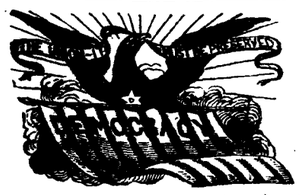
Waynesburg Messenger

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 29, 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.

SLAVERY AND OUR RELATION TO IT.

The Constitution of the United States was framed under peculiar circumstances and is of peculiar character. The Convention that gave it existence was composed of Delegates from thirteen States, eleven of which were slave and two free, or two in which slavery was in process of extinction. Whatever might have been the views of these men as to the right or wrong of slavery, (and there were, beyond dispute, varied and conflicting opinions on the subject,) they dealt with it in a practical, common-sense way. It was a Colonial institution, established by their fathers, and was regarded by a large portion of the people and a large majority of the States as indispensible to the development of the country. They did not ask that it should be made national, however; but insisted that it was a local or State institution, and should remain such, and that the Federal Government should have as little as possible to do with it. The only clauses in the Constitution concerning it were three; one legalizing the slave-trade for twenty years, another determining the ratio of representation for slave population, and another providing for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor. These clauses may be styled the *compromises* of the Constitution. Without their insertion, neither the Constitution nor the Union that grew out of it would, in all probability, ever have had an existence. Once adopted, in a spirit of conciliation and concession, (and such was the spirit of the immortal conclave of sages that framed the sacred instrument,) it became the plain duty, and to our view the evident interest, of the fathers of the Constitution to observe, in good faith, every part of it,—to discharge every obligation it imposed. The accommodation they had made of their differences was the very *condition* of the Union. Unless they respected the express understanding they had, and performed every duty that understanding enjoined, they had no ground to hope for the perpetuity of the Union, or of the admirable system of government they had established. If such, then, were the duty of the heroes and sages who framed our Constitution, is it not also and equally ours? For are we not their heirs and representatives? Have they not bequeathed these institutions to us as an inestimable legacy, and with them the obligations they voluntarily assumed in originating and ordaining them? And can we justly lay claim to the benefits and blessings they confer, without faithfully discharging every obligation they impose? The answer will be on every honest man's lip, and we leave him to make it.

The Federal Government having no control of slavery, and no authority over it, farther than to see that the Constitutional rights of the States in which it exists are respected, it follows that all attempts to abolish it or interfere with it, on the part of Congress or the Executive, are wholly unauthorized and indefensible. Even the plea of *military necessity* will not excuse them, as it would justify as well every invasion of the rights of the States and the people, however dangerous or fatal to liberty. To disregard and override the sovereignty of the States or the people, in the subject matters of which the fundamental law gives them absolute and supreme control, is to change, totally, the genius of our government, and to transform it into a central despotism. Who is prepared for such a change? and what real patriot does not witness every step in that direction with the gravest alarm and apprehension?

The limits of Federal and State authority over the institution of slavery are not more clearly defined than the duty toward it of citizens of States in which it does not prevail. Being the creature of local law, existing nowhere without the sanction of organic or statute law, it must be palpable to the dullest intellect that under our political system no citizen of Pennsylvania can have any authority over slavery in South Carolina or Kentucky, or any rightful or potential voice in creating or abolishing it in either of those States, or in any State of the Union. Our political duties confine us to our State limits, save in allowing us to vote in the selection of our Federal rulers, who, we have already shown, have no right, under the Constitution, to meddle with slavery in the States. As we have no part or lot in the choice of rulers and law-givers for the people of a State in which we have no residence, we can have no voice in the adoption of their laws and in the framing of their institutions. This being indisputably true, the conclusion is inevitable that if their laws or institutions are bad and wicked, it is not our fault, and no moral or legal responsibility attaches to us in the premises. If slavery is wrong or sinful, it is the wrong and sin of the citizens of the State in which it exists, and who *alone* have the right to abolish or establish it. Or if, on the contrary, it is right and scriptural, and a benefit and blessing, it is *their* blessing, not *ours*. From this reasoning, which we hold is correct and irresistible, another conclusion may be distinctly and fairly deduced, and that is, that *no good citizen is in the plain line of his duty who interferes with the concerns or institutions of a State of which he is not a resident.* More especially is such intermeddling improper and unpardonable, when neither his interest nor happiness are or can be affected or prejudiced by those institutions. And here we have the germ of our sectional troubles. In this very thing originated the dissensions and animosities which have scourged us with a civil war the most terrible and desolating the world has ever seen. But for Abolition agitators here at the North, who for thirty years have been sowing the seeds of hatred and strife by unwarrantable intermeddling with the affairs and institutions of other States, we might have been still a united, peaceful and prosperous people. To these restless and uneasy fanatics and *pseudo* philanthropists, and to slavery propagandists at the South, are we indebted for the incalculable and deplorable mischiefs now upon our country.

OBEY THE LAWS.

We counsel our Democratic friends to obey the laws. No matter how hard or oppressive you may regard them, submit to them, until they are amended, pronounced unconstitutional, or repealed.—Well and truly does the *Somerset Democrat* remark that the Democratic party has always been on the side of law and order. It has always contended for those great and inestimable rights which are guaranteed to the people by the fundamental law of the land; and now, in the darkest hour of our country's history, whilst wicked and ambitious partisans, fanatics and extreme men, North and South, are striking down our ancient, God-given rights with ruthless hands, it is pre-eminently the duty of that grand old party to maintain them at all hazards and at every sacrifice.

To our Democratic friends we would say, Be patient and forbearing. Let not the taunts and reproaches of the Abolitionists, and the hirelings of place and power, provoke you to violence or any manner of lawlessness. Let all the outrages upon common decency, upon law and order, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, trial by jury, and all constitutional rights, be credited to the Abolitionists, the "loyalists" *par excellence*. As long as we have the right of the ballot-box, we have a most formidable weapon against tyranny, oppression and wrong, the sword or the torch, and when that great, indefeasible and indispensable right is once violated, then every citizen is justified in resorting to force in defence of his rights. We must look to the ballot-box for the remedy of every evil. It is the only safe and legitimate corrector of every public wrong. By its mighty power we must purge the statute books of all the unconstitutional and oppressive laws which the Abolitionists put there. By the suffrages of freemen we must hurl from power the corrupt, base and insolent imbeciles who trample the liberties of the people in the dust, and mock at their calamities.—We urge upon the Democrats obedience to law, because we feel assured if they would be as regardless of law as the Abolitionists, there would be a revolution in the North to day; violence and blood-shed would mark every hearth-stone in the land. Although our dearest rights are violated, and our country is deluged with fraternal blood, let us yet trust that under God's Providence we may, as a nation and a people, survive the terrible crisis which unprincipled, scheming, mercenary demagogues and negro-crazed fanatics, have brought upon us.

ANOTHER SPEECH.

Lincoln is greatly given to letter-writing and speechifying. He haranged a crowd that called on him on the 4th of July and insisted that "all men were equal." It may be they are, but sensible people "can't see it."

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE presided at the great Democratic Mass Meeting held at Concord, New Hampshire, on the 4th of July, and made an excellent speech on taking the Chair, denouncing the Lincoln usurpations and deploring the war.

☞ Dr. JAMES LINDSAY, formerly an Apothecary of Waynesburg, died of Typhoid Fever in one of the Hospitals a Washington City a few days since.

CAPT. WM. C. LINDSEY.

Since the publication of our last paper, we have received a more detailed account of the action in which this gallant young officer fell. He was in command of a battalion of Cavalry, and was ordered to make a charge into Hagerstown, which was held by a considerable force of Stuart's Rebel Cavalry. The Rebel officers, from the house-tops, watching the movements of our cavalry, and anticipating an attack, dismounted a portion of their men, and placed them in houses along the street, with instructions to pick off our officers. The Rebel Cavalry was massed in Potomac street, where it is intersected by the National road. Captain LINDSEY charged down the National road at the head of his battalion in a full gallop. The Rebels opened a rapid fire on the advancing column, and the color-bearer, THOMAS EGON, was shot dead just as it reached the street. Right into the rebel lines our brave fellows dashed, and a desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Capt. LINDSEY fought with distinguished gallantry. Unhorsing his first assailant by a sabre blow, he soon became engaged with three mounted rebels.—Single handed he fought them with a heroism which promised to be successful, until he received a shot in the left side of the throat. He reeled in his saddle, but did not then fall. His horse turned down South Potomac Street. The rebels followed, and were joined by a fourth one, who shot the Captain through the body. A short distance farther he fell from his horse, and a citizen going out into the street, found he was dead. Thus passed away the spirit of as brave and chivalric and accomplished an officer as ever drew sword for his country.

The engagement continued for some time longer: reinforcements came up on both sides, and both struggled hard for the possession of the town. With the Rebels it was of vital importance to hold the place, as their retreating army had not yet come up, and the town lay directly upon their line of retreat. Our troops made a second charge up the street, and drove the rebels for some distance before them, but being greatly outnumbered, they at length were forced to retreat. We lost many valuable officers, who were picked off by the sharpshooters. The Rebel commander, Brig. Gen. Davis, was taken prisoner, and the loss on each side was about equal.

The Eastern papers speak in warm terms of the bravery of our battalion which made the charge, and of the gallantry of Capt. LINDSEY, who led it. His body was kindly cared for by some citizens of Hagerstown, and decently buried. His brother, Judge LINDSEY, went out and had the remains brought home. On Thursday, the 23d, they were interred at Jefferson. The Free Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Members of the Bar, and a great concourse of citizens formed the funeral cortege, and their presence testified their high regard for the deceased. He was, indeed, loved by all who knew him; and in his early death the community has suffered a loss which cannot be easily repaired.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN CAPT. McCULLOUGH'S COMPANY.

Below is a correct list of killed, wounded and missing in Capt. McCullough's Company:—

Killed—L. S. Greenlee, Corp.; Wm. A. Brown, Sergt.—2.

Wounded—Capt. John F. McCullough, leg, slightly; 1st Lieut. J. J. Purman, both legs, right amputated; Sergt. James M. Pipes, left leg, Sergt. Henry Zimmers, arm amputated at right shoulder joint; Sergt. J. A. Burns, hand, slightly. Privates—D. B. Waychoff, thigh; B. F. Loar, foot; Spencer Stevens, ankle, slight; Levi Taylor, left arm; George Freeland, shoulder; John Meaghan, left arm; John Long, hip; Jesse Sprowls, leg; George Gray, thigh; John Gray, head; N. L. Froy, side; Henry Scott, thigh.—17.

Missing—John W. Eddy, B. F. Wallace.—2.

CALL AND GET YOUR DEEDS.

Recorder TEMPLE informs us that there are no less than 300 Deeds belonging to property holders in this county in his office. In case of a Rebel raid, these Deeds, as well as the public records, might be destroyed; and it is important to the holders of these conveyances that they should have them in their own possession in such an event. Let persons interested call at once on the Recorder and lift their Deeds, as he *is not* and *will not be* responsible longer for their safe keeping. If you cannot come for them yourself, send for them by your neighbor.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

In a late letter to the Democrats of Orange county, New York, Gov. Seymour says:

"It is now apparent to all, that our country can only be saved by harmonius action among the people of the North. It is equally clear that harmonious action can only be had upon one platform; and that platform is—the Union, the Constitution and respect for the laws. Harmony can never be made by threats, denunciations, or unconstitutional arrests of persons or seizure of property. It is easier for the Government to impose such illegal practices, than it is for a free people to submit to them."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Stete Central Committee are to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 11th day of August next, at four o'clock, P. M.

The Democratic editors of the State are o meet in counsel upon the same day, and at the same place.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

In favor of a restored Union!
In favor of personal liberty!
In favor of the rights of citizens!
In favor of free speech!
In favor of free press!
The maintenance of the Laws!
Obedience to the Constitution!

THE FRUITS OF THE WAR.

Our streets are beginning to serve as painful reminders of the desolating contest we are waging from Virginia to the Gulf. The maimed and halt meet us at nearly every turn, and supplicating armless or legless mendicants, who, not long ago, walked in our midst strong men, now obstruct the sidewalks, miserable and wretched indeed, while the widow with her weeds moves along a living but silent reproach to those who brought on this cruel war and suggesting a long tale of slaughter, or orphaned children, broken hearts, and a nation draped with mourning. So says a city paper.

☞ Some important Black Republican puppy at Leavenworth, Kansas, has been sending us a dirty Abolition sheet from that city, with divers articles marked for our perusal. Will he be good enough to take notice that we have other and better *employment* than *reading such homilies on darkey* equality as fill the columns of that delectable sheet, and in future send it to some of his nigger-worshipping brethren?

NEW CARPET STORE.

The location of the public buildings of the General Government on Fifth street, and the natural expansion of the city beyond the narrow bound of the rivers, had the effect of transferring certain departments of trade from other localities to this street. This change in the activities of business has led the property holders to displace old unsightly buildings, and erect elegant and costly edifices, to accommodate the wants of the people, and keep pace with the modern improvements of the day.

Among the beautiful structures that grace that short bustling thoroughfare, is Lyon's large iron fronted building, sandwiched between the Post Office and *Dispatch* buildings. The first story is occupied by Henry Miner, Periodical dealer. The spacious room on the second floor has been suitably fitted up for the new carpet establishment of McFarland, Collins & Co., just opened for business. The room is easy of access by a wide stairway, and beautifully lighted with fifteen windows, and admirably adapted both in heighth and width to the purpose. Goods can be seen to better advantage than is usually the case in such establishments, owing to the superior provision of light in every part of the room. This elegant house is located just on the walk of the multitudes that throng that side of the street.

The new firm have a most complete and attractive assortment of new and fresh goods, which have been selected with great care in the eastern cities by the managing member of the house, Mr. McFarland, who has had an extensive experience and thorough acquaintance with the business before the opening of this establishment. From the rapid manner which the goods have been sold since its opening, about a month ago, and the success which has thus far attended the enterprise, doubtless the foundation has been laid for a most extensive and profitable trade hereafter.—The members of the firm are well known in this community as men of strict integrity and business capacity. As it is their purpose to be permanently in the business, they will undoubtedly in time secure their full share of the trade of Pittsburgh and neighborhood. Persons in want of goods in their line will do well to give them a call, and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

Col. William Hopkins, of Washington county, we are gratified to learn, has been nominated by the Democracy of Washington and Greene counties, for State Senator. This is a good nomination, as Col. Hopkins is one of the ablest Legislators and purest patriots in Pennsylvania. He will be elected by about 3,000 majority, and will take the place of the late Republican, Mr. Speaker Lawrence.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

ANOTHER EDITOR ARRESTED.

H. J. STAHLE, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Gettysburg *Compiler*—a sound Democratic sheet—was arrested a few days ago by the military authorities at Gettysburg, taken from the State and imprisoned in Fort McHenry.

We learn with much pleasure from a postcript in the *Compiler* of Monday, that Mr. STABLE has been released, and returned to his home on Sunday evening. We shall probably have from his own pen an account of his experiences as a prisoner and of his release from the bastile.

LARGE FLEECE.

Our friend, Washington Dunn, Esq., of Washington township, has a Buck which lately sheared SEVENTEEN POUNDS! If anybody in the county can beat this, we'd like to know his name. Mr. Dunn's Sheep are among the best in this part of the State, and are worthy the attention of Wool-Growers.

THE DRAFTED MEN.

The following facts of interest to drafted men may not be generally known.—First, those who are drafted and do not procure substitutes, but serve as the law directs, are to be paid the United States bounty. Second, every drafted man is to be placed in all respects on a par with a volunteer.

☞ The Providence *Journal* says a "lucky cuss," in the modern interpretation, means a man who got enrolled in two districts, and was drafted in both. There are two or three such cases.

☞ Wendell Phillips says he is "disgusted with honest men." The feeling is reciprocal—honest men have for years been disgusted with him.

BASKET MEETING.

Rev. S. W. STURN, a Congregational minister, will hold a Basket Meeting on the farm of John Kiger, Wayne township, Greene county, Pa., commencing on the 15th of August next.

DIED.

At the residence of her husband, in De Kalb county, Mo., CHRISTIANA, wife of Wm. Litzenburg, Esq., formerly of this county, in the 71st year of her age. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a consistent Christian, and an excellent wife, neighbor and friend.

Jefferson Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Jefferson Agricultural Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Pres. Richard Hawkins; Secretary, Sylvanus Smith; Cor. Sec., H. H. Lindsey; Treasurer, D. Moredock; Managers, J. B. Cox, J. F. Randolph, F. P. Moody, John Dowlin, B. Craft, S. Riggle, L. D. Ingham, Wm. Duvall, H. C. Houlsworth, John Bell, Sr., Alexander Davis, Jas. Kelley, Stephen Crayne, Wm. T. Pogue, John Pryor, John Stoneker, Ring Marshals, J. F. Randolph, John Clayton.

SYLVANUS SMITH, Sec'y.

JEFFERSON, PA., July 8, '63.

Death of John J. Crittenden.

Hon. J. J. Critteaden died at half past three o'clock on Sunday morning, at Frankfort, Ky., without pain or struggle, in full posession of his faculties. The disease was general debility. He was in the 77th year of his age.

DRAFTED MEN.

Drafted men claiming exemption can have their exemption papers properly drawn by calling on the undersigned at the office of Purman & Ritchie, Waynesburg, Pa.

M. B.—Drafted men should have their papers properly prepared when they report to the Marshal, as they will not have time to correct them.

J. G. RITCHIE.
R. H. PHELAN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.

All Drafted men who claim exemption under the act of Congress can have their certificates made out and legally attested by calling on the undersigned at the office of Wyley, Buchanan & Huss.

Drafted men should have their papers properly executed before reporting to the Marshal's Office, as they will have no time to correct them.

N. B.—Drafted men claiming exemption under any of the causes set forth should bring with them two responsible residents (heads of families) of their neighborhood to testify to the truth of their certificate of exemption.

D. R. P. HUSS,
Attorney at Law.

Office in the Old Bank Building, Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa.
July 18th, 1863.

TO DRAFTED MEN.

Drafted men who are exempt from military duty by the act of Congress, can have their certificates made out by the undersigned at his office in Campbell's Row, Waynesburg, Pa.

G. W. G. WADDELL.

The Lost Found.

DR. S. S. PATTON has returned, and is now at his room, prepared to wait upon those wishing any thing in the line of Dentistry. July 1, '63.

☞ **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.

THE DRAFT.

PROVOST MARSHALL'S OFFICE, 24th DIS. OF PA., New Brighton, Pa., July 20, 1863.

For the information of the public the following sections of "AN ACT FOR ENROLLING AND CALLING OUT THE NATIONAL FORCES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," approved March 3d, 1863, are published with notice that the same will be ENFORCED in this district.

RESISTING THE DRAFT.

SEC. 25. That if any person shall "resist any draft" of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel, or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer or shall counsel any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully "dissuade them from the performance of their military duty" as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost Marshal, and kept in confinement until the draft is completed, after which he shall be delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

HARBORING DESERTERS.

SEC. 24. That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure, or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall *harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him* away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, and any captain, or commanding officer of any ship, or vessel, or any superintendent, or conductor of any railroad, or any public conveyance, carrying away any *such soldier as one of his crew* or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, *nor less than six months.*

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,
Captain and Provost Marshal,
July 29,'63. 22d District, Pa.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS!

New Stock just received at the

NEW CARPET STORE OF

McFarland, Collins & Co.

Nos. 71 & 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next door to the Post Office,

PITTSBURGH.

We have just opened an entirely new and *choice assortment of*

CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

And all goods in our line; which having been just purchased for Cash when prices were at the lowest point, we are enabled to sell at from

Ten to Twenty-five per cent. less

THAN PRICES OF A FEW WEEKS AGO.

We respectfully solicit an early examination of our stock by buyers in town and country.—Prices will most probably advance before Fall, therefore, now is the time to secure Carpets at the point.

Country Merchants

will find our new stock is worthy of attention.

☞ Please observe the direction. ☜

Fifth Street, near Smithfield, between Post Office and Dispatch Building, in the new and elegant iron warehouse, Nos. 71 & 73.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.

J. W. M'FARLAND. HENRY M COLLINS. JACOB GLOSSER.
July 29, 1863.

STAYED OR STOLEN,

ON Saturday night, July 25th, from the stable of the late Andrew Lantz near Waynesburg, two Bright Bay Match Horses, both 3 years old this Spring. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the Horses, or for information which will lead to their recovery. Address the subscriber, at Newtown, Greene county, Pa.

July 29—3t. A. M. BAILY.

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 24 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 ——— 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 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 severally made oath that he 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, and the requirements of paragraphs 83, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

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

CIRCULAR NO. 38—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 to 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.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Mantles, Silks, Lace Shawls,
Sacques, Bareges, Lace Points,
Circulars, Lawns, Grenadines,

Domestics,
Damasks,
Hoop Skirts,
Lace Curtains,
Linens,
Housekeepers' Goods,
Vestibule Lace,
Diapers,
Corsets,

AT

ALEXANDER BATES',

21 FIFTH STREET,
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.

HOUSEKEEPERS FURNISHING STORE.

GOODS FOR THE

KITCHEN

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

FOR THE DINING ROOM.—SILVER PLATED.

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

CUTLERY.

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

FOR THE CHAMBER.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Library Steps Door Mats,
Vienna Fish Globes Vestas
Bird Cages Meat-Safes
Vizzetts Pocket Knives,
Card de Visi Frames Flasks
Camp Knives Camp Portfolios,

And everything pertaining to a well appointed House hold.

To be obtained at reasonable prices at the NEW STORE of

KAY & RICHARDS,
30 Fifth Street,
First Door below Exchange Bank
Pittburgh, Oct. 1st, 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

SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. and Duquesne Way Pittsburgh
May 27, 1863.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THERE will be exposed at Public Sale, in Richhill School District, Greene Co., Pa., on Saturday the 1st day of August next, the erection of two Frame School Houses. For further particulars address

A. ROSS, Sec. of Board,
July 22, '63. Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa.