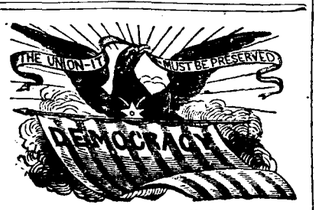
Waynesburg Messenger

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, March 18, 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 "REPUBLICAN" ON THE OBJECTS OF THE WAR.

The "Republican" tried hard, last week, to worm and wriggle out of its late admission that the war is no longer prosecuted for the purpose of *restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is*, but is being waged for the *fanatical, nigger-freeing purposes of the Abolitionized Republican party*. That was the plain English of your article, neighbor, and so your readers all "rendered" it: nor can you take it back.

We attributed the admission to the *frankness* of our cotemporary, being disposed to think charitably of him and of everybody, but many of his political friends ascribed it to his *verdancy*. Be that as it may, however, there is no dispute as to *the meaning* of his article, whatever his *intention* was in penning it. We *knew* it was *only* his purpose to charge that Democrats were less patriotic than the Abolition supporters of the Administration, but *in saying that* he said *more*, and his friends think said *too much*. Between him and them be the quarrel as to that, however.

The charge of disloyalty and sympathy with the *rebellion*, brought against the Democracy by our neighbor of the Republican, is a *pet* one. He has been "ringing the changes" on it for six or eight months past, wearying *all* his readers and disgusting the fair and candid portion of them who prefer hard arguments and soft epithets to ungenerous and groundless accusations and unmeaning *twattle*. It is not only utterly false, but contemptibly mean, and we have so characterized it until we have become as "sick" of the operation as Thad. Stevens said he was of the "talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is." We cannot better repel it again than by quoting from a cotemporery: "The war had its origin in the sucess of the Republican party, and yet the Democrats, who strenuously opposed that party in the elections, rallied almost as one man to protect it in office.—The recognition they receive for this prompt and spontaneous support is a demand that they shall adopt a more odious political creed than their opponents professed in the Presidential canvass, and submissively surrender their judgment and conscience into the keeping of the administration. A generous and high-spirited party would have made a more fitting return for the hearty support given by the Democrats to every measure of the administration which was not a manifest violation of the pledges of that party before coming into power. The Republicans declared that they had no intention to disturb slavery in the States, and have given us the emancipation proclamation; they pretended to be so devoted to the privilege of *habeas corpus* that they would not tolerate its denial even to a fugitive slave, and have suspended it throughout the country by the will of one man; they passed bills in half the Northern States for the pretended protection of personal liberty, and they have converted the government forts into bastiles; they clamored for freedom of the press and of the mails, and they have suppressed opposition newspapers and have refused to transmit others through the post offices; they affected reverence for the Constitution, and have trampled under foot every provision of that instrument which stood in the way of their designs. A party thus false to its own professions has been ungrudgingly supplied with men and money to maintain itself in power by Democratic aid, and it turns round and stigmatizes Democrats as traitors, because they denounce the unparalleled perfidy of the Republicans."

The Democratic party stands now where it has stood since the outset of the Rebellion—FOR the war to RESTORE THE UNION, and AGAINST a war FOR THE NEGRO. The substitution of the Abolition programme for the Crittenden Resolution setting forth the objects of the struggle has divided the people, and it is folly to deny or attempt to disguise it.—The opposition to any such diversion of the war from its original purposes is too formidable to be despised, and too decided not to make itself heard.

Let us turn to the Resolution of July, 1861, and see what the objects of the war were declared to be. Will neighbor Evans give it a careful reading?

"*Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

This programme neighbor Evans pronounces Democratic or "Conservative," and so it was. It proposed to restore the Union, to maintain and defend the Constitution, (*as it is*, of course,) to preserve the dignity, equality and rights of the States, and not to interfere with their established institutions. According to our cotemporory, these were *not the objects* of the Republican or Abolition party, but were *only* the purposes of the Democrats and Conservatives. Neighbor Evans being judge, where has he put himself and his party? *Against all these sacred ends and aims*, and in favor of a WAR FOR THE NIGGER and an *Abolition Union*. AND THERE WE LEAVE THEM.

A STREAK OF SEEMING LOYALTY.

During the consideration of the Post Office Reform Bill, a week or so ago, in Congress, Mr. Lazear offered an amendment that soldiers be allowed to receive and send letters and papers free of postage. The amendment was adopted.—We would have great reason to congratulate ourselves on account of this indication to do the soldiers justice, were it not that, on matters of much greater importnce to them—the Finance and Conscript Bills—our Representative's influence was against them.—*Greene County Republican.*

☞That is all very fine, neighbor, but it so happened that nearly all the members of the lower House of Congress who voted against Gen. Lazear's amendment to the Postal Bill were REPUBLICANS, and it was finally killed by a REPUBLICAN Committee of Conference. When the Bill was first before the House, on the 20th of February, the following, among other proceedings were had:

Mr. LAZEAR. I move to amend by adding at the end of section thirty-seven, the following:

And that all soldiers in the military service, while on duty in camp or in hospitals, shall be entitled to transmit and receive *all matters free of postage*, under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, there will be no objection to this amendment. It is but an act of justice, as well to the soldier in camp as to his family and friends at home. It is true, Mr. Speaker, that provision has been made for the sending of letters by a soldier without the postage being prepaid, but the friend to whom it is sent must pay full postage before its delivery; and in *many instances* the soldier, being disappointed in receiving his pay, is unable to provide his family with the pittance necessary to lift a letter from the office.—Besides, Mr. Speaker, a favor of this kind would be encouraging to the soldier and gratifying to his friends. It would assure them that the government was in no way unmindful of those whose lives were risked in defense of that Government.

The question was put; and on a division no quorum voting—

Mr. LAZEAR demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 62, nays 18; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ancona, Baxter, Biddle, Bingham, Blake, Wm. G. Brown, Casey, Cobb, Colfax, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cox, Dawes, English, Samuel C. Fessenden, Goodwin, Granger, Harding, Harrison, Hutchins, Johnson, Kelley, Kerrigan, Law, Lazear, Low, Mallory, Mitchell, Anson P. Morril, Nixon, Noble, Nugen, Odel!, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Porter, Price, John H. Rice, Robinson, Edward H. Rollins, Segar, Shellabarger, Sherman, Shiel, William G. Steele, Stevens, Stiles, Stratton, Vallandigham, Wadsworth, Washbourne, Wheeler, Whaley, Albert S. White, Wilson, Windom, Worcester, Wright, and Yeaman—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Buffington, Frederick A. Conkling, Cutler, Davis, Dunn, Eliot, Thomas A. D. Fessenden, Franchot, Hahn, Maynard, Olin, Pomeroy, Sargent, Sedgwick, Sheffield, Sloan, and Trowbridge—18.

No quorum voting, the House adjourned.

The next morning the House resumed the consideration of the Bill, when the following vote was had on Gen. Lazear's amendment to make LETTERS AND PAPERS TO AND FROM SOLDIERS FREE OF POSTAGE

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Willian Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, Babbitt, Baxter, Biddle, Bingham, Jacob B. Blair, Blake, Wm. G. Brown, Chamberlain, Clements, Cobb, Rosoce Conkling, Conway, Cox, English, Samuel C. Fessenden, Fisher, Fouke, Goodwin, Granger, Grider, Harding, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson, Wm. Kellogg, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, Mallory, Menzies, Mitchell, Anson P. Morrill, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Nugen, Odell, Pendleton, Pike, Price, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Segar, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Shiel, William G. Steele, Stiles, Stratton, Benjamin F. Thomas, Train, Vallandigham, Van Wyck, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Whaley, Albert S. White, Chilton A. White, Wilson, Windom, Wright, and Yeaman—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Beaman, Buffington, Calvert, Coltax, Frederick A. Conkling, Davis, Delano. Diven, Dunn, Eliot, Fenton, A. D. Fessenden, Franchot, Hahn, Haight, Hall, Hooper, Julian, Kelley, Lansing, McIndoe, McKean, McKnight, May, Maynard, Moorhead, Noell, Olin, Patton, Timothy G. Phelps, Potter, James S. Rollins, Sargent, Sedgwick, Sheffield, Sloan, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Walker, WALLACE, Walton, Wickliffe, and Worchester—45.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Nearly all of those voting in the Negative were REPUBLICANS, and among them Dr. WALLACE, the late candidate of neighbor Evans and his party in this District for Congress!! So much for the love our opponents bear the "poor soldier," and so much for the respective "loyalty" of Democrats and Republicans. Quite a *lean streak* of the article among your party friends in this matter, neighbor Evans, wasn't there? And "don't you wish you hadn't said anything?"

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The State Central Committee met in Philadelphia on Saturday last, and resolved that our next State Convention shall be held on the 17th of June, the day previously fixed on. This is right: the day designated is quite early enough, and we trust that the different gentlemen aspiring to the gubernatorial nomination will gracefully acquiesce in the Committee's decision.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

On Monday of last week, the lower House of our State Legislature adopted a Bill taxing all the Railroads in the State on their tonnage, and also on their capital stock, when dividends are declared exceeding a certain amount.

On the third reading of the bill, for its passage, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, and Mr. Labar; they were as follows;

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Barger, Beebe, Beck, Benedict, Bowman of Lancaster, Bowman of Tioga, Boyer, Brown, of Mercer, Brown, of Warren, Cochran, Coleman, Darley, Foster, Fox, Freeland, Graham, Grant, Harvey, Hopkins, of Philadelphia, Laporte, Lee, Leeman, Lilly, Maclay, McClellan, McCoy, McManus, McMutrie, Maeyer, Moore, Noyse, Pancoast, Patton, Quigley, Ritter, Schofield, Smith of Philadelphia, Strouse, Sutphin, Thompson, Twitchell, Vincent, Warner, Wimley, Windle and Young—51.

NAYS—Messrs. Barron, Boileau, Brown, of Northumberland, Camp, Champneys, Craig, Dellone, Ellis, Gilfillan, Glenn, Graber, Gross, Henry, Hess, Hopkins, of Washington, Hoover, Horton, Hutchman, Jackson, Jacoby, Kaine, Kerns, of Schuylkill, Kline, Labar, Magee, Myers, Neiman, Nelson, Olmstead, Potteiger, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Robinson, Rowland, Shannon, Slack, Smith, of Chester, Trimmer, Wakefield, Walsh, Weidner, White, Wolf, and Pershing, Speaker—45.

So the bill passed and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

It will be seen by the above that our able and faithful Representative, Dr. PATTON, voted for the tax on the Tonnage on all the Railroads in the Commonwealth, as well as on their dividends, and not *solely* to restore the tax on the Pennsylvania Road. His course in this matter, we are satisfied, will meet the hearty approval of his constituents.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

We are receiving letters from our lads in the Army almost every day, and would publish half we receive if we could make room for them. A letter from a member of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, just at hand, handles without gloves a correspondent of the "Republican" who has sometimes written for that paper over the signature of "D.," and at others over that of "Kearny," and again over his proper name. The author says of one of this scribbler's missives:

"Sometime since, in one of his letters to the "Republican," "Kearny" expressed his desire that Company F could be back in Greene awhile to suppress the Messenger. It is but justice to Captain A. Davidson, who has led this company, as well as various commands, through all manner of dangers, hardships and privations, and who is a true man and gentleman in every respect, to say that were he leading Company F through Greene County *the sentiments suppressed would be of a very different nature from the teachings of the Messenger.* We would a great deal rather preserve this glorious Union and Constitution in their integrity, as transmitted to us by our forefathers, than to stand upon the tattered remnants of the Constitution—the very foundation of our government, proclaiming our victory over the traitorous fiends engaged in conspiracy against both. As our government was, so we wish to see it still."

A sergeant of Company F, appends the following note to the letter from which the above is an extract:

Messrs. Editors:—You will confer a great favor upon the majority of this Company by publishing the foregoing letter It contains the true sentiments of nearly all.

We would be happy to comply with the Sergeant's request, if our space did not forbid.

Thomas J. R. Fry, of the 85th Penna. Regiment, writes us a long letter from South Carolina, in which he says:—"When I enlisted, I was a Republican, but I have changed my political views, and am now a Democrat." He denounces the war as being prosecuted solely for the freedom of the negroes, and complains that "contrabands" are better treated in the army than private soldiers.

The following document, just received from North Carolina, and signed by 31 officers and privates, speaks for itself:—

NEWBERN, N. C., February 9, 1862.

EDITORS MESSENGER: *Gentlemen*—The undersigned soldiers, of the Army of the United States, have heard, with feelings of indignation, that it has been said by some *patriotic* civilians, that there was *no* man in the army but had now become an Abolitionist—meaning, doubtless, that the political opinions of a soldier were subservient to those of the civil powers.

In justice to ourselves and our friends at home, we deem it proper to say, that in our regiment there are very few Abolitionists; and, in our opinion, but very few in other Regiments in our Division.

Instead of becoming Abolitionized, we have ever regarded *that* doctrine as dangerous to the country, and at no time more so than at the present.

We regard the President's Emancipation Proclamation as unwise, impolitic and ill-timed, and as calculated to destroy all hope of a restoration of the Union, and productive of the most direful consequences to our whole country.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL.

We have received the first Number of the "Democrat," a new paper just established at Johnstown, Cambria County, Pa., by our old friend, JAS. F. CAMPBELL, Esq., formerly of the "Blairsville Record" and latterly of the "Westmoreland Republican." It is exceedingly neat in appearance, and edited with spirit and vigor, and will be a valuable co-laborer in the Democratic cause. We wish it a deal of prosperity.

LARGE OTTER.

An Otter was caught on Dunkard Creek, in this county, a short time ago, weighing 19 lbs., and measuring 4 feet from the nose to the tip of the tail.

BADLY SCARED.

Our neighbor of the "Republican" has a "bad skeer on" just now, and calls on his Abolition friends hereabouts to "organize" in a hurry, or the d—l will be to pay generally.—Visions of "internecine scenes of blood and death," of "Imboden and his guerillas," and "resistance" to the Government haunt his disordered fancy. He sees a dagger in every Democrat's boot-leg, and six-shooters in his breeches' pockets, and expects to be throttled by every "incipient traitor" he meets. Won't somebody see that our amiable friend is not hurt in the "giniral smash up"?

A PARK.

We like the suggestion in the subjoined article, sent us by a Lady friend. If our good people will all join in the undertaking she proposes, we can have a Park here which will be a lasting memorial to the taste and enterprise of our citizens:—

THE PEOPLE'S PARK.

Friends and neighbors, do you wish to have among us that which will add beauty and attraction to our town, comfort and pleasure to our children—a place of resort for pleasure parties and pic nics, a cooling shade for our little ones, when weary of their plays and studies, to rest beneath? If so, come one, come all, and lend a hand in planting a beautiful Park, which will yield us all this and more, and add to the worth of property, throughout our town. You are invited to come the 27th of March, or if not convenient, the 28th, and bring as many trees as you please, with stakes and boards to box them. Come with your teams, all that can, and assist in laying out a circular carriage road around our Common, which, I am sure, will be of special interest to the young gentlemen, as a ride, drive or walk, shaded by beautiful trees, and preferable to one on the barren commons. Gentlemen from the country are invited to come. You will probably send children here to school who, as they enjoy the shade and look upon the beauty of a Park, will bless you for your labor. May we not look to the Council of our borough to contribute something towards the building of one or two small bridges, for the accommodation of the people living on the North side of the common? Certainly there should be public spirit enough in our good Council for this. The ladies are ready to prepare a nice supper and entertain you with music, at the College, after your work is done. Dinners will be provided at our homes for those that come in the morning, and will stay. May we, on the 27th, see a spirit of enterprise, taste and good feeling manifested throughout our whole community.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

The election in Marion tp., on Friday last, resulted as follows:

CONSTABLE.

Joseph Taylor	105
David Buchanan	77

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.

E P. Smalley	74
Dawson Adams	71

INSPECTOR.

Isaac Hooper	59
John Munnell	34
T. W. Clark	29

ASSESSOR.

George S. Jeffery	83
T. C Hawkins	33
T. W. Clark	27

AUDITOR.

John C. Flenniken	24

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Wm. Cotterel	89
J. C. Phillips	64
Daniel Owens	50
W. T. E. Webb	30

The persons named below were the lucky candidates in Franklin:

Justices of the Peace—Isaac Clark, William Braden.

Constable—Japheth Smith.

Assessor—Job Throckmorton.

Judge—Jackson Ferrel.

Supervisors—Peter Stewart, Solomon Gordon, Solomon Messenger, Henry Jacobs.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Considerable excitement is already felt among certain classes on the subject of the draft. It is a foregone conclusion that, for the prosecution of the war, another army must be raised. In May and June next the time of the enlistment of a large number of the present army will expire, and it is not supposed that a very large number of those now in the ranks will re-enlist. Therefore, a pretty good number will no doubt be raised under the conscription bill, to take the places of those legally entitled to be discharged.—Under the new law, each State is to receive credit for the whole number of men she has sent, besides those subsequently raised by draft. According to this, Pennsylvania's portion will not be half as heavy as New York's, where the full quota has never been furnished nor has the draft been enforced.

THE LATE CONGRESS.

The result of the legislation of the session of Congress just closed, writes "Ion" to the Baltimore Sun, is to arm the Executive with immense fiscal, military and political power. He can place every city or town or district under martial law, and suspend the privilege of the *habeas corpus*. The means furnished to the Government are intended to carry it through the current presidential term, and may probably be sufficient for the next twelve or eighteen months.

RETURNED.

Capt. James Hughes, of the 18th Pa. Cavalry, and Capt. J. Randolph Hewitt of the Anderson Troop, have resigned their commands and returned to their homes.—Next week we shall publish several letters vindicating Capt. Hewitt from the charge of enlisting his men "under false pretences."

GET MARRIED.

The unmarried men will be the preferred subjects for conscription. Young men who wish to be enrolled in the Home Guards had better take notice. Now is the accepted time. Choose ye this day.

☞The Abolitionists seceded from the Legislature of Indiana, for the purpose of preventing the Democrats from passing laws. Who are the secessionists now?

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

There will be a Democratic meeting at Ingham's School House, on Smith's Creek, Saturday, March 22, at 1 o'clock. The Democracy of adjoining townships are requested to be present and join in forming a Democratic Club.

SMITH'S CREEK.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Union Democratic Club will meet at J. O. Fitzpatrick's store on Saturday, March 21, 1863, precisely at 1 o'clock, P M. J. R. Donehoo, Esq., editor of the Washington *Examiner*, will address the meeting. Turn out, Democrats.

"COPPERHEADS" vs. REPUBLICANS.

THE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

I am for getting back the Southern States by fair and honorable means, if such a thing be possible; and I will hope for the best.

The Union I desire is a union of hearts and of hands, such as our fathers gave us. Nothing less will satisfy me than the whole Southern States.

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

THE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding.

The talk of restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become about sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS, the Administration leader in Congress.

THE TRUTH.

One truth uttered by Wendell Phillips, the great Abolition agitator and orator, ought, says the Patriot and Union, be stereotyped and placarded everywhere in the free States. *It gives the lie direct* to all the Administration press says about the South being the only guilty party in bringing about a rupture of the Union and civil war—it brands the loyal professions of the administration and its supporters with falsehood, and holds them up to public gaze as they are, traitors to their country, and deceivers of the people.—Wendell Phillips said: "The anti-slavery party had *hoped for* and PLANNED DISUNION, because it would lead to the developement of mankind and the elevation of the black man."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

BOSTON, March 13.—A dispatch from the office of the Concord, N. H., *Statesman* gives returns from all of the towns of New Hampshire except thirteen, which gave last year 414 votes for Berry and 614 for Clark. Taking that vote for a basis, the majority in the State against the Democratic candidate is about 700. The total vote cast this year was about 66,500; at the election of last year it was 62,000. For Congress in the 1st District Marcy, Dem., has from fifty to seventy-five majority. In the 2nd District Rollins, Rep., has about 300 majority. In the 3rd District Patterson, Rep., is elected by about 500 majority. The Governor's Council stands: three Republican's and ten Democrats. In the Legislature, the Senate stands nine Republicans and three Democrats, and in the House the Republicans will have from forty-five to fifty majority.

JEFF. DAVIS PROCLAIMS A FAST.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 28th ult., contains a proclamation of Jeff. Davis appointing the 27th of March a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Some of his people are fasting involuntarily.

ANOTHER GREENE COUNTY SOLDIER KILLED BY THE REBELS.

We learn through a private source that Thomas Barnhart, a member of Capt. Hughes' company, 18th Cavalry, was killed, whilst doing picquet duty on the morning of the 26th ult. A Lieut. and another soldier were wounded at the same time. The rebels were pursued, but made good their escape.—*Rep.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Miss Schaffer, a deranged pauper, at the County Poor House, got her clothes on fire on the evening of last Thursday week, and was so seriously burned before assistance reached her, that she died next morning.—*Rep.*

☞The Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts, which is Gov. Andrews' pet regiment of colored volunteers, is filling up very slowly. One full company has not yet been raised in Boston. In New Bedford forty men have enlisted, and in Pittsfield, under the drumming of a veritable contraband, fourteen recruits have been obtained. Great inducements are offered for colored men to enlist; but they "don't see it!"

☞The Senate of the United States now stands twenty Democrats to twenty-six Republicans, and two vacancies. If the South were there with her Senators, the Republican party would have twenty-six to forty-two in opposition. The Lower House would be nearly two to one opposition to abolitionism. What reason had the South to desert?

☞There are some men, who believe that to speak disrespectfully of the President is a species of treason, which merits death or the penitentiary. They are more anxious to be his serfs than he is to own them.

☞We are told that Greeley's physicians say he will never have another brain fever. Reason—there is nothing left to sustain the disease.

THE BLOODY ABOLITIONISTS.

These men, who now rule the nation—these uncompromising, sanguinary Abolitionists—would see shed the last drop of white blood in the Northern States, except their own, *rather* than compromise in any way or agree to any terms by which peace would be established and the Union restored with slavery existing, as before, in the South. With them this is emphatically a war for emancipation.—They will have no Union without it; and they would willingly sacrifice the Union to accomplish it. In the Senate, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, put the question to Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, a leading Abolitionist, whether, "if he thought the rebels would come back on the Crittenden compromise, with the Powell amendments, he would make the offer and be willing to have the President's emancipation Proclamation and the confiscation acts withdrawn?" Senator Grimes answered, "I have no hesitation in saying that I would not." While such a spirit actuates the ruling party who can reasonably entertain even a faint hope of peace and a restored Union? While the bloody-minded Abolitionists rule we are doomed to bear the miseries of a divided country and a devouring war.—*Patriot and Union.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday, March 5, by Rev. Charles Tilton, Mr. Abner Ross and Miss Margaret P. Mitchell, both of Washington Tp.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. H. Moore and Miss Ellen Dunn, both of Greene Co.

DIED.

At her residence n Centre tp., Greene county, Pa., on the 3rd of March, 1863, NANCY KNIGHT, consort of Thomas Knight, aged 40 years, 4 months and 20 days.

After a long illness in which her sufferings were very great, on the morning of the above date, at 6 o'clock, death put a period to her sufferings. She felt that death was approaching, but she shuddered *not at his approach*, though he would separate between her and those she loved on earth. A short time before her dissolution she clapped her hands and shouted triumphantly, exclaiming to her dear husband, it is better to depart and be with Christ. She was a devoted companion, a kind and affectionate mother, and was much beloved by all who knew her.

B. L. WOODRUFF.

On the 11th inst., at his residence in Centre Tp., this county, Mr. Wm. Minkins, aged 72 years.

DENTAL.

THOSE who may desire their Teeth repaired or Artificial ones inserted will please call before the middle of April, as I do not expect to be in the county after that until Fall, being compelled to travel during the Summer Months, for the purpose of recruiting my health. Respectfully,

March 11, 1863. S. S. PATTON.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, hereby offers at private sale the farm on which he at present resides, situate in Richhill township, Greene County, adjoining lands of Wilson Vanatta, Daniel Gooden, James Gribben, James Bell and others, containing

228 ACRES,

about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which are cleared, and on which are erected a Brick Dwelling House, fifty feet by thirty four, containing nine rooms, a large Frame Barn and a Frame Stable, and other outbuildings. There is a fountain of water at the door, and a fine orchard of young fruit trees on the premises, together with an inexhaustible supply of coal

This property has been used as a Tavern Stand for a great number of years by my late father Samuel Vanatta, Esq., and is well calculated for the purpose, being situated on the leading road connecting the Ohio and the Monongahela rivers, and is within seven miles of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is well worth the attention of purchasers, and will be sold

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

I would add that the adjoining farm of Wilson Vanatta will be sold along with it if desired, containing two hundred and fifteen acres, having erected on it a valuable Steam mill. The two farms would make a very desirable stock farm.

Persons desiring to purchase may learn the terms by application to the Hon. Jesse Lazear, in Waynesburg, or to the subscriber on the premises.

March 18, 1863. JAMES P. VANATTA.

Washington Examiner and Genius of Liberty please publish 4 times and charge this office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county, there will be sold in front of the Court House in Waynesburg, on the 7th day of April, next, the following described real property, to wit: All the right, title, interest, and claim of the defendants of, in and to a lot of ground, situate in Richhill township, Greene county, adjoining lands of John Conkey and David Enochs, *containing a half acre, on which are erected a two* story Frame Dwelling house, Frame Stable, and other outbuildings. Taken in execution as the property of F. A. L. Gray, and L. T. Gray, at the suit of Samuel Harvey.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest, and claim of the defendant, of, in and to the following describee Real Estate, situate in Allepp tp., Greene County, adjoining lands of Samuel Long, George Carl, Edward Auto, and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, on which are erected a Frame Dwelling house, Log Stable, and other outbuildings.—About fifty acres of the land cleared and there is on the land an apple orchard and other fruit trees.

☞Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Gallentine, at the suit of Daniel Gallentine

Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, THOS. LUCAS,

March 18, 1863. Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Greene county, the undersigned, Guardians of the minor children of Agnes Roberts, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, 18th of April, next,

The following real estate: forty acres of land situate on the State road, about five miles west of Waynesburg, in Centre township, adjoining lands of Isaac S. Ingham on the East, James Patterson on the West, and others, nearly all the said land is cleared and has thereon erected a frame house, log stable, and has a small orchard of fruit trees thereon.

Terms on day of sale. MARY VALENTINE, MATTHEW DILL, Guardians.

March 18, '63-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary upon the estate of DAVID BARE, dec'd, late of *Perry township*, Greene county, having been granted by the Register of Greene county to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to pay the same. JAS. H. BARE,

March 18- Administrator.

HEAD QUARTERS,

FOR Prize Stationery Packages at Lewis Day's Book Store. They contain
18 sheets of paper,
18 envelopes,
Pens, Pencils and Penholders, &c.
Also a nice gift of Jewelry. Price 25 cts., for sale in any quantity by LEWIS DAY.

March 11, 1863.—3t.

LEGAL NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of ELEANOR RINEHART, late of Franklin tp., dec'd., 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 duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT ZIMMERMAN, Whitely tp.,

March 11, 1863. Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of ISAAC THOMAS, late of Jefferson 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, duly authenticated, for settlement. ELI F. RANDOLPH,

March 4, 1863, Administrator.

☞ New "Hat Store Cap-an!"—WM. FLEMING, No. 120 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 satisfction to purchasers. Oct. 1, 1862—1y.

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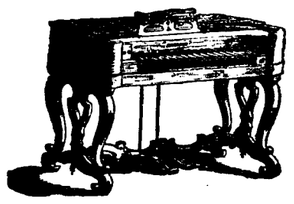

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Four and a Half Octave,	C to F	60
Four Octave,	C to C	45

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This, in connection with our DIVIDED SWELL, [which we patented in 1855,] will be added to all the Melodeons which we manufacture in the future, and without extra charge.

One other feature in our Melodeons is the IMPROVED VALVE OR PALLET, being a combination of cloth and leather, prepared expressly for the purpose. This valve we have used for the past three years, and we find it to be the very thing that has been so long needed as a substitute for the India Rubber Valve, which has been in use ever since Melodeons have been manufactured, and which has caused so much trouble by the dissolving and sticking of the India Rubber. All of our instruments are now finished with this improved valve, and we can recommend them with confidence

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold

TWENTY SEVEN THOUSAND!

These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held. At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM!

whenever exhibited in competition with others. We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

☞All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from the date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

HOW OUR MANUFACTORY IS CONDUCTED.

As we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers of Melodeons in the world, we have, of course, the advantage of securing the services of the best mechanics in the business, and very many of our workmen have been with us since we commenced the manufacture of Melodeons

We employ none but the most thorough mechanics, and have never had an apprentice in the establishment.

Our work is divided into thirty-nine different branches; each workman has his own part to perform, and is never allowed to change from one branch to another.

The different parts are separately inspected, and passed from one to another to add to other parts, until the Melodeon is complete.

The delivering of materials and inspection of work is attended by, first, the general foreman; second, a foreman of machines; third a foreman and inspector of tuning; fourth, a foreman in the varnishing department; fifth, a superintendent of the reed department.

The duties of the foreman are onerous, it being his duty to select and give out stock, to carefully watch the making of the different parts, keep the departments evenly balanced, and, in fact, to have an eye to everything, and keep everything straight.

We have mentioned the others to show that the utmost care is taken in every department.

OUR REED DEPARTMENT—Much of the good quality of the Melodeon depends on having perfect Reeds It is necessary to have the most perfect machinery to cut, burr, stamp, plane, &c., &c., as well as to use the utmost care in selecting metals, and using proper proportions for the composition of reed metal,

The superintendent of this department has been with us since the commencement of this business, and, being a practical workman, has originated, improved and perfected all the machinery for making our reeds, and there are no duplicates in any other manufactory.

From the fact that our reeds are celebrated for their uniformity, evenness and sweetness of tone, we very often receive orders for them, or solicitations from manufacturers to supply them with what they require; but as we never sell any part of our instrument separate, we always decline to fill such orders.

In case the owners of our Melodeons should at any time be so unfortunate as to break a reed, they can, by informing us which it is, receive by return mail a new one properly tuned and ready to put in, free of charge.

☞Agents for the sale of our Melodeons can be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

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