

come of the war, what would you do? You would not surely negotiate with traitors who are in their hands?"

I would, assuredly, if by that negotiation I could get them to lay down their arms and agree on some reasonable terms on which they and we could live for the future in peace. (Continued applause.)

I am sure that there are numbers of moderate and honest men still in the Southern States who are sick and tired of this war.

The Southern States have fought a wonderful fight. Against numbers, wealth, manufacturing skill, against the heaviest odds they have contended with a courage and fortitude scarcely equalled in the history of human endurance; and they must know that they are outnumbered, overweighed, tired out, and in spite of all their brave words it cannot be but that they would gladly accept any reasonable terms by which their lives, their rights, and their honor should be guaranteed them—(Cheers.)

If ever this Union is restored it will surely be by some compromise. (Renewed cheers.)

This war must end some time. Peace is the only legitimate end and purpose of war. Peace on some terms must come at last. What better day could there be to speak of peace than on this day, sacred to the memory of Washington? What fitter place than the city of Philadelphia? Nay, there are some reasons, too, why a man from the Island on which I was born is not less fitted on that account to utter the word. I will tell you why.

In the year 1775, when the struggle between Great Britain and her revolted colonies was just commencing, when from end to end of England ran one cry of indignation at the audacity of their treason, even in the British Senate, a voice was raised in their behalf. That voice was an Irishman's—Edmund Burke. Others were for war, subjugation, devastation. He counseled conciliation, redress of grievances, concession, forgiveness, peace. His voice was not unheeded. Great Britain in her arrogance would listen to no concession, and drew the sword. The colonies resisted. Perpetually defeated, broken up by the British arms—at one time their whole army did not number 8,000 men—their final subjugation was promised from month to month, and seemed only a question of time. Yet they were not subdued. A hundred opportunities for conciliation were wasted. They became free States, and were lost to Britain forever.

And could Edmund Burke, under the eye of a haughty and insulted monarch, stem the fierce current of popular prejudice; with the frown of angry England upon him—could he dare to exhort the revolt of the American people, and pray that, to the spirit, by which they were moved, something might be pardoned, and I, in this republic, that but yesterday free, in the city where Washington presided—within sight of the room where the Declaration of American Independence was signed—is it unbecoming in me to entreat the American people to think of their own history, their own origin from successful revolt—to take warning by the errors of their former rulers, to remember that it was the passion and obstinacy of Great Britain that fixed and hardened the wavering policy of their forefathers into a unity of resistance that no power on earth could break, and that beware lest by following the same fatal path, they, too, create and confirm among the people of the Southern States the power of cohesion, which I am persuaded, even still they lack, and so render their return to the ancient confederacy on any terms undesirable or impossible. (Applause.)

I am the more emboldened to speak thus because I know that my words can claim no force from the position or authority of the speaker, and carry with them only such weight as their own inherent justice can command. For I do not speak for any party or any men, but only for myself. I am no politician. I aspire to lead no faction. I would not consent to be its slave. But grateful to this republic that has given me a welcome and a home—loving it for the sake of my children, whose birthplace it is—hoping for the restoration of its integrity, with an anxiety which is perhaps intensified by the conviction of the superior blessings of its institutions, as compared with those of other lands—bound to it by every strong tie that loyalty can weave between the citizens and the State, I shudder at the idea that in the fanaticism of some, the apathy of others, in obstinacy, dishonesty, selfishness, recklessness, and folly, the golden hours of opportunity are flying by, and that the inexorable logic of events will pronounce the fatal words "too late." In one word, I am for reconciliation and peace. Peace, pure and simple. Peace to be obtained by such means as may best befit the honor of a nation too great to be vindictive, too powerful to be subdued, too generous to care to crush and trample on a foe. (The applause here was one of the most uproarious description, and it was several minutes before the speaker could proceed.) But men say "we must punish the South. Merciful heavens! have they not been punished? Their cities pillaged and ruined, their fields wasted, their best blood poured out like water, shut in from commerce with the world, their wealthiest huddled—what have they to depend on in their contest against our power but the grim giant energy of despair, against whom that may still be profit? De-ware of it; it has affected wonders before now. Against kindness it is not avail; it will thaw and melt like

the snow of to-day before the sun of spring.

How can this kindness be shown? How can the nation testify its willingness to welcome the wanderers back?

The course is simple. Retrace our steps. Return to the Constitution and the laws. (Loud and continued cheering.) By that great charter the confederacy was formed. By that, and by that alone, it can be restored. Return to it, letter and spirit. Whatever we have done inconsistent with its letter or spirit, let us undo as far as we can.

Whatever errors we have committed that cannot be undone, let us repent. It was a compromise of conflicting interests, prejudices, and passions.

By that compromise the Union was formed. By that compromise alone the Union can be restored.

But I think I hear some indignant Abolitionist cry out: "Make peace with slaveholders! A Union with negro slavery tolerated! Never, never! War rather—war to the knife!" Well, I have but little objection, if they will agree to carry it on altogether by themselves. But I differ from the Abolitionists in this: They don't seem inclined to consent to a Union in which slaveholders are allowed to exist. I am for Union at any price, with slavery or without slavery, so that it be a real Union—sincere, cordial, permanent, and stable. (Applause.)

As to this strange and peculiar race of men which Providence seems to have specially marked for physical labor under a tropical sun, I claim to entertain toward them as sincere an interest and pity as the most eager advocate for their emancipation. But I have learned to distrust the theories of philosophers and philanthropists.

The experiment now being made with the negro is a terrible experiment. The civilized world will hold us responsible for his fate. His condition under his southern masters may have been bad—let us beware lest in our ignorant and headlong philanthropy we make it worse. We have enough to answer for. History will hold the American nation to account for the lives of the red men, the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent, who have been mercilessly destroyed.

I considered that a great crime. The negro, in a condition of fixed and acknowledged inferiority, may have suffered much. But elevated suddenly to the level of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and summoned to perform its duties, a greatly less than he is led out far worse. They seldom glare will be too dazzling. It may bewilder and blind him; and on the whole the worst ill of his former condition, to which habit had in a degree reconciled him, may soon seem to him light and easy as compared with the vicissitudes of his new freedom. But however that may be, it is not clear that we are paying for this experiment, of at best but doubtful result, a terrible price?

Not alone a treasure. That a nation can labor to replace. Not lives alone, though those are a more bitter loss. Liberty, liberty, law, principles of government, the mystic bond by which the integrity of the nation was secured.

These are the blessings that we have put in peril. As a means of weakening the southern arms the policy of negro emancipation has signally failed. The President never said a wiser word than when he compared it to the Pope's bull against the cockatrice, an attempt to subject the immutable laws of nature to the petty projects of man, and for this the nation has wandered from the safe road on which, for seventy years of prosperity, power, and happiness, it has walked.

For this it has taken the first steps on the fatal path that leads to unknown dangers, perhaps to anarchy or despotism. Let it draw back, while it is time.

But to whatever course it may be impelled, whatever errors it may commit, whatever disasters may be before it, the great mass of the American people are, in my opinion, moderate and true. In the midst of the storm that has burst upon us their loyalty is still, I think, pure and unshaken—loyalty not to a fraction whose policies may change with the men who lead or to an office, but to an office no to a person who may err through ignorance of bad advice, but loyalty to a principle—the principle of national union, of national honor, of national life, and of the charter in which that principle is embodied—the Constitution of the United States. (Loud and protracted applause.)

What is that principle, diversity and unity? At the close of the last night the words were led into union without surrendering their originality—like stars, each revolving round its own axis, each having its own diurnal revolutions—forming one glorious constellation, which will stand as a permanent star of devotion, and holding aloft the Constitution be revered, cry to the last with unflinching hope: God save the Union—Long live the Republic.

The conclusion of the address was received with great applause.

A Little Traveler.—A little girl about twelve years of age, named Annie Morley, arrived in Wheeling, Virginia, on Thursday last, from the interior of Minnesota. She had traveled all the way from Minnesota alone. She was a witness to one of the inhuman massacres which lately took place in that State, and saw her father murdered by a set of savages.

Reader, if you want a mild purgative for children, or one powerful for adults, take Ayer's Pills. They are sugar-coated and pleasant to use and are well known to be good, without our recommendation.

—Pack your cases in as small a space as you can, so that you can carry them yourself; and not let them annoy others.

The Hand-Writing on the Wall.
—New York Municipal Elections.

The town elections for local officers in the State of New York, as far as we have seen, show surprising Democratic gains. The New York Herald, basing its calculation on the returns received up to Saturday last, thinks the combined Democratic majorities will not fall short of a hundred thousand. We have gained in almost every town over the vote of Governor Seymour, and in several cases the change has been almost too extraordinary for belief. In Oswego, for instance, where the Republicans had 637 majority in 1861, the Democrats have carried their ticket by an average majority of 20. In Chemung county, the Democratic majority is 700, while Gov. Seymour's was forty-two. In Delaware the Democrats elect eight supervisors where they only had three last year. These are but samples of the general returns, and our readers may depend upon it that the great Empire State is strongly and reliably Democratic. The Abolition organs attempt to deceive their readers by copying pretended victories where there were no partisan issues made, but they will not, and dare not, without convicting themselves of falsehood, publish the returns.

The Democracy of the North-west.

Have the Democracy of the North-west changed their position on the war? says the Detroit Free Press, the Democratic organ of Michigan. This question is frequently asked, and we answer they have not changed. We are, to use the strong and pertinent language of the Illinois resolutions, "unalterably opposed to any severance of the Union, and never can consent that the great North-west shall be severed from the Southern States comprising the Mississippi Valley. That river shall never water the soil of two nations, but from its source to its confluence with the Gulf, shall belong to one great and united people." This declaration, in various forms and under various circumstances, has been reiterated and confirmed by the Democracy of the entire North-west. It is their platform, their creed. In laying down this as a position from which they could not deviate, they fully comprehended its import and meaning, and considered the consequences in all their bearings; and we are gratified in being able to state that in this resolution the Democracy of the North-west stand shoulder to shoulder with the Democracy of New York and Pennsylvania.

MOB VIOLENCE.

It is very evident, we think, that the means of the Abolition press—those which were the loudest for "free speech and free men"—would, if they dared, like to visit their opponents with the terrors of mob violence. These poor fanatics are not at all dangerous themselves, nor would they desire to be held responsible for the consequences of their suggestions, because the game hinted at by them is like any other amusement, more than one can play at it. When they, therefore, succeed in creating a spirit which they cannot exactly control, it may, when augmented, turn upon themselves. A party which has shown itself in a majority of the loyal States, and which is every day increasing, is not likely to be either alarmed or intimidated by the obscure hints of a few profligate opponents. The other day, one of the crowd who valiantly broke into the sanctuary of the Crisis, at Columbus, Ohio, had his face slapped by the editor's son, and the cowardly assassin took flight. He with a crowd of ruffians, was quite valiant in destroying unprotected private property in the dark, but there his valor ended. He is a fair specimen of those who are cowardly enough to either counsel or practice such outrages. But had young Medary gone to the ruffian's house and destroyed all it contained, the champion of mob violence might have changed his mind, in regard to the propriety of such proceedings. As it was he was simply left off with personal abasement.—Pittsburgh Post.

For the Messenger.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In a late No. of the Messenger a Card appeared from the officers of Company A, 18th Penna. Cavalry, stating that I had deserted while on picket duty, and came home and reported that my officers had advised me to desert. Both of these statements are untrue. I was taken prisoner by a squad of 8 or 10 Rebels belonging to Capt. Moseley's command about 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 5th of February, and was carried to Aldey, some 20 miles from where I was taken, and there paroled. Below is a copy of my parole, which has been seen and examined by several citizens of Waynesburg. I was told by the Rebels that unless I returned to my home and not to the camp of my Regiment, I would not be paroled until I was sent to Richmond. For this reason I came home direct. As soon as exchanged, I shall return to my Company. My officers never advised me to desert, and I never said so to any body living.

JOHN FRY.

Below is my parole:—
"I have this day paroled John Fry, a private of Company A, 18th Regiment Pennsylvania Vols., not to serve the United States during the present war unless exchanged. Feb. 5th, 1863.
John Mooney, Captain commanding.

The Magazine Messenger.

News of the Day.

Federal Disaster in Tennessee.
—A Desperate Fight.

A Nashville dispatch states that there was fighting all day on the 5th, between Van Dorn's command and a Federal force of three regiments of infantry and about five hundred cavalry and one battery, at Spring Hill, thirteen miles South of Franklin. Colonel Colburn's three regiments of infantry were cut to pieces or captured by the rebel force. They fought desperately, but their ammunition became exhausted, and overpowered by superior numbers, were either killed or captured. The cavalry and artillery got off safely. No reinforcements from General Gilbert, at Franklin, reached the scene of action. There are seven regiments of Federal troops at that place. Van Dorn is reported to have eighteen thousand men in his command.

A latter dispatch gives the following details of the fight: Five regiments of infantry, one battery of the 18th Ohio, with the 9th Pennsylvania and 2nd Michigan Cavalry, all under command of Colonel Colburn, of the 23d Indiana, advanced on Spring Hill, on the 4th inst. Several spirited skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant. On the 5th the movement was renewed, the rebels falling back in apparent disorder on Thompson's Station; here they suddenly opened on our men with three batteries, on different points, and at the same time they appeared on each flank in great superior force.

An unequal conflict was maintained with great determination and heavy loss on both sides, but finally resulted unfortunately to our troops. The largest part of the 23d Indiana, 19th Michigan, 22d Wisconsin, and 85th Indiana, with most of their commissioned officers, were captured by the enemy. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn. One hundred of the 24th Ohio were out, but returned without loss. All was quiet Friday. The rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry with heavier artillery than we had. General Gilbert's non-action, in failing to reinforce Colonel Colburn, is severely censured by the officers and men.

Fight at Thompson's Station.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—A special Murfreesboro dispatch to the Gazette gives additional particulars of the fight at Thompson's Station. There is no evidence that our forces were surprised. Van Dorn was known to be in force ahead, and our brigade was slowly advancing, and consequently skirmishing, when the rebels with their superior force engaged us in front and on both flanks. The 12th Ohio which was in the rear with wagon train at the time the rebel flank movement was made, were cut off from the main body and escaped. The 22d Wisconsin, 19th Michigan, 23d and 35th Indiana were completely surrounded after exhausting their ammunition, having inflicted severe loss on the rebels, were forced to surrender.

A flag of truce sent to the rebel lines to obtain information of our losses was prohibited approaching the battle-field. The bearers of the truce were told by the rebel officers that they had buried eighty Federal privates, killed outright, and twenty who afterwards died of wounds; and from two hundred and fifty to three hundred Federals were wounded. No Federal officers were killed, and but one wounded, Col. Baird, of the 85th Indiana, and he but slightly. Rebels had a force of 12,000 engaged. They lost one Colonel, several line officers, one hundred and eighty killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

The Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan Cavalry attacked Russell's rebel Cavalry at Unionville, ten miles from Murfreesboro, on Saturday, and cut them to pieces. The rebels lost fifty killed and one hundred and eighty wounded, all by sabre strokes. Two Captains, three Lieutenants and fifty-three privates were taken prisoners. All their camp equipment was captured.

The Gazette correspondent says:—Look out for stirring dispatches from this quarter within three days, if the rebels stand their ground.

The Gazette has news from Vicksburg to Tuesday. Everything was working well. It was thought that all the canals would be successful, and the gunboats would soon be able to pass through them. We would soon be able to pass through the canal opposite Vicksburg, when, with one gunboat up at Yazoo City, no doubt is entertained of our ability to get our forces in the rear of Vicksburg and cut off their communications with Jackson.

Another Fight on the Blackwater.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 4th, 1863.—At a late hour last night, General Peck, commanding our forces at Suffolk, sent out a force under command of Col. Samuel P. Spear, of the 11th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, to attack the enemy, who was reported to have crossed the Blackwater, and commenced to throw up entrenchments. Col. Spear advanced cautiously, and found the enemy at Franklin, drawn up in line. His regiment charged the rebels, and succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners, and dispersing the enemy. The rebels are under command of General Colson, who succeeded Roger A. Pryor, and number at present, probably, twenty thousand men. It is very probable that the rebels merely made another excursion across the Blackwater to obtain forage, and had no intention to attack the Union lines. Doubtless some guerrillas residing on the road to Franklin, on noticing Col. Spear's advance, hurriedly left their homes to apprise General Colson of our ap-

proach. Notwithstanding the enemy was prepared, and our men defeated Col. Spear's command, our men defeated and drove them across the Blackwater. I have not obtained the list of casualties, but understand that we did not lose a man.

Disgraceful Affair.—Another Surprise.

Information was received in Washington yesterday, of another of those raids of the enemy which have been so frequent and successful in that locality, and which are a burning disgrace upon our arms. The dispatch announcing the fact states that the rebel Captain Moseley, with his command, stealthily entered the town of Fairfax Court House on Monday morning at 2 o'clock. They captured the Provost Marshal, the patrol, a number of horses, etc., together with Gen. Stoughton, and all the men detached from his brigade. They also took every horse that could be found, public and private.—The commanding officer of the post, Col. Johnson, of the 5th New York Cavalry, made his escape. The rebels searched for men in every direction. All our available Cavalry force were, at the latest accounts, in pursuit of the rebels.

A later dispatch states that the enemy appeared suddenly during a rain storm. Gen. Stoughton had established his headquarters some distance from his brigade. The rebels captured 110 horses. They went in search of General Wyndham, but that gentleman happened to be in Washington. They however searched his trunk and took his papers.—The telegraph operator, it is said, was taken prisoner by the raiders. At last accounts the cavalry were chasing the rebels, and gaining on them so rapidly as to pick up thirty horses which they were obliged to leave behind. A strong force of rebels were at Luray recently, and military authorities at Winchester are of opinion they are moving upon upon that place.

Federal Troubles with the Mormons.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 9.—A collision between the military and the Mormon citizens is imminent. Governor Harding and Associate Justices Waito and Drake, it is understood, have called upon Col. Conner to arrest Brigham Young and his counselors Kimball and Wells. The Judge of the District Court cannot serve any civil process, but the citizens are in arms, determined to prevent the arrest of their leaders.—Other Federal officers and the Mormon citizens have telegraphed General Wright to restrain Col. Conner till an investigation can be had.

A Colonel of the U. S. army, who left for Washington, has been arrested by Col. Conner and brought back. It is presumed that his intentions were unfavorable to Col. Conner's military interference.

Skirmish in Tennessee and Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, March 10th.—Tennessee dispatches state that Gen. J. Reynolds' expedition had returned from Readyville, Woodberry, &c.—At the latter town they had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, capturing seventeen and driving off the rest.—A small detachment went to Auburn and routed a body of rebels, killing three and wounding eight. Among the killed was a Lieutenant Colonel of Johnson's rebel cavalry.

A Successful Cavalry Attack.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—A Division of Cavalry under acting Brig. Gen. Minty, attacked Russell's rebel Cavalry at Unionville, 10 miles south-east of Murfreesboro, on the 7th instant. They captured 21 wagons, 25 tents, 85 mules, 5 horses and all their camp equipment and uniforms, Col. Russell, together with a Captain, 3 Lieutenants and 53 privates. Two Federals were slightly wounded, the rebels lost 50 killed, and 180 wounded, all by sabre strokes. The 7th Pennsylvania and 9th Michigan did the work.

The Cherokees.

St. Louis, March 9.—The Camp Blunt, Arkansas, correspondent of the Democrat under date of the 26th ult., says, the Cherokee National Council has just adjourned. This was the same council that was coerced into the passage of the ordinance of secession by the rebel army. Their first act was to repeal said ordinance unanimously—they then passed an act depriving of office in the Nation, and disqualifying all who continue disloyal to the United States Government. They also passed an act abolishing slavery.

Our Late Reverse in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, March 8.—Late news from Franklin state that our troops fought with great valor until their ammunition was exhausted. Our loss in killed and wounded is about three hundred, and one thousand prisoners. The report about the rebel negro regiments proves to be untrue. The rebel loss, according to their statement, is double what ours is. We have no officers killed.

Skirmish Near Paris, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—A skirmish took place yesterday twelve miles from Paris, Ky. A forage train was attacked by about fifty guerrillas, who were beaten off by the teamsters and guard. Reinforcements were sent forward.

Destruction of Breadstuffs.

The Great Elevator of the Michigan Southern Railroad, at Toledo, with 120,000 bushels of grain, and 20,000 barrels of flour, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. Loss \$200,000.

Wm. S. & P. Patton, Main Street, Waynesburg, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

Operations Before Vicksburg.

Late arrivals at Cairo bring advices from Vicksburg to Thursday last. The rebels were throwing occasional shells at our workmen in the canal opposite Vicksburg doing no damage. The dredging machines are still working. A transport from the Yazoo Pass reports the continued progress of the expedition. It is rumored that the railroad between Jackson and Columbus is to be abandoned. The troops now guarding it are to be sent to Vicksburg. The Ohio and Mississippi rivers are still rising.

Skirmish Near Columbia, Tennessee.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A special to the Herald—dated Rutherford's Creek, four miles North of Columbia, Tennessee, March 11th, says: General Granger came up with the enemy at this place yesterday afternoon. The advance guard had a skirmish yesterday, and lost two killed and several wounded. Several of the enemy were captured, and one reports that Col. Colburn and two thousand men were making their way to our lines.

Distress in Ireland.

Again the cry of distress comes from Ireland. So lively an interest has been excited in behalf of Lancashire that the Emerald Isle almost passed out of mind; but according to representations made in the British Parliament on the 20th ult., the suffering which now prevails there in many counties, chiefly for want of food, has no parallel since the memorable year of famine. Mr. Maguire, the member for Dungannon, went so far as to assert that, should hostilities now cease in the United States, half the population in certain counties in Ireland would cross the Atlantic in a few months.

New Law Upon Specie Transactions.

The following regulations contain the substance of the recent act of Congress in relation to the purchase of gold and silver coin: First—All contracts for the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin, or bullion, and all contracts for loan of money or currency, secured by the pledge of deposit, or other disposition, of gold and silver coin of the United States, if to be after a period of three days, must be in writing. Second—Such contracts must bear adhesive stamps equal in amount to one-half of one per cent. of the amount named in the contract, and in addition thereto a stamp equal to the amount of interest at six per cent. on the amount of the contract for the time specified. Third—A renewal of the contract would be subject to the same condition. Fourth—No loan of currency or money on security of gold or silver coin of the United States, or upon any certificate or other evidence of deposit, payable in gold or silver coin, can be made for an amount exceeding the par value of the coin pledged or deposited. Fifth—Gold and silver coin loaned at par value is subject only to duty imposed on these loans.

The Territory of Idaho.—The territory of Idaho, which was formed at the last session of Congress, is made up of the portion of Washington territory which lies east of Oregon, and all of Nebraska and Decatur West of the 104th line of longitude, and between the 41st and 45th parallels of latitude. This is substantially its position. It is more than twice the size of Oregon, and three times that of Virginia. The Western part, or the valleys of the Snake river and its affluents, is gold and silver bearing, and it is here that the nucleus of population and governmental control must first get foothold. The South Pass is within the limits of the Territory. The reports of overland expeditions state that the valley is fertile.

The Cotton Distress.

Statistics of cotton distress, gathered by the Manchester central committee, show that 456,786 persons, or rather more than one in five of the whole population, are dependent upon some form of public charity which supplies something above \$375,000 to fill up the gap made by the loss of \$550,000. The usual average of persons dependent in England upon public charity, in the best of times, is one to twenty. In 1807 there were so dependent one in seven of the entire population, which was the highest ever reached until the present experience. The average at this time, as stated above, is one in five of the whole population.

A Penitent.—On Wednesday the President received by Adams & Co's Express, a package of "greenbacks," amounting to eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, which sum the writer of an accompanying letter says he obtained from the government dishonestly, and which he therefore returns. The letter is dated Brooklyn, March 2d, 1863, and signed *Cindio Securo*.

Substitutes.—The Confederates in Richmond are offering most liberal prices for substitutes. One, in the Dispatch, offers to pay \$1,800 each for two substitutes, and another offers \$2,000 for an acceptable substitute over 45 years of age.

Acquittal of McDowell.—In pursuance of general order No. 83, from headquarters of the army, Maj. Gen. McDowell is acquitted of all charges, and the recent court of inquiry upon his case is dissolved.

THE UP-TOWN GROCERY.

GREEN & STROBYDER.

HAVING purchased the stock of Groceries lately belonging to William Cotterell, will continue to carry on the business. They will in a few days be in receipt of a large assortment of

Prime and Groceries and Provisions, such as Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c., which they sell at the lowest prices for cash. Call on them at the Up-Town Grocery, and Country Produce sent always on hand.

Wm. S. & P. Patton, Main Street, Waynesburg, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.

No one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable AYEER'S Compound Extract Sarsaparilla, but the fact has been a tremendous cure by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad that are distinguished even with the name of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is a fact which is a position from which they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparilla in the market contain little or no Sarsaparilla, but are composed of a mixture of mere dopes— inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla, compounded with the Sarsaparilla of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is a powerful and efficient remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, as its truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints, which require an alterative medicine have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine because you have heard of some who are using something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used Ayer's—then, and not till then, you know the virtue of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agents below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

Ayer's GATHARIC PILLS. For the cure of Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliary, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Hysteria, Straining from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Action of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

They are the most delicate and the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Asperic in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.—Price of the great variety of complaints, which you give you compares with this its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they know the virtue of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agents below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY

Wm. L. CROSBY, Grocer and M. A. HAWLEY, Waynesburg, and other traders in every town in the country. Jan. 21, '63.

Democratic Primary Election.

Terms of Announcing Candidates.

Senator and Prothonotary, \$5.—Register and Recorder, Commissioner, Treasurer and Assessor, \$4.—Auditor and Poor House Director \$3.00. To be paid in advance.

Orders for announcing candidates and printing tickets must be accompanied with THE CASH!

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce Dr. ALEXANDER PATTON, of Morgan township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

PROTHONOTARY.

Democrats of Greene County, I offer myself a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election, to be held in May next. My qualifications are as follows: I am a native born citizen of this county, and have resided in it since I was 17 years of age. I promise to make you at least a true and faithful officer.

JUSTUS F. TEMPLE.

TREASURER.

To the Democracy of Greene County:—At the urgent solicitation of many friends in different portions of the County, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Treasurer at our next Primary election, subject to the decision of the Democratic party with strict fidelity and to the best of my ability.

JAS. S. JENNINGS.

We are authorized to announce Wm. M. Lutz, of Richhill township, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

COMMISSIONER.

To the Democracy of Greene County:—At the urgent solicitation of many friends in different portions of the County, I offer myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the result of the Primary Election, and to the decision of the Democratic party with strict fidelity and to the best of my ability.

JACOB STRIVER.

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. DINE, of Morgan township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce NORMAN WORLEY, of Marion township, as a candidate for Register & Recorder, subject to the result of the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce Wm. H. SUTTON, of Washington township, as a candidate for Register & Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce PETER BROWN, of Marion township, as a candidate for Register & Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

AUDITOR.

Messrs Editors:—Please announce JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., of Marion township, as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democracy at their Primary election.

FRIENDS.

We are authorized to announce Wm. Gwyn, of Jefferson township, as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL FULLER, Esq., of White township, as a candidate for Poor House Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce WALTER B. HATFIELD, Esq., of Morgan township, as a candidate for Poor House Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

M. J. SPENCE, No. 73, Market Street.

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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, &c.

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Richmouss, made of Velvet, elegant, Equinibus, made of Plush. An original and elegant, elegant in style, Mathilda, made of Tricot, in great demand, Cardigan, made of Melton, a very pretty style, Calpe, made of French Hosiery, in great demand, Pamela, made of Ondula, Dressed very popular, Richmouss, made of Beaver, Extremely stylish, Furze, made of French Hosiery, in great demand, Marjatta, made of Sealskin, Exceeds all others.

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