



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

WAYNESBURG, PA.
Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

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

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGANY 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. DIMMORE,
OF MARION TP.

AUDITOR,
JOHN CLAYTON,
OF MORRIS TP.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
DANIEL FULLER,
OF WHITELY TP.

CAMPAIGN MESSENGER.

We will furnish the Messenger from this date till the first of November for FIFTY CENTS.

Our friends, and all who feel an interest in disseminating correct information on public affairs, are requested to get up clubs and forward us lists of subscribers.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We will next week publish this able and admirable document. "It is," as the Pittsburgh Post remarks, "a masterly arrangement of the party in power, for their failure to prevent hostilities in the beginning, and its perversion, since, of the war from being a struggle for the preservation of the Union, to one for the accomplishment of partisan and abolition designs." It will be read, by candid men of all parties, with great profit and interest.

ABOLITION SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

The late Abolition County Convention at Washington appointed George V. Lawrence, A. W. Acheson and A. M. Boyd a committee to confer with a similar committee from Greene county in regard to a nominee for Senator.

It is understood this Committee is charged with the duty of seducing or leading some credulous soul, who has heretofore acted with the Democratic party, into the folly and wickedness of opposing Col. Hopkins, our regular nominee, a gentleman and a Democrat in whom "there is no guile," and about whom there can be no suspicion. Who will be stupid enough to yield to their solicitations, remains to be seen. We have heard several persons in this county mentioned as likely to be the "victim" of their wiles; but from our knowledge of their good sense and antecedents, we incline to the opinion that none of them will be "hamawaggled."

STILL LIVING.

Our venerable and godly old friend, Bun-folius Hurd, L. D., of the "Browns-ville Clipper," is respectfully informed that "we still live" and would be kicking if in reach of his (fortunately, at times) ample breeches. He is further informed that a closer examination of the article he begged us to publish than we were able to give it on first sight, brought out so many and such enormous lies, that we found we could not possibly comply with our too hastily made promise without doing the greatest violence to our "Christian" sensibilities and presuming too largely on the credulity of our readers.

THE DRAFTED MEN.

The drafted men from this county have nearly all reported at New Brighton. Many were discharged on account of disability, and many more paid the \$300 exemption fee, and a few were mustered into service. The Provost Marshal and his Assistants had been led to believe that the folks hereaway were a horned, hooded or dangerous lot of bipeds, and were agreeably surprised to find them a courteous, orderly and law-abiding people. They speak in high terms of their gentlemanly demeanor; and deservedly, too, for they departed themselves in such a way as to reflect credit on the county.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

We have never heard of a greater farce, or caricature of elections, (as previously understood in this country) than the so-called election which recently took place in Kentucky.

We have read some twenty letters copied into the Louisville Democrat of the inst., all going to show that under the pretense of guarding the polls, a squad of military attended every poll, and dictated who the people should vote for, and who not! We admit that this sounds incredible, and we would be glad for the credit of our American institutions that it were not so. These military satraps decided that the Democratic ticket, headed by the venerable ex-Governor Wickliffe was a disloyal ticket, and should not be voted for and in many instances actually struck the names of Democratic candidates from the Poll Books! (It will be recollected that Gov. Wickliffe was a member of the last Congress, and voted for all the legitimate war measures of the Administration and for all the supplies it asked for, but against all the negro measures of the Administration.)

We blush to record facts in connection with this election and tremble for the retribution with which the people of this country will visit such acts if they are persisted in.

The following extracts from the Louisville Democrat of last week will convey to the reader some idea of the manner in which the election was conducted.

"We are glad to know that some of the strongest administration men look gloomily at the manner in which the State election was managed. No man who has any regard for the rights of States can make any defense or apology for it. Let those rejoice in success who can rejoice over an election supervised at Washington. We have various authentic accounts of the suppression of votes in different places; but we shall try to avoid any statements not authenticated. The plain truth is, the people of this State were disfranchised and deprived of the right to vote according to the constitution and the laws of the State. The lesson taught is ominous. What are we to expect next? Is the inquiry. This is no election, it is the remark of men who have always stood by the Union."

From the numerous statements which the paper makes we select a few:

"There was no vote in Owen county of consequence. The military were at the polls. The people were intimidated by the presence of arms.

At Newcastle, before breakfast, seven votes were cast for Wickliffe. After that, the Democratic ticket was suppressed entirely.

At Bardstown, Lieut. Col. Butler, of Indiana, suppressed the entire vote for Wickliffe and other Democrats.

A Lieutenant came to the polls at Mount Washington, with fifty cavalry soldiers, after twenty-four votes had been polled for Wickliffe and three for Bramlette, and demanded to see the poll-book. He ordered the judges to suppress the names of all the Democrats, which was done."

Notwithstanding the indefensible and dangerous interferences of the military with elections, for anything that appears on the surface, there was no issue in the elections in which the administration was interested—all the candidates were dead against the negro policy of the administration, openly avowed in their addresses before the people—not a Republican among them, and all disavowing Republican principles, but on the contrary avowing principles that no Democrat in this community could not as heartily support as our Republicans would heartily condemn.

We introduce a few specimens illustrative of this:

Mr. Brutus J. Clay, one of the members elect to Congress, in a published letter to the Convention which nominated him, says:

"I am, and always have been, for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and for a vigorous prosecution of the war to subdue the rebellion which threatens its overthrow. I elected, I will vote for the necessary measures to carry on the war to the extent of the national power and resources. To my mind, it would be far wiser at once to acknowledge the success of the rebellion, and make a treaty for separation than to insure its triumph and the degradation of the loyal States by refusing the means of sustaining the military strength of the nation.

At the same time I am opposed to the policy of the administration as to the abolition of slavery, and the enlisting of slaves as soldiers, and while in the State Legislature I voted for the various resolutions which were passed condemning those measures.

I should hail with joy any disposition manifested by the people of the rebellious States, or any of them, to return, in good faith, to their lawful allegiance, and in that event, would support all measures to facilitate the resumption of their rights and privileges under the Constitution."

Judge Bramlette, the Governor elect, said in a recent speech before the people:

"We are all agreed in opposition to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the conscription bill, the emancipation proclamation, the confiscation bill, and the arming of negro regiments. We all desire to get rid of them.

"The points of undying devotion and loyalty to the government, and the determination to adhere to it and preserve it, as all hazards, is the duty of the State government, to see all the laws executed, the condemnation of the radical measures of the administration in power, and the pledge to correct them by peaceful and constitutional means through the ballot box all meet my most cordial support. There is no issue made against them in Kentucky."

The Louisville Journal, the leading paper in the State in favor of the ticket said in its issue a few days before the election:

"The platform of the Union Democracy of Kentucky, as professed by the Governor Seymour, Every member of the Union State ticket stands squarely upon this platform, and within the sphere of his lawful power will execute the platform to the letter."

And in an issue of that paper since the election it said:

"In the late canvass there was not a soldier

ry paper in the State but earnestly opposed the administration."

It also says—"The Administrations at Washington and at Richmond—President Lincoln and Davis—should be admonished by the result of this election."

If we understand the condition of affairs in Kentucky both tickets claimed to be Democratic, and in favor of the restoration of the Union—the one by fighting if necessary and the other by peaceful measures;—both are in exorbitant opposition to the leading measures of the present administration.

It is thus, at all events, that they stand upon the record.

If it were not for the fact that this election was openly carried and controlled by the military, we see no cause to complain of it. But those who were concerned in the disgraceful proceedings had some objects, doubtless, not yet made known to the public. We fear the Greeks even when bearing presents."

THE "UNION" PARTY.

We hear much of late from windy Republican partisans about the necessity of "Union"—of supporting "Union" candidates, and of doing away with party and all that.

We suppose there is no likelihood of any Democrat being caught in this flimsy trap, which is presented almost without bait, or even any decent concealment.

Can any Democrat fail to see the purpose of these professions when made by wily politicians? To say nothing about the proverbial proclivity of the opposition to the Democracy for changing its name at the approach of almost every new election, a change of name is just now a positive necessity. Republicanism, Abolitionism and all the other isms, by which they have formerly been known, are so distasteful to the people, and they have so frequently and signally rebuked them, as, we repeat, to make a change of name a positive necessity.

Can any Democrat be deceived by the profession of this party of especial devotion to the Union—while their acts and principles tend directly to disunion? Is it not clear to the comprehension of every reflecting Democrat, that the so-called "Union" party is only the Republican party under another name—the same principles disguised? Are there really any other than the Democratic and Republican parties? No sane man doubts it. Perhaps the mass of both parties are in favor of restoring the Union and against its destruction. We are sure this is true of the Democratic party. All we claim is that there is no Union party par excellence, and apart from the old Republican and Democratic organizations. Why not, then, go into the approaching contest, each under its true colors, as heretofore? Why these false pretences on the part of the Republican party? Why the necessity of assuming a new name unless it is intended to deceive somebody—to cover up and conceal from the people their hated and detestable principles?—The mass of men in this country are political partisans and cast their votes in reference to party objects and for party success. It may be that in time of war it were better that it were not so, and that if the whole people would unite in a real Union party and make that the only issue, the war would be sooner closed. If the whole people would unite in an effort for the single object of restoring the Union, it could doubtless be sooner brought about. But, practically, is there any hope of such a state of things? Each party claims to be the Union party—and we repeat, we believe this to be true of the mass of both parties.

There has been and will continue to be differences of opinion as to the best mode of effecting a restoration of the Union.—Democrats believe that the negro policy so much in vogue now, if continued, will postpone, if not render impossible, this much desired consummation. They see with apprehension, persons holding prominent positions in the Cabinet, the Senate, and the House of Representatives who are openly and boldly asserting that they want no Union, and will have no Union, if they can help it, that has slavery in it. Conservative Republicans freely admit, with Democrats, the obstacles which such unwise interference, and deplore the fact—These are some of the obstacles in the way of a distinct Union party, separate from the old party organizations.

Republicanism (in the bowels of which is foreshadowed the Abolition party) asks the people for a continuation of power, which, of course, carries with it a perpetuation of the destructive principles, on which that party has hitherto carried on the war—principles which Democrats believe will protract the war, indefinitely. Democrats want the Union restored and this terrible civil strife ended—and honestly believe that a withdrawal of the negro policy of the administration would be the most effectual mode of bringing about this desirable result.

Democrats will not vote under such circumstances for Republicans, though they may, for the time, assume the less offensive name of "Union" men. They see that they are called upon to sustain the same principles—odious to them and to the people at large—and they will not take a compensation for swallowing the bitter pill of Republicanism, although coated with the more attractive covering of Unionism.

A favorite policy of these tricky Republicans here, as well elsewhere, just now, is, to stave off the defeat which inevitably awaits them, by selecting what they call Union Democrats for office.—They hope to find Democrats with an itching for official honors, and who will permit themselves to be seduced into subserviency to their old political opponents. It would be well, we think, for such Democrats to pause before they act a part so suicidal to themselves. We predict for such, if any such should be found, a most overwhelming defeat at the hands

of their old friends. They may rest assured that the Democratic party was never more determined to defeat Republican principles, under whatever disguises they may present themselves, and that it is no humer to be trifled with, as it will be readily discovered by any one who may be inclined to make the rash experiment.

By the theory of our institutions the people carry on the Government by agents, selected by them for that purpose, who can more conveniently act for them than they can act for themselves. The whole people cannot meet to either make laws or execute them. The so-called rulers of the people, then, are merely their agents, deputed by them to make their laws, under the letter of instructions, previously prepared, called Constitutions. It is obviously, then, a principle of law, as well as of common sense, that the people have the right to guide, direct, and supervise the acts of their agents. They do this through the press, in their public assemblies, and the various other modes by which the principal may direct the agent. The doctrine set up by the Republicans, in these latter days, which assumes, that when the people undertake to exercise their undoubted rights, they subject themselves to the charge of "disloyalty," is a perversion of the elementary principle of our free institutions, which was not dreamed of in our better days.

This fallacy on the part of the Republicans sadly needs revision and correction. We beseech them to pause and reflect in time. If they do not speedily correct this fundamental error, the people will overwhelm them with the consuming fire of their indignation. So mote it be!

The Constitution of Pennsylvania has this provision in regard to exercising the right of voting at elections: "In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

Under this provision it is also decided by the courts, that although a voter may be absent from home for years, if for a temporary purpose, and is at home on the day of the election, (and has the other requisite qualifications as to the payment of tax, &c.), he is entitled to vote.

This question was lately before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and decided in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Judge Woodward, the Democratic nominee for Governor, participated in the decision, under the obligation of the oath which he, with all other public officers of the State, had taken to support the Constitution.

In deciding in strict conformity with the Constitution and the oath he had taken, Abolition editors are to carp at him! But we should not be surprised at this.—These Abolition gentry have long disowned the obligations of laws and Constitutions!

ESCAPED.

On Saturday night last, DAVID DUNSTON and JACKSON CAGE, charged with Grand and Petit Larceny, and confined in our County Jail, made their escape. We have visited the Jail since their disappearance, for the first time, and have no hesitation in "condemning" it, as some three or four Grand Jurors have done before us. The Sheriff opened one of the outside doors with his pocket knife, and the doors of the cells gave him but little more trouble. The judicious expenditure of from two to four hundred dollars by our County Commissioners would render the building as secure as most other County prisons, in Western Pennsylvania, and we are surprised, in common with people generally, that they have not made the very small appropriations necessary to make the safe custody of prisoners so easy a matter for the Sheriff, who can now only retain them by doing without sleep himself or employing a Guard, neither of which is tolerable or practicable. We trust our present efficient Board of Commissioners will see to it that the Jail is either immediately repaired, or supplanted by a new and better structure. We are satisfied such is the universal desire and expectation.

"SLIGHTLY" MISTAKEN.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle seems determined to fasten upon Greene County the charge of rebellion against the Draft.—Two of the recent issues of that paper chronicled the start of the military authorities from Pittsburgh to this county to suppress the rebellious Democrats.

The last number of that sheet gives quite a cock and bull story of some treasonable transaction as having taken place at "Perryopolis, Greene County."

Wouldn't it be well for some of our subscribers to loan these wisecracks a copy of an old Geography?

The Washington "Review" of last week, speaking of the nominations just made by the Republican Convention of Washington county, says: "We understand the Abolitionists are claiming support for their ticket nominated on Monday last, on the ground that Messrs. Kelley, Kidd, King, Cowan and Cook, were formerly Democrats."

We have elsewhere referred to the policy of the Republicans in this election to nominate so-called Democrats whenever they can do so. We regard it as an ungenerous proceeding, on the part of the Republicans, to attempt to throw the odium of the defeat which awaits them and the expenses of a fruitless campaign upon their Democratic neighbors.

Substitutes are "skedaddling" all over the country. They evidently love money better than their country.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

We direct the special attention of Merchants, and other persons visiting Philadelphia to make purchases, to the cards of the business houses mentioned below. They are all first-class establishments, and offer great inducements to buyers:

STATIONERY.—JOHN P. CHARLTON, 32 South Fourth street, 2d story.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.—SOWER, BARNES & Co., No. 37 North Third street.

FISH.—JOHN STROUP & Co.—No. 24 North Wharves and No. 25 North Water street.

CLOTHING.—GOLDMAN, BERG & Co., No. 306 Market street.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.—ELI HOLDEN, No. 708 Market street.

MUSIC.—LEE & WALKER, No. 722 Chestnut street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—BUEHLER, HOWARD & Co., No. 441 Market street.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK AND THE MOB.

The following letter from Gov. Seymour to the President, under date of the 8th inst., shows at a glance, the reason why the people of the cities of New York and Brooklyn were highly exasperated at the glaring injustice attempted in reference to the Draft in those cities, and well justified Gov. Seymour in saying that "there is no theory which can explain or justify the enrollment of the State," and in the emphatic assertion that the "strongest proof exists of injustice if not of fraud in the enrollment of certain districts."

The gross wrong attempted in the draft was no doubt the leading cause of the terrible riot and mob by which the city was, for days, afflicted. Mob law is not the remedy for redressing grievances—but the responsibility for this dangerous outbreak should be placed where it belongs—to the apparent deliberate intention of the Administration to outrage a great community, because it was Democratic in its politics.

The injustice is so glaring that the President does not even attempt to defend it—and promptly agrees to require only from those Democratic districts referred to by Gov. Seymour, the average proportion of the Republican districts, to wit: about two thousand two hundred instead of from four to five thousand, as had been previously under the original quota!

The evidences thicken all around us, that the minions of the administration have come to the conclusion that the Democrats have no "rights which they are bound to respect," and Democrats may as well, perhaps, accept this conclusion at once, and prepare to take care of themselves.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT.

The correspondence between President Lincoln and Governor Seymour relative to the draft in New York continues. Under date of Albany, August 8th, Seymour replies to the President:—I received your communication of the 7th inst. While I recognize the condition which you have made, that you will agree with my request to have the draft in this State suspended until it can be ascertained if the enrollments are made in accordance with the law of Congress, and with the principle of justice, except in Rhode Island, we have never paused in our efforts to send volunteers to the assistance of our gallant soldiers in the field.—I have not only met every call heretofore made, while every other Atlantic and New England State, except Rhode Island, were declining, but I continued liberal bounties to volunteers when all efforts were suspended in many other quarters. Active exertions are now made to recruit the new and fill up the old regiments. These exertions would be more successful if the draft were suspended, and much better men than reluctant conscripts would join our ranks.

On the 7th inst. I advised you by letter that I would furnish the strongest proof of the injustice, if not fraud, in the enrollment in certain districts. I now send you a full report made to me by Judge Advocate Waterbury. I am confident when you have read it, that you will agree with me that the honor of the nation and of your administration demands that the abuses it points out should be corrected and punished. You say that we are contenting with an enemy who, as you understand, "drives every able-bodied man he can reach into the ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen." You are wrong. I know that every able-bodied man of all classes, is more tolerable than any scheme which shall fraudulently force a portion of the community into military service by a dishonest perversion of law.

You will see by the report of Mr. Waterbury that there is no theory which can explain or justify the enrollment in this State. I wish to call your attention to the tables on pages 5, 6, 7, and 8, which show that in nine Congressional districts, in Manhattan, Long and Staten lands, the number of conscripts called for is 33,729, while in 19 other districts the number of conscripts called for is only 39,626. This draft is to be made from the first class, those between the ages of 30 and 35. It appears by the census of 1860 that in the first nine Congressional districts there 164,794 males between twenty and thirty-five; in the other 19 districts, with a population of males between 20 and 35 of 270,786; only 39,626 are demanded.

Again, to show the partial character of the enrollment, you will see that on the 1st page of the military report that in the first nine Congressional districts the total vote of 1860 was 161,343; the number of conscripts now demanded is 33,729. In the 19 other districts the total vote was 457,257; yet these districts are called upon to furnish only 39,626 drafted men. Each of the nine districts gave majorities in favor of one political party, and each of the 19 districts gave majorities in favor of the other party.—You cannot and will not fail to right these gross wrongs.

Yours, truly,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPHS.

F. GUTKUNST, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch streets, Philadelphia, has just issued an edition of large and small Photographs of Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, the distinguished candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of our glorious old Commonwealth. They are really faultless, and should be in large demand. Let every Democratic voter in the State send for a portrait of his standard-bearer. The large will be sent by mail, free of expense, for \$2 50, and the small for 25 cts.

The Merchant's Hotel, CHAMBERS MCKIBBEN & SON, Proprietors.

The Merchant's Hotel, CHAMBERS MCKIBBEN & SON, Proprietors, is among the best Hotels in the Quaker City or the country. The fare is all an epicure could wish, and the other accommodations capital and admirable. WILL MCKIBBEN is without a rival as a landlord in all our knowing and acquaintance. Travellers will please "take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the following Executions, Administrations and Guardians have ordered their accounts to be published for settlement at Sept. Term, 1863, and that the same will be filed according to the provisions of the Act in that behalf made, and presented to the Orphan's Court of said county at State of Pennsylvania at said Term, on Wednesday, the 23d Sept., at 3 o'clock, p. m., for confirmation and allowance.

N. B. Said accounts must be on the thirty days preceding the date of said Court. Those who have claims against any of the said parties, will please file their accounts with the Court.

Partial account of Josephus H. Morris, surviving Administrator of Abner Garrison, dec'd.
Account of John F. Wright & Jeremiah Stewart, Reg'd. Cts. as executors of the estate of James F. Linn, dec'd.
J. W. TEMPLE,
Reg. & Records' Office, Waynesburg, July 5, '63.

CAPT. JAS. L. BUGH.

While in Philadelphia we were the recipient of numerous favors and attentions from our good-looking, good-natured, old-time and accommodating friend, Capt. Jas. L. Bugh, of the house of C. H. GARDEN & Co., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods, Fancy Silk and Straw Bonnets, &c., 600 and 602 Market street, South West corner of Sixth street, Philadelphia. The establishment of C. H. Garden & Co. is among the oldest, best and most extensive in the country, and is driving an immensely prosperous trade. Captain Bugh, we are glad to know, is selling all or nearly all the Merchants of Greene, Washington, Fayette and adjoining counties, and has made himself a permanent and indispensable "fixture" of the concern. May he never grow old, or want a friend or customer!

WEST VIRGINIA UNITED STATES SENATORS.

On Thursday last the Legislature of the new State of West Virginia, sitting at Wheeling, elected Hon. Waitman T. Willey, of Morgantown, and the Hon. P. G. Van Winkle, of Parkersburg, United States Senators. Mr. Willey was chosen on the first ballot, and Mr. Van Winkle on the sixth.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

The purest, the best, and the most practical philanthropy is that which bestows upon mankind the blessing which is in itself the parent of all others. Health is the fountain from whence flows every blessing we enjoy—it is the poor man's riches, and the rich man's bliss, and the only possession with which we can make ourselves invulnerable. It is the wealth of nations, for it is the source from which their prosperity must come. No sick man is either prosperous or happy. This being so, then, what tends to promote that end, must not be overlooked or undervalued. That instrument, no matter how humble it may be, that gives strength to the weak, and new vigor to the feeble and debilitated frame of the invalid, should be appreciated and supported, especially when its virtues have been attested in the crucible of experience. We are opposed to all descriptions of quackery, but when the merits of any one medicinal preparation have become so plain and undeniable as Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we dare not, even if we would, withhold our praise. These Bitters have won for themselves a reputation that is world-wide, and needs no long-winded puff to bolster them up. For thousands of restored sufferers are prepared to substantiate their claim as the great restorative of the age. They are free from all alcoholic ingredients, and in this respect alone they are unrivalled. They cause no reaction, but gradually and surely drive out all disease, and leave the patient with all the vigor of youth. To the soldier this preparation is a safeguard against all camp diseases, and makes him, as it were, invulnerable to the attacks of fever and debility, and infuses into him a new love of life. The proprietors of this medicine are true philanthropists, for through their instrumentality many valuable lives have been saved, and thousands have been rescued from the very brink of despair, to feel the fulness of hope and strength. The remedy for all "ills that flesh is heir to" is within the reach of all—science and philanthropy, those trusty guardians of the temple of health, have given the praise of those Bitters—restored sufferers who have escaped from the iron embrace of disease, have given testimony in their favor, and factsters and undeniable facts, have surrounded them such a mass of witnesses, that to doubt their efficacy would not only be folly, but absolute madness. Messrs. Jones & Evans' Bitters, of Philadelphia, are the proprietors, and all orders addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

Camp for Drafted Men.

A new camp for drafted men to be called, "Camp Copeland," has been opened at Braddock's Fields, ten miles from the city, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is stated that Col. Frank Beach, of the 16th Connecticut volunteers, will be in command. The following named counties are to rendezvous at this city:—Eric, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson, Clearfield, Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Indiana, Westmoreland, Fayette, Allegheny, Butler, Armstrong, Beaver, Lawrence, Washington and Greene.—Pittsburgh Post.

The Lost Found.

D. R. S. PATTON has returned, and is now at his room, prepared to wait upon those wishing any thing in the line of Bibles.

New Hat and Cap Store.

NEW FLEMING, N. 139 WOOD Street PITTSBURGH, PA., has established a NEW HAT AND CAP STORE, and persons visiting the city will find it a first class establishment, fitted up in the latest modern style, with every convenience for a Wholesale and Retail Trade. A large stock of every variety, style and color, at an Extra P. 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, 1863—ly.

WHEN YOU WANT CHEAP SHOES.

GO TO
LIGHTCAP'S!

LADIES LASTING GAITERS, old price \$2.00, now for one object only \$1.50. All light work in proportion at LIGHTCAP'S.

LARGE SIZED GAITERS AT
LIGHTCAP'S.

You can save twenty-five per cent. by buying your BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS at Greene County Shoe Store at LIGHTCAP'S.

NUN BONNETS for 40 cents at LIGHTCAP'S. Aug. 19, '63.

\$50 REWARD!

On the evening of the inst., a Pocket Book, containing three hundred dollars in Bank bills, and other valuable papers, was stolen from the store of the undersigned, in Greene Co. The following is a description of the same, viz: One \$100 note of the Merchant's Bank, Pittsburgh; one \$20 Greenback, and five notes on the Farmers' and Drivers' Bank of Waynesburg. The theft was committed by one Jackson Cape, of Franklin tp., who was arrested and imprisoned, but who recently broke jail.

The above reward will be paid by the undersigned to any one for the recovery of the money, and the capture and conviction of the thief. A. MORRIS & SON
Aug. 19, '63.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of J. W. DELANEY, late of Perry tp., Greene county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and he hereby notices all persons indebted to the dec'd., to come forward and pay the same, and all persons claiming against the estate are requested to present them for payment.

Aug. 9, '63 JOHN DELANEY, Adm'r.

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