message of the Governor is a long affair, and would be of little interest to our readers. On this account, we withhold it. Concerning County Bounties to Volunteers, the Governor makes a very just and proper recommendation in the annexed extract:

"On the 7th of July last a call was made by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers. This State had already supplied nearly one hundred and ten thousand men, yet her people promptly bestirred themselves to this new requirement.—Although it was believed that no bounties would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation thus afforded them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose, would be injurious delay. Under these circumstances I confidently appealed by proclamation to a people who have never faltered in the performance of any duty of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several counties the sums necessary to insure their proportion of the quota of the State. This appeal was effectively answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large fund thus raised, the municipal authorities contributed heavily from their common treasury, and in several counties the county commissioners, generally under the guarantee of a few of their eminent citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommend that these proceedings be legalized, and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of what legislation would be just and proper on the whole subject, that the burden of this patriotic effort may fall equally on all classes of people throughout the State."

A SHORT SERMON--THE NEGROES AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Patriot and Union preaches the following brief sermon:

"Will our readers listen to a short sermon? Text: "The Devil is good to his own." Comments: The government recently awarded a contract for fifty thousand suits of clothing for contrabands.—About that time nine of our soldiers froze to death in the Convalescent Hospital at Alexandria, and several met the same fate on the Rappahannock; all for the want of clothing and fire to keep them warm. The negroes belong to the administration—they are Abolition pets, and must be housed and clothed, fed and nourished. The soldiers belong to the country—they are our white fellow-citizens. They are only under the orders of the administration—they don't belong to it. They may, therefore, sleep in the mud and rain without shelter—they may freeze to death for want of clothing and blankets. They are soldiers—there are plenty more of them—their fate is of no consequence. Surely, "the Devil is good to *his own.*"

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 8th, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Jennings:—The Senate and House of Representatives of this good old Commonwealth met on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and were duly organized by the election of Hon. GEO. V. LAWRENCE as Speaker of the Senate, and the Hon. JOHN CESSNA as Speaker of the House.—The other officers of the House were elected on Wednesday; a list of whom, no doubt, you have received by this time. I have no news of the Legislative kind to give you, and but little of the political. Candidates for U. S. Senator are becoming anxious, and their respective friends quite earnest.

It is said that the vote in the House for Speaker astounded old Winnebago and his satellites—they looked for defection in our ranks, but we voted in solid columns. It is rumored that the old chief wilted considerably when informed of the vote. We voted the same way all through, every one of the candidates receiving the full party vote, viz: fifty-four. If we had lost one vote Simon would have been encouraged and remained hopeful. Yet, notwithstanding our unity and the apparent firmness and determination of our party, next Wednesday is looked to with intense interest. Woe to the man who proves treacherous, "he had better have a millstone fast to his neck, and be cast into the sea." I solemnly believe, if a member of the Democratic party should, on next Wednesday, vote for Cameron, or any other person save the nominee of our party, he would not live to get outside the bar of the House. But I think there is no danger of a vote being given outside of the party. If we have a traitor or traitors among us, he or they will act in another way—they will either be sick or absent.—Well, sirs, it will take a certificate signed by all the physicians in the world, my self included, to make the House and the people believe the sickness real. The conclusion will more likely be that it was induced by an overdose of the old renegade's Middletown "X's." And no excuse for absence will be received. The member who is absent on the election day may as well continue absent, in fact he may as well expatriate himself, cross the herring-pond and take up his residence in Dahomy or some other unexplored region of Africa.

Our friend, Gen. Garrard, has got the appointment of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. I plead hard for our rights, as a county, unwavering in our support of the great Democratic party, and presented the grand majority given by us last fall for the State Ticket, and the fact that we never had any position among the officers of the House, and finally asserted that if we were encouraged by a share of the patronage of the House, we would still remain in the Union, and increase our majority next fall to 3000! Yours truly,

P.

Communications.

FOR THE WAYNESBURG MESSENGER.

A CARD.

Messrs. Jones & Jennings:—Mr. Abel Cary published a "Card" in your paper of 22d Oct., 1862, while I was in the West, re-asserting his former charge, that I *should have said that I was "a Secessionist,* and he (I) didn't care a d——n who knew it," and offering to be qualified to the truth of his statement, accompanied with the assertion that John W. Mitchell, who was present at the same time, would testify to the same effect.

Now, what Mr. Abel Cary would be qualified to in this matter is not yet known, but whether Mr. Abel Cary makes his charge over his signature or sworn to, I say the charge is *false*, and I am ready to be qualified that the charge is false. And I am willing that the *public* shall judge between me and Mr. Cary after they read the certificates of Messrs. Isaac Mitchell, Thomas B. Mitchell, John Rhue, Thomas McNurlin, Turner Riley and George Riley, who state Mr. Cary's charge against me is false.

These persons, including John W. Mitchell, were all that were present at the conversation referred to by Mr. Cary in his charge against me, and they all prove Mr. Cary has done me injustice in this matter.

Mr. Cary having referred to Mr. John W. Mitchell to prove his charge, Mr. Mitchell comes out in a "Card" in the Messenger of the 16th Nov., 1862, refusing to sustain Mr. Cary, as he could do nothing else in justice to himself and to truth.

As to Mr. Cary's allegation that I only deny the charge to avoid the penalty of the law, Mr. Cary will understand that I am not nervous on that subject, or apprehensive of his "shooting me" in daylight, although he has so threatened.

The public will excuse me for this second communication, as it became necessary to get the evidence in the case before the public.

GEO. WISECARVER.

Mr. George Wisecarver—Sir: We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we were present at the conversation between you (Wisecarver) and Mr. Abel Cary, referred to by Mr. Abel Cary in his "Card" published in the Waynesburg Messenger of the 22d October, 1862, wherein he (Cary) charges you (Wisecarver) with saying you were "a Secessionist, and he (you) didn't care a d——n who knew it," and we further certify that you, (Wisecarver) on that occasion, used no such language, and that Mr. Abel Cary's charge against you is false.

ISAAC MITCHELL,
THOS. B. MITCHELL,
JOHN RHUE,
THOS. M'NURLIN,
TURNER RILEY,

I certify that I heard Martin Riley and William Williams, who are now in the army, declare that the charge by Mr. Abel Cary, that Geo. Wisecarver said he was "a cessionist, and he didn't care a d——n who knew it," was false—that they were present at the conversation referred to by Mr. Cary, and that Mr. Wisecarver used no such language.

GEORGE RILEY.

January 10th, 1862.

"THE CHARM OF COLOR."

A recently released prisoner in Fort Lafayette in publishing his experience gives the following curious part of secret history of this American bastile:

"There have been two rebel negroes in Fort Lafayette—one by the name of Stevens, who was taken for running the blockade. He was let loose some time since. The prisoners, more or less, often wrote to the officials in Washington, asking what they were confined for; but they got no answer. Stevens wrote, among others, and got no answer. At last one of the prisoners said: 'Stevens, write; tell them you are a colored man.' Stevens did write, did say he was a colored man, and, in a very short time, a letter came back from the Judge Advocate, opening the doors for Stevens, the colored man. The negro was the only prisoner that could get an official answer from Washington.

There is another rebel negro there, named Robinson. He was taken running the blockade, as pilot or cook. He declined writing a letter to say he is a colored man; and hence, it may be, he is continued in prison. He considers it beneath his dignity to take the oath of allegiance or to write to Washington."

We have heard of the charm of colors, but it appears this administration only sees beauty in *black.*—*Washington Review.*

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

It is said that should the present bloody and ruinous war be closed to-morrow the national debt would foot up *two thousand millions of dollars.* Only think of it!—this vast and crushing debt that might have been avoided, and would have been avoided but for the folly and wickedness of the Republican party, who refused to accept the Crittenden compromise proposition! We have been accustomed these many years to reproach the English for their thousand millions of debt, yet how much better off are we than they. The interest on the debt of England is but *three* per cent., whilst we are paying *six* per cent., and even *seven and three tenths* on a part of our indebtedness. Hence, instead of being in a better condition, financially, than England, the reverse is absolutely the case. Besides that, the debt of England has been steadily accumulating for more than one hundred years—our debt has sprung up in less than two years.—*Crawford Democrat.*

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, 6th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in Morrisville, by Rev. C. P. Jordan, Mr. JAS. E. LEONOND and Miss NANCY A. LIPPENCOTT.

☞The happy couple have our hearty wishes for their happiness, and our thanks for their kind remembrance of the printer.

By the Rev. A. Winnett, on New Year's evening, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. Henry Montgomery, of Morgan Tp., Greene county, and Miss Isabella Barr, of West Bethlehem Township, Washington Co., Pa.

Dec. 30th, 1862, by the Rev. L. Hewitt, Mr. Elmus Day, of Greene Co., Pa., and Miss Susanna Kelley, of Fayette Co., Pa.

On New Year's Day, by Rev. H. G. Anderson, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jesse O. Snyder, of Fayette Co., Pa., and Miss Deborah E. Stockdale, of Washington Co., Pa.

Farm at Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale on the premises on

Saturday, February 7th, 1863,

At 10 o'clock of said day, his farm on Whitely Creek, in Whitely tp, Greene county, Pa., now in the occupancy of Henry Smith. The tract contains

One Hundred and Four Acres,

More or less, 75 Acres cleared and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a hewed Log Dwelling House, Barn and other out-buildings. The land is well watered and very productive. Two orchards of good fruit on the farm. Adjoining lands of G. W. Hatfield and others. Terms easy, and made known on day of sale. DANIEL SMITH.

January 14, '63—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Greene county, the undersigned administrators upon the estate of Evan McCullough, dec'd, will expose at public sale on the premises, on the

19th day of February, 1863,

The following valuable Real Estate, viz: The Homestead farm of said deceased, situate in Morgan tp., Greene county, Pa., adjoining lands of Thomas Morton, William Stewart, Benj. Way and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX ACRES and one hundred and forty-seven perches. On which are erected one large two story brick dwelling house, completely finished and in good repairs, a good frame barn and stable and all necessary out buildings; an apple orchard of choice fruit. This farm is well watered, well timbered and in good repair. Also, on same day, a lot of ground adjoining the above, containing five acres and 80 perches, on which are erected a hewed log dwelling house and log stable.

This farm is advantageously situated in a good neighborhood and about three miles North of Jefferson, and about two miles from Clarksville.

TERMS:—One-third of purchase money to be paid at confirmation of sale, one-third in one year thereafter, and the remaining third in two years with interest from date of confirmation.

HENRY BLACK, } Adm'rs.
Jan. 14.—ts. E. H. DENNY, }

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the estate of Thomas Kent, deceased, late of Wayne township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. A. J. BUCHANAN,
WILLIAM KENT, Executors.
Jan. 14, '63-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the estate of Wm. Stockdale, deceased, of Morris township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN M. STOCKDALE, }
JAMES STOCKDALE, } Ex'rs.
Jan. 14, '63. HANNAH STOCKDALE, Ex'ix.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia, Penna.

Medical Advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 14, 1863.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Franklin tp., on or about the last of October, a White Heifer with a roan neck and short horns, supposed to be one year old last Spring. Entered according to law. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOHN B. GORDON.

Jan. 14, 1863.

FIRST ARRIVAL.--CALL SOON!

DRY GOODS

AS LOW AS EVER,

COST CONSIDERED!

MINOR & BRO.

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 Goods, Hosiery, Millinery Goods, Notions, &c., ever offered in Waynesburg, including an immense stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Of all descriptions, Shawls, Trimmings, Velvets, Children's Plaids, Flannels, Linseys, Cloths, Jeans, 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.

☞ **New Hat and Cap Store.**—WM. FLEMING, No. 139 WOOD St., PITTSBURGH, PA., has established a NEW HAT AND CAP HOUSE, and persons visiting the city will find it a first class establishment, fitted up in the latest modern style, with every convenience for doing a Wholesale and Retail Trade. A large stock of every variety, style and quality of HATS and CAPS kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the very lowest prices.—Mr. Fleming is a Practical Hatter, and guarantees satisfaction to purchasers. Oct. 1, 1862—1y.

PITTSBURGH

CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE!

73 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE have a full line of CLOAKS made of the best material to be found in the Eastern Market, such as **Velvet, Tricot, Frosted Beaver, and Sealskin Cloth,**

We have the following elegant styles, for Winter use:

Marchioness, ma'e of Velvet, elegant,
Esquimaux, made of Plush,
Napolitan, made of Doeskin, elegant in style,
Mathilday, made of Tricot, in great demand,
Cardinal, made of Melton, a very pretty style,
Calpe, made of Frosted Beaver, Superb,
Pamela, made of Ondulla, Deservedly popular,
Richlieu, made of Beaver, Extremely stylish,
Horne, made of Pilot, Excellent in design,
Marietta, made of Sealskin, Excels all others.

M. J. SPENCE,
Jan. 7, 1863, No. 73, Market Street.

PARIS

Cloak, Mantilla and Shawl EMPORIUM,

No. 68 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE subscribers would call the attention of the Ladies of Waynesburgh and its vicinity to their Large, Varied and Elegant Stock of

Cloaks, Mantillas and Shawls,

AT THEIR

New Store, No. 68 Market St., Pittsburgh.

Having unusual facilities for manufacturing these goods, both in selection of Material and Styles, it will always afford them pleasure to exhibit, to all who may favor them with their patronage, a Stock of Goods unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the United States.

To their friends, and the Trade generally, they would also beg leave to say that they may at all times depend upon selecting, from their stock, such articles as, they trust, may prove satisfactory in all respects.

Very respectfully,
H. GUNSENHAUSER & CO.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The special attention of Country Merchants is directed to our *WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT*, in which we are offering unprecedented inducements in Cloaks, Shawls and Mantles.

Oct. 1, 1862.—1y.

HOUSEKEEPERS

FURNISHING STORE.

GOODS FOR THE

KITCHEN.

Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Spice Boxes, Cup Tubs, Slaw Cutters, Hair Sieves, Mince Knives, Silver Soap, Chamoise Skins, Skewers, Gridirons, Lemon Squeezers, Stew Pans, Waffle Irons, Fish Kettles, Ham Boilers, Graters, Larding Needles, Pudding Pans, Bread Pans, Butter Ladles, Iron Holders, Step Ladders, Keelers, Clothes Lines, Scales, Cook's Knive, Bread Boxes, Scoops, Brushes, Baskets, Jelly Moulds, Wash Basins, Cup Mops, Wire Sieves, Coal Scuttles, Stove Polish, Knife Washers, Basting Spoons, Coffee Mills, Wash Boards, Sauce Pans, Bird Roasters, Fry Pans, Farina Boilers, Egg Beaters, Flour Pails, Water Filters, Pie Plates, Clothes Wringers, Wooden Spoons, Butter Prints, Wash Tubs, Soap Cups, Toast Forks, Sad Irons, Meat Presses, Cake Boxes, &c., &c.

FOR THE DINING ROOM.---SILVER PLATED.

Castors, Syrup Jugs, Cake Knives, Crumb Knives, Salt Stands, Fruit Stands, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles, Gravy Ladles, Children's Cups, Round and Oval Salvers, Bouquet Stands, Call Bells, Nut Picks, Fish Knives, Ice Cream Knives, Napkin Rings, Cake Baskets, Forks and Spoons, Oyster Ladles, Sugar Spoons, Mustard Spoons, Pitchers, Goblets.

CUTLERY.

Ivory Handled Knives, Cocoa do do, Stag do do, English Tea Trays, Fork and Spoon Trays, Dish Covers, Hash Dishes, Wine Strainers, Spirit Coffee Spots, Table Mats, Bread Baskets, Wine Coolers, Refrigerators, Carvers, Forks, Square Waiters, Crumb Brushes, Crumb Trays, Chafing Dishes, Coffee Biggins, Coffee Calcdar, Nut Crackers, Round Waiters, Cork Screws, Knife Sharpeners, Water Coolers &c.

FOR THE CHAMBER.

Toilet Jars, Foot Baths, Infant's Baths, Mattrass Brushes, Shaving Ætnas, Bronze Match Holders, Flower Stands, Nursery Refrigerators, Wax Tapers, Water Carriers, Chamber Buckets, Bowls and Pitchers, Gas Shades, Nursery Shades, Nursery Lamps, Clothes Whisks, Clothes Hangers, Night Lights.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Library Steps, Vienna Fish Globes, Bird Cages, Vizzeits, Card de Visit Frames, Camp Knives, Door Mats, Vestas, Meat Safes, Pocket Knives, Flasks, Camp Portfolios, And everything pertaining to a well appointed Household.

To be obtained at reasonable prices at the NEW STORE of

RAY & RICHARDS,
30 Fifth Street,
First Door below Exchange Bank
Pittsburgh, O. 8?-1y.