

H. W. JONES, JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors.



A sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no business; it covers 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, of the law of nature pervading the law of the land.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Wednesday, Jan. 21, 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.

THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION—WHO ARE FOR AND WHO AGAINST IT.

The Republican-Abolition journals grow bolder in their treason every day. Their hostility to the Union as it was, and to the restoration of the old order of things, is no longer concealed. The flimsy disguises of the past two years are thrown off at last, and the hypocritical professions of anxiety to preserve the territorial and Constitutional integrity of the Republic are too transparent to longer deceive or mislead even the ignorant or credulous. Greeley now regards "the Union" as not "especially beneficial to the North," and Thurlow Weed, of the "Albany Evening Journal," says that a few such wholesale butchers of our brave lads as that at Fredericksburg "may at last become too dear even for the cause we love."

And Thaddeus Stevens contemptuously declares himself, on the floor of the House, as having been made "sick of the talk of restoring the Union as it was." There is profound significance in these "givings out"—they have a world of meaning in them, and indicate the settled purpose of the leaders of the Republican party to defeat any reconstruction of the old Union, and to accomplish, if they can, the hopeless and total ruin of the country. However it may be with others, we are not disappointed in these men, or in their treasonable policy and utterances. They have been traitors from the beginning. Their love of country, if they ever had any, has succumbed to the love of the negro. The fanaticism of Abolition has blinded them to the interests of white men, and rendered them indifferent, if not hostile, to the unity of the country, which constitutes her real glory as much as her liberal institutions and her just, impartial and enlightened laws.

But, regardless of the plottings and disloyalty of these Abolition demagogues, the Union must and will be restored in all its original vigor and excellence, and the Constitution maintained with no material change or modification. The people will do the work which these men have shown themselves both unfit and unwilling to accomplish. Imbecile and mercenary political schemers, and treasury plunderers, will be put out of the way, and the partisan projects of the politicians who now dominate in Congress will be thrust aside, and a broad patriotism and dispassionate views will take the place of the narrow dogmas and sectional prejudices which have too long opposed themselves to the great work of restoring the Union and the harmony and fraternal good feeling which obtained in the early and better days of the Republic. Let the real lovers of the country not despair.

NIGGERS NOT TO BE TAXED.

In the Senate the other day, the notorious Abolition Radical, Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of T. P. Saunders and P. H. B. Saunders, of Hartford, Connecticut, in which they set forth that they are merchant tailors doing a considerable business, but that they are colored persons, and by virtue of the laws and constitution of Connecticut they are not taxed, nor have they the privilege of voting; but that now, by reason of the law passed at the last session, known as the Internal Revenue act, they are exposed to a heavy tax, and they remonstrate against it.

Sumner asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance, and it was done, and we presume a bill will be reported exempting Sambo and Gumbo from taxation. Now, that the darkies are to be fed and clothed at Government expense, now would it do to include Heidecock Champagne, fruit cake and Spanish cigars in their rations?

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT.

Lovejoy pronounces "the Constitution a piece of rotten parchment that ought to be trodden under foot." That is the sentiment of all the Abolition stumpers, pressers and politicians, and in their opinion every man is a "traitor" who lifts his voice in defence of either the Constitution or the Union as it was. Such perjured scoundrels as these fanatic would disgrace a crib.

ABOLITIONISM IN THE ARMY.

We have received a communication signed by some 40 members of a Company in one of the Pennsylvania Regiments stating that "there is not a known Abolitionist to be found in their Regiment, and in their opinion the same may be said of other Regiments."

HOW TO TELL THEM.

To hear a man denounce Democrats as "traitors" and "secessionists" is an infallible and invariable sign that he is a fanatical Abolitionist; as big ears are the mark of an ass.

The Abolition Editors at the North, who for a year past have filled their columns with little else than imputations on the loyalty of the Democratic party and the Democratic press, know they lie in their throats, and that it is the only party and its organs the only journals in the country that have stood up, consistently and manfully, for the prosecution of the war for its original objects—the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, and the restoration of the Union. The Abolitionists, great and small, from Sumner and Stevens at the head to the "light-weight," nigger-bit newspaper scribbles at the tail, long since declared themselves hostile to a war for "the Union as it was," and for a year past have been disregarding and despising all Constitutional restraints and obligations, and multiplying measures to render reconstruction, on the old and only basis, an utterly vain and hopeless undertaking.

But even if the national cause should triumph at last, it will be in spite of the obstacles and embarrassments these wretched fanatics have thrown in its way, and only because Northern valor is irresistible.

The only traitors we have at the North are those who have given themselves over to the stupid follies and "strong delusions" of Abolitionism. They would sacrifice Government and country, and the liberties and interests of white men to carry out their nigger-freeing programme. No expenditure of treasure or blood would be too great, in their view, for the fanatical end they propose. Is it any wonder these self-styled "reformers," who propose to "restore society by first destroying it," should have become a stink in the public nostrils? Or that the reward of their infamy and the ruin they have wrought should be the hate and execrations of posterity?

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, on Tuesday last, elected Chas. R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, United States Senator for six years from the fourth of March next. He takes the position now occupied by Hon. David Wilmot. He is one of the ablest men in the State, and will rank with the very best men in the Senate.

The Hon. W. A. Richardson of Illinois, the friend of the late Senator Douglas, has been elected to fill the seat of his deceased friend. The vote stood: Richardson, 66; Governor Yates, 37.

The Delaware Legislature has re-elected Hon. James A. Bayard to the Senate. The Legislature of Indiana has elected Hon. T. A. Hendricks and David Turpie United States Senators, the latter for the short term.

Hon. J. W. Wall has been elected U. S. Senator from New Jersey.

So the Democracy "have this week elected five United States Senators to take the places now filled by that number of Abolitionists."

GEN. BUTLER.

Grave, and fit, disgraceful charges are brought against this Federal General, and demand investigation. If all is true that is told of him by New Orleans correspondents, his administration of the affairs of the Gulf Department has been marked by a tyranny and oppression which would disgrace the vilest despot in Christendom. He is charged with every species of plundering and cruelty. One among many correspondents who writes in the same strain, says: "Dwellings have been sacked, stores have been broken open, plantations seized, negroes accoutred as soldiers, women driven into the streets, men shut up in prisons, property confiscated and sold, pockets rifled, and grave offences sanctioned as military necessities—all in the name of liberty and Union; while the grand genius of all this work, and his satellites and confederates, stood by, like another Nero, gladdened with savage self-complacency, smiling on the ruin crumbling around us. Just think, for a moment, of the fact of the brother of the late commanding General, to use his own words, 'ruining nineteen plantations,' and taking off the crops with negroes enlisted as soldiers, and set to work as laborers, under a guard of U. S. soldiers to keep them straight, and this brother, protected by and under the wings of the heads of the department, buying all the tobacco, whiskey, cotton, &c., in the country at half its real value, under the threat that if not given to him at his estimate, it would be seized by the United States (?) confiscated, and sold. Think of these people going into the stores of quiet, inoffensive citizens (mostly women) and turning them into the street, anywhere, and taking in some old, worn-out Boston or New York street walking strumpet, and holding orgies over the vintages they find in the larder and cellars in the name of 'confiscation,' the 'United States' and 'right.' Think of men who do not scruple to take anything that pleases their eyes, let it be a paper of pins or a diamond necklace; a kitchen stove or a bank vault; think of them and you have in little what the report of Reverdy Johnson, backed up and confirmed by Coms. Farragut and Porter will reveal, if it states half of the atrocities of the reign of Butler in New Orleans during the months that he has been in authority here. He and his brother will leave here (if they can get away with it) immensely rich in spoils of other people's property. All appearances indicate that Gen. Banks and the government are fully aware of the state of things that have existed here, and it is even said that the General asks aggrieved parties to come before him and state their wrongs. Be this as it may, however, there never was a community so much delighted as this one was when Banks arrived and deposed the Cyclops of this department."

Wm. A. Porter, Esq., returned from Burnside's Army on Saturday last, with his son, who was discharged on account of disability.

OUR ROLL OF HONOR.

Our patrons, who have responded, in the right way, to our late appeal for "material aid" will find the amounts they have paid acknowledged in our "Roll of Honor" this week. If any mistakes have occurred, we shall be happy to correct them.

To the kind friends who have so considerately afforded us their help in this "time of need" we tender our sincere and hearty thanks. It is a pleasure to labor for such men, and we shall spare no effort to make them an interesting paper. To those who have failed to lend us their aid, we have only to say that we trust they will not longer neglect us. Until they do drop in and settle,

"May printer's ghosts, with noisy orgies fight, And drive them to distraction every night!"

MAJ. S. M. BAILY.

This popular and intrepid officer of the Eighth (Pa.) Reserves is at present on a visit to our town. He is recovering slowly from the effects of his wound at Fair Oaks and the fall from his horse at Fredericksburg.

CORPORAL J. P. BURK.

This gallant soldier's father has handed us the following letter for publication:—

CAMP NEAR BELL PLAINS, VA., } January 4th, '63. Mr. James Burk—Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, I take my pen in hand for the purpose of giving you all the information in my power relative to the death of your son. As near as I can ascertain, our Regiment had been ordered in on a charge which was successful. They drove the rebels and maintained the ground for the space of twenty minutes; but failing to get reinforcements, were compelled to fall back. Here it was we lost so heavily—stubbornly contesting the ground against overwhelming numbers, inch by inch, the ground we had just gained was given back. Here it was John Perry fell fighting with desperation as if loth to give one foot of the ground they had so dearly purchased. He was carried back to the hospital, and lingered until Monday morning, the 15th. He was struck with a Minnie ball in the breast, the ball passing through and coming out under his shoulder-blade. Whether he was sensible after he was shot up to the time he died, I am not able to say. I never saw him after he went into the fight.

For the loss of your son, you have the heartfelt sympathy of Company 'E.' We miss him. Besides being a sociable companion, he was a brave and true soldier. Our company is growing small—few, very few, of the original members are left. When I look at the company and think of the many forms of many that used to swell her ranks, I often ask myself where have they gone? I can hardly realize the fact that they have "reached that bourne from whence no traveller returns." But such is the fate of war—they have gone. Virginia's soil is crimsoned with the life-blood of some of Greene county's noblest and most promising young men; they fell martyrs in their country's cause. Atter again extending my heartfelt sympathy to your family in this hour of sad bereavement, I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. HAYS.

THE ANDERSON TROOP.

All honor to the brave and patriotic three hundred of this troop, who, in spite of the peculiar discouragements of their position, determined to act a patriotic, self-denying, and perilous part, and join in the battle of Manassas. The names of Drake, Rosengarten, and Ward among the killed, and of Hewitt, Ramey, Patterson, Kimber and many others, among the wounded, will be cherished with admiration and gratitude by their fellow-citizens. The friends of the gallant dead and the wounded survivors have our sincere sympathies.

THE DRAFTED MEN.

The 168th Regiment, P. M., was at Suffolk, Va., at last advices. The Company from this county numbers 73 men. Capt. Cree is very popular with his men, being always with them and doing everything in his power for their comfort. So says a correspondent. The health of the Regiment is good.

HIS REASONS FOR IT.

Lincoln's reasons for signing the bill admitting West Virginia in the Union are said to have been as follows: 1. That it was the correct policy of the Administration to secure as much free territory as possible, and with as little trouble. 2. That as the Wheeling Legislature had been recognized by Congress as the Legislature of the State of Virginia, that body had the authority to adopt measures looking to the division of the State; that the responsibility did not lie with those who voted for the measure, more than with those who did not vote against it, viz: the inhabitants of the eastern section of the State. 3. And the principal reason, that he was bound to take care of his friends.

AMALGAMATION.

Harvey Kuntz, a Negro, and Mary Guy, a white girl, were married at Washington, Pa., a few days ago. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Eagle, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. So much for Abolition teachings—truly, the negro Millennium is being ushered in.

Wm. T. H. Minor, son of L. L. Minor, Esq., was one of a number of paroled prisoners lately released by the Rebel authorities and sent to Washington city.

Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself, and enjoy the pleasures of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

WAYNESBURG AND RIVER-BUILDING.

The Donnan's line of boats from Waynesburg to the River is a great public convenience. The enterprising proprietor deserves well of the good people for his persevering efforts to accommodate them at all times. No matter how bad the roads or inclement the weather, "Tim" is always "on hand," and would rather freeze his fingers than not carry a passenger to his destination. We are not surprised that his uniform good nature and obliging disposition have made him such a favorite with travelers.

THE MORALS OF WASHINGTON.

The notorious Parson Brownlow, in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, thus describes what the National Capital has become under Abolition rule:—

Washington, as a city, has no more charms for me than in former days. It is a fearful place! The population is said to be double what it was when the war broke out. Speculators and swindlers have multiplied at a fearful rate, and all trades and professions are living and flourishing at the expense of the Government. And every variety of institution is being run here. There are five theatres, three monkey shows, one circus, "the negro minstrels," one hundred houses of doubtful utility, and an indefinite number of liquor shops, to say nothing of about fifty gambling halls, all in full blast, and all doing a profitable business!—Preaching, the practice of medicine, and of the law, are obsolete ideas, if not regarded as humbugs!

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Democratic members of the Legislature went into caucus on Monday night, for the purpose of nominating a United States Senator. On the first ballot, Charles R. Buckalew, received 19 votes; Hon. James Campbell, 16; Hon. F. R. Hughes, 11; Hon. Henry D. Foster, 10; Judge Black, 5; Ex Gov. Porter, 1. On the second, Buckalew, 20; Campbell, 18; Hughes, 12; Foster, 8; and balance scattering. On the sixth ballot, Buckalew, 40; Campbell, 19; Hughes 8; whereupon Buckalew was declared the nominee.

LINCOLN'S MERCY.

The Washington Examiner, and papers of kindred ilk in our district, stand to-day as towering monuments of Lincoln's mercy.—Greene County Republican.

The author of the above (Lieutenant Evans) having shown, by resigning his position when there was a pretty fair prospect of severe fighting, that he does not consider his body as deserving the aim and bullets of the rebels, he cannot complain if we adopt his own estimate of his worth, and refuse to hold converse with him.—Washington Examiner.

HON. CHARLES B. BUCKALEW.

Biographical sketches of the new United States Senator, Charles R. Buckalew, have been plenty. I have one more to add to the list, and preface it with the remark that it is probably the only correct one yet published. Buckalew, who is about forty-one years of age, is a native of Columbia county, and has been a Democrat since 1843, when his first vote was given. He has been three times elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, and was Prosecuting Attorney of Columbia county under the Administration of Governor Shunk. He was then chosen (in 1850) Commissioner to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Susquehanna County, and in 1854 was appointed Special Commissioner to exchange the ratification of the treaty with Paraguay. He was Senatorial Presidential Elector for this State in 1856. In 1857 he was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and in 1858 was appointed one of the Commissioners to revise the penal code of the State. This appointment, together with the office of Senator, he resigned in the summer of that year, and accepted an appointment under the General Government as Minister Resident of the United States at Quito, in the Republic of Ecuador, from which country he returned in August, 1861.

He drafted most of the several amendments of the Constitution of the State, which were adopted in 1857, relating to the public indebtedness, municipal subscriptions, the division of counties, and the division of the city of Philadelphia into single Senatorial and Representative districts.

Another amendment which he prepared, reserving the power to the Legislature of amendment or repeal over the charters of corporations.

In the attainment of his present position he was timely aided very materially by the Representative from his district, Mr. Jackson, of Sullivan county, who urged the claims of his candidate with pertinacity, and, as it has turned out, with success.

BLACK vs. WHITE LABOR.

[Extract from W. H. Seward's Letter to Mr. Adams, May 28, 1862.] "Every African laborer who escapes from his service is not only lost to the support of the insurrection, but he brings an accession to the productive labor of the loyal States, and to that extent increases their ability to continue the contest in which they are reluctantly engaged." What do the white laborers of the North think of that? How do they like such "accessions to the productive labor of the loyal States?" How do they like negro competition with their labor? Mr. Lincoln in his Message advises these whites in the north who find the competition too strong, to emigrate to the South and take the place of the negro slaves.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DROWNED WHILE SKATING.—On Tuesday, a party, consisting of thirty-seven ladies and gentlemen, while skating on a pond near Harpersville, Mass., broke through the ice, and all but ten of them were drowned.

Legion of Honor.

RECEIPTS ON SUBSCRIPTION SINCE NOV. 15th, 1862.

Table listing names and amounts for the Legion of Honor subscription. Includes names like Benj. A. Rinehart, H. D. Chapman, and amounts ranging from \$1.00 to \$10.00.

Prices Current in Fredericksburg.

We make an extract from a letter of an officer in the army of Northern Virginia, now near Fredericksburg: The following is a list of the prices at which the luxuries of life are disposed of "in these diggings." Examiner, newspaper, 25 cents; Englewood, 15 cents; HVAG and Dispatch, 10 cents; apples about the size of a walnut, \$1.50 to \$3.00 a dozen; eggs, 2,00; chickens, regardless of age, 2,50 each; butter, old enough to speak for itself, from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a pound; peach pies, about the size and digestibility of wafers used in affixing the great seal of this Commonwealth to the public documents, 25 cents each; sheet cakes 5 by 8 inches, three for \$1.00; candy 50 cents a stick.

We should so live and labor that what came to us as seed may go to the next generation as blossoms, and what came to us as blossoms may go to them as fruit.

WANTED!

FIVE THOUSAND customers to buy my boots, shoes and hats, which I have reduced in price, notwithstanding the rise in boots and shoes, hats and caps. I will sell the balance of my large stock at old prices, in order to make room for my Spring Stock. All in need of anything in my line will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call as you can save money by so doing.

J. C. LIGHTCAP.

LEGAL NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of JAMES I. BARNETT, late of Hillbush township, deceased, 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 to the undersigned, at the residence of WILSON R. BARNETT, on Jan. 21st.

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.

It is one remedy more needed in this country than a reliable cavalry, but the sick have been so tremendously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad that they are disgusted even with the virtues of Sarsaparilla or anything else. They are now seeking in vain for a more powerful and effective remedy. Such is Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which is its truly wonderful power. It is a powerful alterative and an effective remedy. Such is Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which is its truly wonderful power. It is a powerful alterative and an effective remedy. Such is Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which is its truly wonderful power.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

THE Court of Greene county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, one hundred and one acres of land, more or less, situate in Jefferson township, adjoining lands of E. L. Will, William Gwynn, Jacob Rush, Abraham Stout and others. The land is cleared, and well adapted for farming. There is also a two story frame dwelling house. There is also a well watered and well adapted for farming. The land is well watered and very productive. The land is well watered and very productive. The land is well watered and very productive.

Farm at Public Sale.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the premises on Saturday, February 7th, 1863, at 10 o'clock of said day, his farm on Whitley Creek, in Whitley Co., Greene county, Pa., now in the occupancy of Henry Smith. The tract contains 100 acres, more or less, cleared and well adapted for farming. The improvements are a well log dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. The land is well watered and very productive. The land is well watered and very productive. The land is well watered and very productive.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Greene county, the undersigned administrator upon the estate of Evan McCullough, dec'd., will expose to 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., containing 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 said farm are erected a large two story brick dwelling house, a barn and all necessary out buildings, a good frame apple orchard of choice fruit. This farm is well watered and in good condition, and is on a commanding site, a lot of ground adjoining the above, containing five acres and 80 perches, on which are erected a well watered dwelling and log house. This farm is advantageously situated in a good neighborhood and about three miles North of Jefferson, Pa. 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.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the estate of Thomas A. 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.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the estate of Wm. C. Stockdale, deceased, of Morris township, Greene county, Pa., 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.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penna.

Medical Advice given gratis by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHEA or SEXUAL WEAKNESS, and OTHER DISEASES of the GENITAL ORGANS, and on the NEW REMEDY employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter enveloped in a card of request, addressed to Dr. J. SKILLING HIGGINS, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. January 14, 1863.

FIRST ARRIVAL—CALL SOON

DRY GOODS AS LOW AS EVER. COST CONSIDERED! HURON & 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.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Of all descriptions, Shawls, Trimmings, Veils, Children's Plaids, Flannels, Linseys, Cloths, Jeans, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Yarns. If you want Goods, call and be convinced! If you ever bought goods to your satisfaction, you will do it now. I have reduced in price, notwithstanding the rise in boots and shoes, hats and caps. I will sell the balance of my large stock at old prices, in order to make room for my Spring Stock. All in need of anything in my line will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call as you can save money by so doing.

J. C. LIGHTCAP.

PITTSBURGH CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE!

73 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PARIS CLOAK, Mantilla and Shawl EMPORIUM.

No. 68 Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOUSEKEEPERS FURNISHING STORE.

Goods for the KITCHEN.

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