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, July 15, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR SENATE,
COL. WILLIAM HOPKINS,
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
DR. ALEXANDER PATTON,
OF MORGAN TP.

PROTHONOTARY,
JUSTUS F. TEMPLE,
OF MARION TP.

TREASURER,
JAMES S. JENNINGS,
OF MARION TP.

REGISTER & RECORDER,
PETER BROWN,
OF MARION TP.

COMMISSIONER,
JOHN G. DINSMORE,
OF RICHHILL TP.

AUDITOR,
JOHN CLAYTON,
OF MORGAN TP.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
DANIEL FULLER,
OF WHITELY TP.

☞Our columns are so crowded this week that we are compelled to postpone several communications and editorials prepared for this number.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

We have just received the following letter from the Senior Editor, apprising us of a painful bereavement he has just suffered in the death of his father. Although the letter is of a private nature, we take the liberty of publishing it.—[JUNIOR EDITOR.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, July 9th, 1863.

COL. JENNINGS:

My Dear Sir,—Full of years and in the confident and steadfast hope of the Christian, my father has been gathered to his rest. He departed this life on Monday last, after a brief illness, and was yesterday committed to the grave by a large concourse of his neighbors and friends. It does not become me to speak of his virtues, but I can truly say of his faults that "they were few and slight as human faults could be." He enjoyed a large degree of public favor and confidence, and it was said of him by an eminent clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, who had known him long and intimately, "that he had settled more disputes and composed more difficulties than any man in all this section of country;" and last evening, as I stood by his new-made grave, I could not repress the thought that great as is the loss to his children, the community in which he lived has lost still more by his death. He was a soldier, on the Niagara frontier, in the war of 1812.

Enclosed are the notices the village papers have made of his death.

Very sincerely yours,
R. W. JONES.

[From the St. Clairsville Gazette.]

DEATH OF ESQUIRE JONES.

WILMETH JONES, Esq., died at his residence in this place, on Monday morning, of Dysentary, in the 74th year of his age.

Mr. JONES was a man of superior judgment; his counsels and advice were sought and appreciated by those who knew his moral worth and mature decisions. For many years he has filled various honorable and responsible positions; and in the discharge of his duties he was conscientiously faithful, and his transactions were characterized by uncompromising integrity. He was firm and steadfast in his conclusions, which were drawn with great caution and deliberation. His opinions were exceedingly accurate on all difficult questions, both civil and religious. He was not only highly respected, but loved by his fellow-men.

He was a member of the Methodist Church, and as the shades of death gathered around him he expressed strong hopes of eternal happiness on high.

His remains were interred on Wednesday with Masonic honors.

[From the Belmont Chronicle.]

DEATH OF WILMETH JONES, ESQ.

WILMETH JONES, Esq., one of the oldest citizens of St. Clairsville, died on Monday morning of Dysentery. Mr. Jones had been sick but a few days, and sank very rapidly. He was a good man, and leaves no enemies behind him. His funeral took place at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

PROVOST MARSHAL.

RUFUS K. CAMPBELL, Esq., of this place, has been appointed Provost Marshal for this county.

☞ "For short," we propose to style the darkies *unbleached Americans*, instead of "American citizens of African descent."

MEMPHIS ELECTION.

Mr. Parks, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Memphis, has been elected by about a thousand majority over the Administration condidate. Other candidates upon the Democratic ticket were chosen by about the same vote.

CAPT. WM. C. LINDSEY.

It is our melancholy duty to chronicle the death of this gallant and meritorious young officer. The dispatch given below from J. A. J. BUCHANAN and GEO. L. WYLEY, Esqs. communicates the sad intelligence. We have never been charged with a more painful task than that of imparting the tidings of this unhappy event to the family of the deceased, and we trust we shall never again be compelled to witness such a scene of heart-breaking anguish as followed the announcement of their loss.

Captain LINDSEY was a young man of fine promise, courteous, generous and honorable, and will be sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

We tender our hearty sympathy to his bereaved friends.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12th, 1863.

THOMAS C. LAZEAR, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.:—Send word to Judge Lindsey that we have just seen the following in a Baltimore paper:

"Among our casualties we have to regret the death of Capt. Wm. C. Lindsey, Company A., 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was killed while gallantly leading a charge on Hagerstown. We derive this information from Dr. Henry Capeheart, who took charge of his effects and body, and assures us it is correct."

We will go over at once to Baltimore.

J. A. J. BUCHANAN,
GEORGE L. WYLY.

CASUALTIES IN CAPTAIN McCULLOUGH'S COMPANY.

☞ The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of Company A, 140th Regiment, at the Battle of Gettysburg:—

Kelled—Leroy S. Greenlee. (1)

Wounded—Captain J. F. McCullough, flesh wound in the leg; 1st Lieut. J. J. Purman, one leg amputated, and flesh wound in the other; Sergt. Henry Zimmers, left arm; Sergt. J. A. Burns, D. B. Wycoff, B. F. Loar, Spencer Stephens, Levi Taylor, George Freeland, John Meighen, John Long, Jesse Sprowls, Henry Scott, John Gray, George Gray, N. L. Fry. (16)

Missing—Sergt. James M. Pipes, Sergt. William A. Brown, John W. Eddy, B. F. Wallace. (4)

Capt. McCullough has arrived at home.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Andrew Lincoln and John Tucksberry, of Morrisville, John Finnegan, of Richhill township, and John Evans, Lewis Perry and Henry Hinerman, of Aleppo, and John Gump, of Springhill, members of Capt. Lindsey's Company, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, returned to their homes in this county last week. They were captured at Hanover, Pa., by a detachment of Lee's forces on the 30th ult., with Lieut. SHIELDS, of this place, and some three or four others. They were paroled, and have leave of absence for seven days from the parole camp at West Chester.

THE FOURTH.

The National Anniversary was celebrated at various points throughout the county. The Odd Fellows observed it at Jefferson by a Procession and Addresses by Rev. LUTHUR AXTELL and Rev. WILLIAM HANNA. The number in attendance was very respectable.

Sabbath School Celebrations were held at Hoge's School House in Centre township, at Pleasant Valley Church in Wayne township, and at other places.

THE ST. NICHOLAS.

It is now over a year since our old friend, FEHL, one of the best landlords in all the "West countree," transferred himself, his traps, cooks, &c., from the Girard House on Smithfield street, to the St. Nicholas, corner of Fourth and Grant streets, Pittsburgh. Nearly or quite all his old guests from the up-river region have followed him, and are as much pleased with his fare and attentions at his new as in his old location. Everything is done to render his friends comfortable, and to make his house a perfect *home*. Give FEHL a call, when you visit the city, if you want a pleasant stopping place, every luxury the market affords, and moderate bills.

McCLELLAN WHEAT.

MORGAN BELL, Esq., of Morgan township, handed us a specimen of Wheat grown on his farm, which he calls Mc Clellan Wheat. It excels, in size and plumpness, anything we have seen.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—Since writing the above, Mr. JOHN CUMMINGS laid on our table a specimen of Wheat raised on Maj. John B. Gordon's farm in Franklin township, called Carmack and Turkish Flint. Mr. C. tells us they sowed *three bushels* and a *half* which produced *one hundred and forty dozen*, large bind, which, he says, will yield a bushel of wheat to the dozen. Who can beat this?

SHEEP FOR SALE.

SAMUEL BRADEN, Esq., of Washington township, Greene county, Pa., has on hand about *three hundred* good yearling Ewes which he wishes to sell. Persons desiring good sheep would do well to call and examine his stock. Mr. B. is a good judge of sheep, and his flocks are selected with care. His Post Office address is Amity, Washington county, Pa.

THE DRAFT.

It will be seen by to-day's paper that the drafting for this District has already taken place. We were in hopes this mode of raising troops would not be resorted to; but it appears that the drafting is quietly progressing, and our people must therefore prepare to face the music.

REJOICING AND ILLUMINATION.

On Thursday evening last, our citizens had a grand Illumination over the recent successes of our armies. Every square in town was brilliantly illumiuated. Speeches were delivered by Col. JOHN BUCHANAN and WM. A. PORTER, Esqs. Temple's Band enlivened the occasion by the best of martial music.

Communications.

FROM VICKSBURG--LETTER FROM LIEUT. BENJ. JENNINGS.

YOUNG'S POINT, LA., June 4th, 1863.

Dear Brother:—I suppose you have seen in the papers, we have had some hard fighting, withing the last few weeks, even now the bombs are being thrown into the city of Vicksburg, by our mortars lying near our camp. We can see the shell after night. The fight has been going on since the 19th of May. Our forces are within a mile and a half of the Court House. I have no doubt, but we will have the place soon, but the losses, I have no doubt, will be heavy on both sides.

The first fight in which I was engaged was on the 1st day of May. After marching all night or until 12 o'clock in the morning we were attacked by the enemy and fought for an hour or two. We then laid on our arms until morning, when we had hard work from that until dark, when we laid down expecting to do some more fighting in the morning, but there was no enemy to be found excepting the prisoners and the dead. The loss was severe on their side, but not very heavy on ours.—We had one man killed in our company. We were in the hardest of the fight. I did not receive a scratch. We marched from there to Port Gibson, about three miles from the battle ground, some call it Anderson's Hill, and stopped at Port Gibson, for a few days. From thence to Jackson, Miss., but when our Division arrived within five miles of the place we learned it was taken by the advance of our army, when we were ordered to march back and take the road for Vicksburg.—It rained hard and continued so all day—and had rained half the day before, but we got along and on the 16th tried to engage the enemy but as before the advance cleared them out before we could get a chance; but the next day *we* were in the advance, that is, our Division. On arriving at the Black river Bridge we had a chance to try our mettle. The enemy were entrenched to protect the Bridge, but we did'nt let them stay there long.—Our Regiment made a charge, suported by the 21st and 12nd Iowa and 11th Wisconsin which routed them and took about eighteen thousand prisoners. I don't see what prevented the cowardly dogs from wiping us out of existence, with the force and chance they had. We lost a good many men, among them our Colonel, as brave a man and as good a Colonel as ever mounted a horse, also our sutler, he was an old man, not enlisted, but would go in spite of the entreaties of his friends and was killed. There was one killed in our company and one died, a few days after from wounds received in the fight. The captain was wounded in the leg, but it is a flesh wound. We had in all eighteen wounded, some very slightly.

We were ordered to take the prisoners up the river, and took them as far as Memphis, when we were relieved and ordered back to this point, and here we are awaiting further orders. We expect to be ordered in the rear of Vicksburg. If we don't go soon we will not get a chance to help take the city.

My health is not so good at present. I have the ague, had a severe shake yesterday, but feel pretty well to-day.

Give my respects to all my friends and write soon. Your brother.

BENJ. JENNINGS.

For the Messenger.

YOUNG'S POINT, LA., June 12, 1863.

Dear Brother:—I now snatch this opportunity to write you a few lines to let you know I am still among the living, and just in tolerable good health. I am wore down so I can't write much, although I have a good deal of writing to do, as I am the only commissioned officer left in our company, and have been kept busy for the past six or eight weeks. I have been in a very severe battle since I wrote you last. On Saturday, the 6th inst., we were ordered to take the boat and and go up to Milliken's Bend to reinforce a couple of Negro Regiments that were threatened by the enemy. We did not like the company the best; but as the 23d Iowa is always ready to obey orders, up we went and landed in the evening. As there were no signs of the enemy, we laid on the boat for the night, with our arms in readiness to move at a moment's warning. I slept soundly until awakened by an order to fall in, out we went, I being in command of Company C. We had hardly time to get into the breastworks before the enemy were upon us with a strong force, some say two thousand, but I can't say how many, but they numbered four to our one. They massed their troops on our left. There was one Negro Regiment on our left which suffered severely, but finally fell back, after fighting nobly. They could do no better than retire, and we were compelled to do the same, as we were flanked. We fell back under the river bank. The gunboat sent shell and canister among the Butternuts which made them skedaddld. We held the post. Our Regiment went in with one hundred and thirty men, and lost in killed twenty-three, wounded, thirty-nine, since which time three have died. Among the killed was our 2nd Lieut., my messmate, a brave and true-hearted soldier. He fell at his post the second round. I miss him very much.—We lost another good man, a Sergeant.—He leaves a wife and eight small children. We had two wounded, one severely. I escaped without a scratch, as usual; but it was scaly work. I am now ready for them again, and expect to be until this wicked Rebellion is put down or I am stricken down.

Vicksburg is not taken yet. We are in sight of it. All the time and the Batteries in the rear of them are pouring it at them, so I think they will be compelled to surrender soon. It is said the two armies are so close to each other at times that they will curse one another for not doing the fairthing. There is a spring the rebels want to get water from, but some of our boys pick them off when they try to get it, and they do the same with us. The rebels want to make an agreement to let both go to it, but as our boys can get water elsewhere, they won't agree to it.

The weather is very warm here now and a great many of our regiment are sick.—We came into service with one hundred and one men and now muster about twenty fit for duty and this is about an average of our Regiment, but we have about sixty-six wounded and all. Your brother.

BENJ. JENNINGS.

EXEMPTION FROM THE DRAFT.

The regulations of the Draft require that any person drafted, and who may wish to claim exemption, must furnish to the Board of Enrollment a written application. These applications J. G. Ritchie and R. H. Phelan, Esqs., are now preparing, and any person desiring to have their papers prepared, can do so by calling upon them at the office of Purman & Ritchie.

A Fight at Antietam Creek.

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—Rumors are rife here that Beauregard has passed down the Shenandoah Valley with 40,000 men, to reinforce Lee.

A special to the New York Tribune, dated Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Friday, July 10th, says: A vigorous artillery and cavalry fight took place this morning over the Antietam creek. Preparatory to the great expected conflict the cavalry and artillery of Buford aided by Kilpatrick on the left flank of the enemy, dislodged him last evening from the village of Renvollo, on the road from Boonsboro to Hagerstown, driving him two miles beyond Benver Creek.

This morning sharp skirmishing continued with equal success, until the enemy rested on a strong position near Funkstown The artillery was then replaced by fresh batteries.

SIX P. M.—The utmost activity now prevails in the army of the Potomac. A deserter who came into the lines last night reports that Lee has a single bridge across the Potomac, near Williamsport, and has succeeded in getting over ammunition and supplies, although he could not move his army over with safety or expedition.

The men in the rebel army had not heard of the fall of Vicksburg. Gen. Lee is evidently driven to the wall, and will fight his men to the bitter end.

At 10 o'clock this morning the enemy held the right of Hagerstown and our forces the left. At twenty minutes after two o'clock very rapid and heavy cannonading opened upon the rebels, and continued for about an hour, resulting only in driving them from the woods.

The Situation of the Opposing Armies--Lee's Efforts to Cross the Potomac.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 10.—The news from Williamsport shows that the rebels have ferry boats. By reason of the late high water very little of their transportation has reached the Virginia shore; but a few of their wounded have got over.

Reports from Gen. Smith's advance states that there is no material change in the position of Lee's troops from yesterday. Lee's headquarters are still at Hagerstown.

A special to the World, dated Chambersburg 10th, says the rebel pickets and ours meet at Greencastle. Gen. Couch is at this point. A battle is looked for at any moment. It is thought that we have Lee completely hemmed in.

A correspondent of the Herald, dating from Greencastle on the 9th, says that he had been inside the rebel lines to Hagerstown. The rebel trains are nearly all at Williamsport. The rebels have failed to cross the Potomac twice and met with the loss of fifty men. They tried swimming the horses above Clear Spring, some of which were drowned, but a few reaching the shore.

The rebel line extends from Hagerstown to St. Paul's Church, west of Hagerstown. They occupy all the heights around Hagerstown.—The rebels are pressing into the service all the copperheads, and are stealing all the horses from Maryland.

Gen. Jenkins was wounded by a heavy piece of shell. The rebel reserves on the other side of the Potomac are furnished with pontoons.

A Harrisburg special to the Herald says that Lee's army is concentrated at Hagerstown. Mead's forces are more advanced, circumscribing the rebels limits. Skirmishing has occured between the advance guards.

FREDERICK, July 10.—From a refugee who arrived here to-night—who left Hagerstown this morning—I learn that the enemy's force is about 50,000 men and two hundred pieces of artillery. My information states that the train of Lee cannot number less than three thousand wagons, and are on the road from Hagerstown to Williamsport and Shepard's Ford. The river is still very high, and the whole rebel army is on this side.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Destruction of the Railroad at Warsaw--Arms and Stores Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following has been received at headquarters:

NEWBERN, N. C., July 7,
via FORTRESS MONROE, July 8, '63.

Maj. Gen. W. H. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have the honor to report that the cavalry sent from here July 3d, under Col Lewis, 3d New York Cavalry, have safely returned, having successfully accomplished thier mission, and without loss. They destroyed—twisting the rails, &c., by Gen. Houpt's plan—two miles of the railroad at Warsaw, also destroying for five more miles all the culverts, as well as the telegraph. At Kenansville, Duplin county, an armory was destroyed, with large quantities of small arms and commissary and quartermasters stores, which were burned. About one hundred and fifty animals and thirty prisoners were captured by them, and some 100 men and 300 negro women and children came in with them.

J. G. FOSTER,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Concentration of Meade and Couche's Armies—General Lee's Headquarters Still at Hagerstown.

SHIPPENSBURG, July 9.—The armies of Generals Meade and Couch are rapidly concentrating in front of "the Army of Virginia."

The headquarters of Gen. Couch are at this place to-night.

The news from Waynesboro shows that a portion of Lee's army is only three miles from the forces under General Smith.

The enemy's cavalry paid a flying visit to-day to Greencastle, probably for the purpose of watching our movements and gathering supplies.

Lee's headquarters are still believed to be at Hagerstown.

Exciting events are likely to transpire within the next two days.

BOONSBORO, July 9.—There have been no active operations on our front to-day.

After the cavalry fight of yesterday the enemy drew in their forces towards Hagerstown, and formed a line on elevated ground, extending from Funkstown on the right to the bend of the river below Williamsport, thus uncovering the Shepardstown crossing.

Our scouts and recunnoitering parties report that Lee is intrenching his front and drawing ammunition from his train on the Virginia side, and making general preparations for another battle.

It is contradicted to-night that we have a force in Lee's line of retreat in Virginia.

It is not likely that a general battle will be delivered to-morrow.

Gen. Dix's Operations—Communications Cut between Richmond and Gen. Lee.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 9.—The operation of General Dix's command at the White House and on the Peninsula have been very successful.

All direct communication between Richmond and Gen. Lee's army has been cut, and a large number of troops, in and about Richmond, that would otherwise have gone to reinforce him, have been detained.

Marching Orders Received.

We understand that a large number of troops now in camp here received marching orders this morning, and are now preparing to leave for those points at which they have been directed to report. Colonel Dick's regiment has been ordered to New Creek, and R. B. McCombs' regiment to Parkersburg. The battalion noticed elsewhere as being under marching orders, has been instructed to report at Hancock, Md., and Knap's Battery, as stated in another column, goes to Beverly. It would not be proper to state when these troops will leave, or what route they will take to their destination. The men received their orders with much apparent satisfaction, and appear in high glee at the idea of getting into active service.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

☞ Since the late discovery of the source of the river Nile, it has been found out that it was discovered and accurately described one hundred and sixteen years ago. Emanuel Bowen, in his geography of that date, gives the map and description.

MARRIED.

June 13th, 1863, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Wm. Wallace, Mr. John Church of Centre tp., to Miss Elizabeth Fordyce of Gilmore tp., Greene co., Pa.

DIED,

At Brown's Hospital, in Washington, North Carolina, of Typhoid Fever, on the 21st day of June, 1863, Sergeant JAMES F. BURWELL.

☞Obituary notice next week.

Legion of Honor.

RECEIPTS ON SUBSCRIPTION SINCE JUNE 1ST, 1863.

	Am't.	Vol.	No.
James Acklin	$5 00	3	26
James Throckmorton	2 00	5	45
James Bradford	1 00	5	10
Uriah Ankram	2 50	In full	
John Eisenminger	1 00	5	27
E. C Burson	2 00	4	48
Hon. T. P. Pollock	2 00	5	50
George F. Wolf. Esq.	1 00	1	26
Isaac Wise	2 00	In full	
Wm. Spicer	5 00	In full	
A. J. Lamborn	2 00	4	08
A. Kerr	2 00	5	50
Dr. G. W. Moss	2 00	4	50
W. F. Burwell	2 00	5	50
John Register	2 65	5	50
W. H McKenna	2 00	4	50
George McVey	2 00	5	02
Abner Wilson	50	4	12
Wm. Cotterell	3 00	5	26
John R. Blaine, Esq.	8 00	In full	
George Barr	1 00	6	02
John Spragg	2 00	5	50
D. B. Jacobs	2 00	5	41
P. Donley	2 00	5	50
I. H. Kirby	10 00	5	50
George Taylor	2 00	5	50
J. Q. Huss	1 00	5	12
Wm. H. Ridgway	1 00	1	50
Mrs. Mary Zimmerman	2 00	5	41
Otho Spragg	2 00	5	50
Dr. J. V. Boughner	5 00	4	08
Thomas Knight	2 00	5	27
David Crayne	2 00	5	50
Wm. Devall	2 00	5	25
Edward Cleavenger	2 00	6	02
C. A. Mesterzatt	2 00	5	50
Joseph Mundell	2 00	5	02
Joseph Durbin	2 00	5	50
John A. Brock	2 00	5	26
P. H. Moody	1 50	5	02
James R. Throckmorton	1 00	5	24
Mrs. S. Lindsey	1 00	5	27
A. J. Johnson	1 00	5	27
Samuel Smith	1 00	5	25
Jacob Arnold	1 00	5	33
Joel Rush	1 00	5	25
Israel White	2 00	5	30
Joseph B. Johnson	2 00	5	45
West McClure	2 00	5	50
A. V. Boughner	2 00	5	39
Lindsey Stephens	4 00	5	40
Thomas Adamson	1 00	5	27
L. D. Ingham	2 00	4	50
Samuel Bayard	2 00	5	50
L. H. Bell	25	In full	
Isaac Shriver	2 00	4	50
Thomas Moore	2 00	5	36
Cary N. Kees	2 32	5	02
Thomas Ross	2 00	5	50
E. Parkinson	1 50	4	50
Harvey Day	2 47	6	41
Joshua Thomas	2 00	5	50
Wm. E. Gapen, Esq.	2 00	4	30
D. H. Johnson	2 00	5	50
Lansan Carman	2 00	5	43
George Freeland	1 00	5	28
Wm. Peanock	5 00	4	46
E. H. Dawson	5 00	4	42
Lindsey L. McConnell	2 00	6	02
Dr. H. P. Vale	1 00	5	04
George Graham	2 00	5	50
S. H. Bradsin	2 00	5	31
Col John Buchanan	2 00	5	50
Mrs Sarah Tharp	1 00	5	17
Patton John	4 00	2	50
Jacob B. Smith	1 00	5	39
Wm. Gordon	2 00	5	11
Thomas Maple	1 50	6	07

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
24th District of Penna.,
New Brighton, July 6, '63.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES having ordered a Draft in this District, of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-five Men, to serve during the rebellion, not, however, exceeding three years, in accordance with instructions from the Provost Marshal General, the following forms of affidavit to be furnished the Board of Enrollment by application for exemption under Section 2d of the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1863, are published for the information of the public.

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

FORM 25.

Certificates of exemption for the son of a widow, or of aged and infirm parent or parents.

I, the subscriber, ———, resident of ———, ——— county, State of ———, hereby certify that I, ———, being liable to military duty under the Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3d, 1863, am the only son of ———, a widow, (or of ———, an aged parent,) dependent on my labor for support.

———.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named ——— is the only son of a widow, (or of aged and infirm parents,) dependent on his labor for support.

———.

Personally appeared before me, ———, the above named ———, and ———, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

———,
Justice of the Peace.

Dated — day of ——, 186–.

Note 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the 2nd by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district, in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

Note 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ——— and ———, residents of ———, ——— county, State of ———, hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named; and that I elect that my ——— son ——— shall be exempt from the operations of the Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3d, 1863.

———.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named ——— is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of ——— sons for support.

———.

Personally appeared before me, the above named ———, ——— and ———, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

———,
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ———, this — day of ——, 186–.

Note 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two *respectable citizens (heads of families)* residents of the town, county or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased, the certificate to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

Note 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificates that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ———, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ———, under 12 years of age, having neither father or mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

———.

We, the subscribers, ——— and ——— resident of ———, ——— county, State of ———, hereby certify that ———, who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ———, under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

———.

Personally appeared before me, the above named ——— and ———, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

———,
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ———, this — day of ———, 186–.

Note 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is *actually* necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the incomes by agents, trustees, or the like.

Note 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district, with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person reliable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ——— and ———, residents of ———, ——— county, State of ———, hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ———, county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

———.

Personally appeared before me the above named ——— and ———, and severely made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

———,
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ———, this — day of ———, 186–.

Note 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

Note 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) residents in the same town, county, or district, with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ———, the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of ——— motherless children under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

———.

We, the subscribers ——— and ———, residents of ———, ——— county, ———, hereby certify that ——— is father of ——— motherless children under 12 years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

———.

Personally appeared before me, the above named ——— and ———, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

———,
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this — day of ———, 186–.

Note.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption and the second by two respectable persons (heads or families) residents in the town, county, or district, with the person for whom exemption if claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate for exemption on account of unsuitableness of age.

I, ———, of ———, ——— county, State of ———, having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reasons;

That I am ——— years of age.

———.

We, the subscribers, ——— and ———, of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ———'s age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief

———.

———.

Personally appeared before me, the above named ———, ——— and ———, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

———,
Justice of the Peace.

Note 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person, is to be filled as follows.

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts of the case.

Note 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of the age must be certified by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district, with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraphs 83, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
PROVOST MARSHALL GENERAL OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1863.

CIRCULAR NO. 33—REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO SUBSTITUTES.

1st. Any person enrolled and drafted may, at any time, on or before the time at which he is ordered to report at a rendezvous, obtain and present to the Board of Enrollment of the District which he resides, a substitute.

2d. The substitute must be in every respect suitable for the military service, which shall be determined by the Enrolling Board in the manner prescribed for examining recruits.

3d. Every substitute, after being examined and approved by the Enrolling Board, shall *enlist* in the service of the United States. [Form 40.]

4th. And *when he shall have so enlisted*, and reported to the Provost Marshal for duty, the Board shall give the person who has furnished the substitute a certificate of exemption [according to Form 31, in Regulations fo the Government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General,] setting forth that the person is "not properly subject to do military duty during the time for which he was drafted, * * * by reason of *'having furnished an acceptable substitute.'*"

5th. Every substitute, who shall have enlisted and reported to the Provost Marshal, shall be held subject to all pains and penalties for desertion or other offences in the same manner as other soldiers, and the person who has furnished the substitute shall not be responsible for the acts of the substitute, committed after he shall have enlisted and reported to the Provost Marshal for duty, as required by the preceeding paragraph.

6th. The Board of Enrollment *will give public notice* after a draft has been made, that they will, *between such hours on every day*, up to the time when the drafted men are ordered to report at a rendezvous, hear *propositions for substitutes, and examine* persons so offering.

7th. All persons who may be drafted, and who desire to present substitutes, shall give *notice in writing* to the Board of Enrollment that *on such a day* they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen.

* * * * * * * *

9th. Substitutes, after being enlisted, are to be considered as, in all respects, on the same footing with other soldiers, receiving the same bounties, pay and allowances, and amenable to the same regulations and decipline.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

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FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOSING OUT the balance of our Summer Stock, we have decided to make a still further reduction in the price of our Dress Goods, Lawns, Bereges, Organdies and Mantles,

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ALEXANDER BATES',

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☞ **Grover & Baker's Sewing** MACHINES for family and manufacturing purpose are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONEY,
April 8, 1863.-1y. 18 Fifth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

SAPONIFIER,

—OR—

CONCENTRATED LYE,

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

The public are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE."—The great success of this article has led unprincipled parties to endeavor to imitate it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All Manufacturers, Buyers or Sellers of these Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Phila., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg.

And that all Manufacturers, Users, or Sellers of Lye, in violation of the rights of the company, will be prosecuted at once.

The SAPONIFIER or CONCENTRATED LYE for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE,

The United States Circuit Court, Western District Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, in 1862, in suit of the "Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company," vs. "Thos. G. Chase," decreed to the Company, on Nov. 15, 1862, the exclusive right granted by a patent owned by them for the Saponifier. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
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May 27, 1863.

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