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, Sept. 2, 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.

"ALL PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES IN THIS LAND ARE UNDER THE LAW, AND NONE, FROM THE HIGHEST TO THE LOWEST, ARE ABOVE IT."
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

Democratic County Meeting.

Hon. SAMUEL A. GILMORE will address the Democracy of Greene county on Tuesday evening, September 22d, 1863, (Court week.) Let him have a large audience.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.

On our recent visit to Philadelphia, we had the pleasure of a long interview with Judge WOODWARD, the distinguished standard-bearer of the Democracy of Pennsylvania in the present contest. He is a gentleman of commanding presence, simple and unpretending in his manners, and easy and fluent in conversation. Indeed, his colloquial powers are of a very high order, and make him the charm of the social circle. He is one of the few men everybody likes to hear talk, and who can both please and instruct. He would attract notice in any assemblage or on any occasion. His stature (considerably over six feet,) and large, muscular frame, elicited the remark from us, "that if the people of Pennsylvania selected their Governor as the ancient Israelites did their king, from their *stature*, his election was beyond a peradventure." But he has something more and better than this to recommend him to their suffrages: a clear, vigorous intellect, great decision of character and unimpeachable integrity.—These are the qualities of his head and heart, fitting him peculiarly for the office and for the times. If elected, he will be every inch a *Governor*," or we miss our guess.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE WAR.

Wendell Phillips has just written a long letter concerning the war and slavery, the past Disunionism of the Abolitionists, and the present attitude of that mischievous faction toward the Union.—He says the Abolitionists "refused to take office and swear to support the Constitution" because it "compelled them to return slaves to their masters," and that the persistent effort of himself and his co-laborers, for years, to break up the Union "was only a means to an end," that their "*object was the abolition of slavery.*" This is a frank confession, but unnecessary, as no sensible body could fail to see that this was the sole purpose of their treasonable agitation of the slavery question up to the inauguration of this war. *Negro freedom* was of more value and moment in their eyes than the Union of the States, the peace of the country, or the happiness and prosperity of the people. *Now*, however, these Abolitionists favor the Union because "to uphold it in this struggle for existence is the readiest way to convert the nation into Abolitionists" and secure abolition. "Following out the same line and the same logic Mr. Phillips and his party," says the New York Times, "must now stand ready for still another change. For, in case the Union is likely to be restored without the universal, final, immediate and total abolition of slavery, he must necessarily oppose that consummation, and resume his original ground of disunion." Such restoration, however, is not likely to be brought about if the party in power can have its way. In supporting the war "because it may be the only path to emancipation," Mr. Phillips again evidences his devotion to the "*one idea*" and fanatical end of his party.

RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

The waning fortunes of the rebellion are becoming quite apparent. The breaking its power along the valley of the Mississippi, has effectually isolated rebellion west of that river and rendered it powerless. Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi are apparently permanently detached from the Confederacy. North Carolina is ready to return to the Union, and nothing but the possession of a narrow rim of South Eastern Virginia keeps her from an active movement for a return to the Union. Charleston will doubtless follow New Orleans into the possession of the Federal Government very speedily.

Under this state of things, it is quite natural that the question of the return of the revolted States to the Union should be much discussed among Northern politicians and the Northern press. We have watched this discussion with no little interest as indicating the temper and disposition of parties in regard to the terms and conditions upon which States in rebellion shall be again received into the Union.

The Democratic party generally, we think, regard these States as never having been out of the Union, and will gladly receive them back when they show a disposition to return to their duty; leaving those who have been guilty of criminal offences to be dealt with according to the laws of the land, and treating leniently such as have been driven into the commission of treason by the force of circumstances, and sternly punishing those who have voluntarily placed themselves in rebellion against the Government. The Democratic party will require these revolted States to cease war against the Government, lay down their arms, and return to their duty as good citizens.—When they do this, and elect Representatives to Congress, and conform to the Constiution and recognized laws of the land, they can resume the old situation of citizens of the Union.

Will this Administration permit the Union to be restored in this rational and national way? Whatever the Administration may do, we are very sure that many of its adherents will not consent that the Union shall thus be restored. Indications are apparent from many quarters that the Abolitionists will have no Union with slavery in it. They spurn, with indignation, the idea of a return to the old Union on the old constitutional terms. They regard a reconstruction of the Union, on such principles, as utterly out of the question. It is scarcely necessary to produce evidence of this. It is so clear that there can be no difference of opinion on the subject.

They say that the President's Proclamation has wiped out slavery; that that institution has no further any legal existence in the nation, and that its restoration is impossible; that the Proclamation has all the force of a law of the land; nay more, that the negroes, having regained their freedom by the act of the President, they *cannot* be again brought into the condition of slavery; and, as a corrollory to this, that the four millions of negroes now in the South, and being, in intellect, but little beyond the brutes, are to take upon themselves the duties of *American citizens*, and have all the rights of American citizens! Mr. Post Master Blair has publicly declared the first part of this statement—the freedom of the negroes by Presidential proclamation—to be their present loyal position. Mr. Wm. Whiting, who writes himself Solicitor of the War Department, (an office by-the-way unknown to our laws,) proclaims the same doctrine; nay, he intimates, quite broadly, that there exists some secret pledge of the Administration to European powers that slavery shall have no further existence in this country! His words are: "Whatever disasters may befall our arms, whatever humiliation may be in store for us, it is earnestly hoped that we may be saved the unfathomable infamy of *breaking the nation's faith with Europe*, and with *colored citizens and slaves in this Union!*" (See his letter to she Philadelphia Union League.")

In the same letter he says: "Among the war measures sanctioned *by the President*, to which he has more than once pledged his sacred honor, is the liberation of slaves. The Government has invited them to share the dangers, the honor, and the advantages of sustaining the Union, and has pledged himself *to the world for their freedom!*" And further, this radical blatherskite writes, in speaking of the rights of the citizens of the South under a restored Union, "If you concede *State rights* to your enemies, what security can you have that traitors *will not* pass *State laws* which will render the position of the blacks intolerable, or *bind them all to slavery?*" Aye truly; unless you blot out the States of the Union, and reduce them to a consolidated central despotism, what assurance *can* be given that they will not regulate their domestic laws and institutions as they *please*? To such straits are these fanatics reduced when they attempt to carry into practical effect their crazy vagaries about the negro.

The Washington Republican, a semi-official organ of the Administration, has a leader upon the same subject, in its issue of a few days ago, from which we copy an extract or two, which go to show the difficulties of a reconstruction of the Union, while the present Administration is in power. Its theory is that the rebel States are *out of the Union*, and consequently the rebels must be disposed of *as* rebels, "be placed," to use its own language, "beyond the *possibility of working further mischief*, before the question of 'reconstruction' can properly be considered."—The whole article is full of the idea of "subjugation," regardless of any acts indicating a determination on their part to return to their duty.

To the same effect was the reply of the President of the Representatives of the citizens of Louisiana, who wished to know whether they could return to the Union under the *present Constitution and laws*, viz: that they *could not* return, except upon condition of abolishing slavery and sacrificing their property, in many instances their all, and this, too, notwithstanding the multiplied evidence that they were *forced* out, (if they *are* out,) by their leaders.

In the same view is the following extract from the Chicago Tribune:

"Neither to rebel petitions nor Copperhead plottings will be accorded one hair's breadth of swerving from the good faith and the elevated humanity which have been the strongest panoply of the Government of this war. Every slave embraced in the provisions of the Presidential edict is emancipated *forever* and *irrevocably*."

But it is wasting time to multiply evidence upon this point. The Abolitionists are *against* the reconstruction of the Union, except upon the *single condition* of the abolition of slavery, and when the question of reconstruction comes to be fairly presented, that party will be found to be co-operating with the Secessionists, as they really have been from the start, *in favor of a dissolution of the Union.*

As indicating the views of the Old Line Whigs, "Bell Everett party," as they have been called, we copy the following Resolutions adopted by a Convention of that party recently held at Rochester, N. Y., composed of Representatives from several States of the Union, and which was intended by them as a platform upon the subject under consideration:—

Resolved, That the establishment of the independence of the States in revolt would entail upon the people of the United States evils more grievous and greatly more enduring than all that would result from the continuance of the war: wherefore every patriot should support the appropriation of all the money and men necessary for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, against the people in a state of military insurrection, until they dissolve their military array against the United States, and in good faith return to the Union under their respective State constitutions existing at the time they revolted.

Resolved, That the people of a State, any portion of whom are in insurrection against the United States, should they abandon such insurrection and return to their allegiance and obedience to the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States and their respective States, and perform every other act in conducting the Federal Government, which the people of any State may *rightfully* do; *Provided*, however, that all persons, who in this revolt have violated any of the criminal or penal laws of the United States, will be subject to be tried according to forms prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States for such offences.

Resolved, That the right of property, whether in lands, personality, or slaves, in the States, is exclusively within the authority and jurisdiction of the States respectively: and the owners of all or either of these three classes of property cannot be deprived of it by the Goverment of the United States, the President, or any military or civil officer thereof, except for public use and just compensation, or for crimes committed of which they shall be convicted according to the mode and form of trial prescribed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the sole end for which the United States Government has power to carry on the existing war against the people in revolt is to suppress their insurrection and compel them to obey the Constitution and the laws of Congress; and whenever this end is effected, either by military power or the voluntary submission of the insurgents, there is no other lawful end for which the war could be further prosecuted, and it would become the duty of Congress, which the Constitution charges with the suppression of insurrections, at once to close the war.

"THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG."

The following extract from the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, shows, in the briefest possible space, the designs of the Abolitionists in the prosecution of the present war. The restoration of the Union is, with them, quite a secondary object.—What to them is the loss of blood and treasure compared with the success of their darling project connected with the negro:

"Our people and papers express much chagrin that Lee was allowed to escape without another battle. *I don't share in the feeling.* On the contrary, *I was glad when I heard that he was over the river*, and I have seen no reason since for *any other emotion.* If Meade had engaged Lee and whipped him—which was possible—it would have been bad; if he had utterly defeated and routed Lee—which was much more than possible—it would *have been worse. The political consequences could hardly have failed to be disastrous. The nation is not prepared for a sudden and triumphant suppression of the rebellion.* WE *shall* NOT BE READY *till we get a* BLACK ARMY *of at least one hundred thousand men in the field.*"

TRUTH FROM A REPUBLICAN SOURCE.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, published by an office holder under Lincoln, says:

"The lust of gain, the greed of power, and temptation of position, which now prevail among a very large class in the free States, has had much to with the prolongation of the war."

Again:—

"Seven out of every ten officers now in the service deem it to their interest to prolong the war, simply because with the end of the war will come a suspension of position and salary, such as these men never received in any civil position for which their talents fit them."

THE LATE MEETING.

The Washington Examiner, speaking of the late Democratic meeting at this place, says:

"It was one of the most enlivening Democratic gatherings we have attended during the present year. The Democracy of Greene are thoroughly aroused to the importance of the issues involved in the present campaign, and are determined to administer to Abolitionism a blow from which it will never recover. We shall not be surprised if they roll over to us a majority of twenty-five hundred."

DOUGHERTY'S CARRIAGE FACTORY.

This establishment is in full operation, and is doing a fine business. No factory in Western Pennsylvania turns out better work, or sells at more reasonable prices. A large stock of buggies and other vehicles are always on hand, or turned out on short notice.

ANOTHER ABOLITION GATHERING.

The "Republican" "Abolition" "No-Party" "Union" (!) County Convention, which held a "pow-wow" here some two weeks since and adjourned for the want of a *quorum*, reassembled at the Court House on Saturday last. By dint of great effort, and by pressing a number of farmers into service who came to town on different and *better paying* and more reputable business, the Government hirelings and pensioners here at Waynesburg succeeded in "counting noses" from sixteen of the twenty-one districts. Several of the townships, however, had but one representative, and in most instances *he* looked *ashamed of himself.* After a deal of small talk, and "moving" and "seconding," the following nominations were made:

ASSEMBLY,
ZADOCK GORDON, of Centre.

TREASURER,
JOHN REMLEY, of Centre.

COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA ACKLEY, of Richhill.

AUDITOR,
JOHN SMITH, of Morgan.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JOSEPHUS H. MORRIS, of Greene.

No nominations were made for Prothonotary or Register & Recorder, we presume on account of the remarkable speed and bottom of Messrs. TEMPLE and BROWN, the Democratic candidates, or because no more dupes or victims could be found. Indeed, even in the Convention itself it was matter of much doubt and conjecture whether more than one or two of the candidates put forward would be willing to keep step to the music of "John Brown's march;" and for fear they wouldn't, "Geo. L. Wyly, Alfred Myers and E. M. Sayers" were appointed "a Committee to fill any vacancy that may exist or occur in the ticket." By diligent search and entreaty, and by "passing round the hat" for the "needful" to foot the bills, they *may* be able to do it, though even *then* it is "*mixed.*" *This is the first* time on record, we believe, that the Opposition in this county have *formally* committed the entire managament of their party affairs to a *Committee of three*, but their diminished and rapidly diminishing numbers renders that number extravagantly large. Nor have they ever been so "hard up" for material to sacrifice to their "ebony idol," and we are mistaken if they don't find it much *scarcer* in the future.

The Senatorial nomination still goes begging. Won't somebody "*just please* take it?—now, *do?*"

A STRONG CHARGE---THE RIGHT KIND OF A JUDGE.

Judge MAYNARD, of the Lehigh District, in his charge to the Grand Jury of that county at the opening of the August term of the Court, held the following language. We like the spirit of the man and of his charge. He is evidently no "trimmer" or "time-server," haunted by craven fears of Power, or consumed by a love of approbation that makes him "all things to all men and nothing long." On the contrary, he has the courage to DO RIGHT, regardless of consequences, censure, applause, or attempts at intimidation, and will see to it that the people of his District are protected in the liberty of speech, of the press and of the person. Would to God our Judiciary, in these trying times, were wholly made up of such material. But to the extract:

"Freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of action within the limits of the law, and Constitutional liberty, are among the most sacred and dearest rights of freemen.—These are the birthright of our people, and cannot be wrested from them, until the Constitution is abolished, and the laws establishing the judiciary are repealed.

"It is the duty of the Judiciary to see that the rights of the people are held secure from the encroachments of power.—The rights and liberties of the people find their surest protection in the hands of an upright Judiciary, who stand in the fear of God, and superior to all other fear. If unconstitutional laws are enacted, they can be rendered harmless by the prompt action of the proper court, when brought before them.

"Differences of opinion will necessarily exist in reference to political questions, and free discussion should not only be tolerated, but encouraged, and good nature should always preside over such discussions, remembering that all these political differences can be settled at the ballot-box; that is the sovereign arbiter with us. It is an unerring tribunal, and should be held as the most sacred of our political rights, at once incorruptible and inviolate. The liberties of the people cannot be lost while the ballot-box remains free. If there is any point where forbearance would cease to be a virtue, it will be at that point when any party in power shall attempt to interfere with the freedom of the elective franchise; but let us trust that the forbearance of freemen under this government will not be put to that fearful test."

☞Our friend Hurd, of the "Brownsville Clipper," in puffing a soap, says:

"It is the best ever used for cleaning a *dirty man.* We have tried it on *ourself*, and therefore we know."

If it purified *Seth*, it must be "immense." The *manufacturer will place country innkeepers* under special obligations if he will see that Hurd never travels (to tarry *over night*,) without a bountiful supply of it.

☞The Abolition Disunionists are wonderfully exercised about the Democratic meetings now being held throughout the county. We wouldn't be surprised if they "winced" still more before the election. "Butternuts," "Copperheads," "Secessionists," and other epithets are their only weapons in this contest, and that sort of thing is "played out." Facts and arguments are what the people want, and Democratic speakers and journals are furnishing them.

☞The special correspondent of the World, who attended the recent Democratic State Convention in Maine, says: "It is well to notice that Mr. Bradbury's only son is fighting in the armies of the Union, while the two sons of his Abolition opponent, Samuel Cony, are both at home."

SPRINGHILL.

The Democracy of Springhill had a large and enthusiastic gathering at New Freeport on Friday last. Col. JENNINGS and JOHN PHELAN, Esq., addressed the people some two hours on the great questions of the day. The Democracy of that section will "roll up" large majorities this Fall for Woodward, Lowrie and the whole ticket.

RICHHILL.

The invincible Democracy of old Richhill were out in large numbers at the *meeting on Saturday at Jacksonville.*—PURMAN, CRAWFORD, HUSS and Dr. CHAPMAN made capital speeches, and the crowd dispersed late in the evening, edified and well pleased with the exercises of the occasion.

CENTRE.

The meeting of the Democracy of Centre at Rogersville, on Thursday last, was well attended, and passed off pleasantly, though a number of growling, sore-headed Republicans were present. Speeches were made by Purman, Crawford and Waddell.

WAYNE.

We had the pleasure of attending a large and spirited meeting of the Democrats of Wayne on Tuesday last. They are fully aroused, and will give a good account of themselves this Fall.

PAID FOR HIS DEFEAT.

Hon. J. W. Wallace, of New Castle, has received the appointment of Paymaster in the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Wallace, our readers will remember, was General LAZEAR's competitor for Congress last fall.

DIED.

Of Typhoid Fever, on Friday last, at his residence in Greene township, Dr. S. H. HILL, aged about 35 years.

On Sunday last, of Diptheria, MARIA, daughter of Mr. Dawson Adams, of Waynesburg, aged about 12 years.

Of Scarlet Fever, on Wednesday, the 26th ult., MILTON J. RINEHART, son of Milton J. and Harriet Love, of Jefferson tp., aged about 2 years, and 10 months.

☞ **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 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 Denistry. July 1, '63.

☞ **New Hat and Cap Store.**—WM. FLEMING, No. 139 WOOD Stree 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
☞ THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, would respectfully call the attention of Business men and the Travelling community to the superior accommodations and comfort of their establishment.
Aug. 26, '63. KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

JEFFERSON FAIR.
THE Fair of the Jefferson Agricultural Society will be held at the Fair Grounds near the village of Jefferson, Greene county, on
THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
THE 15TH AND 16TH
OF OCTOBER NEXT.
By order of the Managers,
RICHARD HAWKINS, Pres't.
Dr. S. S. SMITH, Sec'y
Sept. 2, '63

EXECUTORS' SALE.
BY virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the last will and testament of David Gray, Esq., late of Richhill tp., dec'd, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1863,
A tract of land, situate part in Richhill and part in Centre tp., Greene county, adjoining lands of Isaac Throckmorton, heirs of John Scott, dec'd, Dr. Porter and Dr. D. W. Gray, containing
Two Hundred and Sixty four Acres,
More or less, about 80 acres of which are cleared, and has erected thereon two log tenant houses, stable and other outbuildings. Said land is well watered, and well timbered, the timber being of a superior quality, and the farm is well adapted to agricultural or grazing purposes. This property being near the State road leading from Waynesburg to Wheeling and Grave Creek, makes its location desirable.
Terms Made Known on Day of Sale.
L. T. GRAY,
D. W. GRAY,
F. A. J. GRAY,
Sept. 2, '63. Ex'rs of David Gray, dec'd.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the door of the Court House in Waynesburg, on Wednesday, Sept 22nd next, at one o'clock, P. M., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of Abraham Baltzell, of, in and to a certain lot of ground in the borough of Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa., fronting on Main street and adjoining lots of D. A. Worley and Elijah Adams, being sixty feet in front and running back one hundred and eighty feet to an alley, and erected thereon one brick dwelling house.
Taken in execution as the property of Abraham Baltzell, at the suit of J. Higinbotham for the use of Samuel H. Houlsworth. THOMAS LUCAS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, Pa., Sept. 2, '63.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD RE-OPENED.
THIS GREAT THOROUGHFARE IS AGAIN OPEN FOR FREIGHT AND TRAVEL. The cars and machinery recently destroyed are being replaced by new and substantial stock with all the recent improvements, and the bridges and track are again in substantial condition. The well earned reputation of this road for *speed, security and comfort* will be more than sustained under the re organization of its business.
On and after Monday, August 10th, the Passenger trains will be run as follows:
Express Train.
Leaves Wheeling—Daily, at 10 30 A. M., passing Cameron at 12 26, P. M.; passing Grafton at 4 08 P. M.; passing Cumberland, at 9 20, arrives at Baltimore 6 00 A. M.
Leaves Baltimore—Daily, at 9 00 P. M., passing Cumberland at 5 45 A. M., passing Grafton 11 18 A. M., passing Cameron, 2 56 P. M., arrives at Wheeling at 4 40 P. M.
Mail Train.
Leaves Wheeling daily, except Saturday, at 10 00 P. M., passing Cameron at 11 51 do., passing Grafton at 3 00 A. M., arrives at Baltimore 5 00 P. M.
Leaves Baltimore, except Sunday, at 8 15 A. M., passing Grafton at 1 18 P. M., passing Cameron at 2 44 A. M., arrives at Wheeling at 4 20 do.
The Schedule of the Express Train will be for the present suspended East of Cumberland.
☞ Through tickets to Eastern cities can be procured of the Agent in Cameron.
For the safe and speedy transportation of live stock and produce, this road offers every facility and inducement to drovers and shippers. New and substantial stock, and drovers "Caboose Cars" are being added to their already very large rolling stock; altogether making this the most desirable of all lines in the country from West to East.
WM. P SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore.
J. B. FORD, Agent, Wheeling.
JAMES R. BELL, Agent, Cameron, W. Va.
Aug 26, 1863.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the following Executors, Administrators and Guardians have ordered their several accounts to be published for settlement at Sept. Term, 1863, and that said accounts will be filed according to law, and *presented to the* Orphan's Court of said county and State of Pennsylvania at said Term, on Wednesday, the 23d of Sept., at 2 o'clock, p. m., for confirmation and allowance.

N. B. Said accounts must be on file thirty days preceding the sitting of said Court. Those upon whom citations have been issued, will please file their accounts and save trouble.

Account of John C. Flenniken and Samuel Jewell, *executors of* Samuel Jewell, deceased.
Account of P. R. Chapman and Henry Chapman, administrators of Richard Chapman, deceased.
Partial account of Josephus H. Morris, surviving Administrator of Abner Garrison, dec'd.
Account of John F. Wright & Jeremiah Stewart, Req., Adm'rs upon the estate of James F. Lynn, dec'd.
Final account of Andrew Johnson, Adm'r of Phenias H. Johnson, dec'd.
The account of D. Donley, Esq., Adm'r of Jane Watson, dec'd,
The account of Daniel Donley, Esq., Adm'r of Hannah Watson, dec'd.
The account of John Scott, Adm'r of Isaac McCullough, late of Jackson tp., dec'd.
The account of William Crosgray, Adm'r upon the estate of J. T Crosgray, dec'd.
The account of Sarah Johnson and David Johnson, Executors of Joseph B. Johnson, who was Adm'r of William Johnson, dec'd.
The account of E. M. Sayers, Adm'r of George Thomas dec'd.
The account of William Carpenter, Adm'r upon the estate of John Knight, jr., dec'd
The Partial account of Peter Shape and Elizabeth Shape Executors of John Shape, dec'd.
Account of William Rhodes, Administrator of William Rhodes, dec'd.
Account of C. A. Black and Aaron Shelbey, administrators *Cumtestamento annexo*, upon the estate of Charles Boyles, dec'd.
The account of Michael McGovern, guardian of Charles Bradley and Emmet Bradley, minor children of John Bradley.
Account of James Ganier, administrator of Ignatius Ganier, dec'd.
Account of Samuel B. Stiger, administrator of Jonathan Walton, dec'd.
Account of Isaac M. Bottenfield and Adam Bottenfield, administrators of Adam Bottenfield, dec'd
The account of Eli Long, Administrator upon the Estate of Jeremiah Long, dec'd., who was Administrator of Joseph Long deceased.
The account of F. A. Hart, Administrator upon the Estate of Levi Hart deceased.
JUSTUS F. TEMPLE.
Reg. & Recorders' Office, Waynesburg, July 5, '63

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers at private sale his farm in Richhill township, Greene county, 3 miles east of Jacksonville, and 1½ miles from Gray's old stand. The tract contains
160 ACRES,
ONE HUNDRED of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. It is well watered, and has an excellent
Orchard of grafted fruit on it.
The improvements are, two dwelling-houses, one a hewed log and the other weatherboarded. There is also a stable and other outbuildings.
Terms easy, and may be learned by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or by addressing him at Harvey's Post Office, Greene county, Pa.
Aug 26,'63-2m. JOHN RIDGWAY.

$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 tp. The following is a description of the notes, viz. One $100 note on the Merchant's Bank, Pittsburgh; one $20 Greenback, and five notes on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg. The theft was committed by one Jackson Cage, 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.
Aug. 19, '63. A. MORRIS & SON.

BANK NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK OF WAYNESBURG, in Greene county, Pa., will apply to the Legislature of the States for an extension of charter for the term of fifteen years from the expiration of its present term. The location, corporate name and privileges, and amount of capital, stock to wit: one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be the same as under its present charter.
By order of the Board, J LAZEAR, Cashier.
Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa., July 4, '63.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for the purpose of erecting a house for the poor of Greene county, Pa., that he will meet in the Register's office in Waynesburg on Monday the 14th of September, 1863, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of auditing and adjusting the accounts of said Commissioners, and ascertaining the cost of said building.
JOHN G. DINSMORE,
THOMAS SCOTT,
ISRAEL BREESE,
Aug. 26,'63 Auditors.

Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
NO. 46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
C. M'KIBBIN & SON, Proprietors.
Aug. 19, 1863.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books,
AND STATIONERY,
No. 37 North Third Street, below Arch,
CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS. } PHILADELPHIA.
Publishers of Pelton's Outline Maps and keys, the largest and best Outline Maps ever published. Sander's new Readers, Greenleaf's & Brooks' Arithmetics, &c., Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. Aug. 19, '63.

MARTIN BUEHLER, R. H. HOWARD, GEO BONBRIGHT, C. P. BUESSKROTT.
BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 441 Market Street, below Fifth, Phila.
Aug. 19, 1863.

ELI HOLDEN,
No. 708 Market Street, between 7th & 8th,
SOUTH SIDE, PHILADELPHIA.
Importer of Watches and Fine Jewelry.
MANUFACTURERS'
CLOCK HOUSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
Aug. 19,'63

M. GOLDMAN, JOS. L. BERG, JNO. V. WATSON, JAS. A. M'COMAS.
GOLDMAN BERG & CO.
Wholesale Clothiers,
AND DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
No. 306 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Aug. 19, 1863.

STATIONER'S WAREHOUSE.
JOHN P. CHARLTON,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER,
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONER,
32 South Fourth Street, 2d Story, Phila.
Aug. 19,'63.

JOHN STROUP & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO STROUP & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FISH,
No. 24 North Water Street, and No. 25 Notrh Water Street, Philadelphia.
Aug. 19, 1863

LEE & WALKER,
PUBLISHERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
No. 722 Chestnut Street, Below 8th St., Phila
Constantly on hand a large assortment of
SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES.
Aug. 19,'63.

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF
SUMMER DRY GOODS
VERY CHEAP, to make room for our
NEW GOODS.
Summer Mantles; Summer Dress Goods; Summer Shawls; Lawns, Bareges, Organdies. Summer Goods of every description marked down cheap, to close out, at
ALEXANDER BATES',
21 FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sept 2, '63.

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS
J. W. BARKER & CO.
59 Market street, Pittsburgh,
OFFER the largest stock and the greatest variety both for
Wholesale and Retail Buyers,
Ever offered in Pittsburgh or vicinity In our
SILK DEPARTMENT
May be found
MOIRE ANTIQUE PLAIN AND FIGURED,
PLAIN in all the most delicate and desirable colors and shades.
BROCADE, SELF COLORED AND FANCY; PLAID AND STRIPE, ALWAYS A FULL STOCK. BLACK DO., PLAIN AND FIGURED.
WE have always a very large stock of these at the lowest prices.
SHAWL & CLOAK DEPARTMENT
In this Department may be found whatever is most desirable in SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DUSTERS, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, and GUANTLETS, and at the lowest prices.
Dress Goods Department.
We keep always an almost unlimited assortment of FRENCH, BRITISH, GERMAN, SAXONY, and DOMESTIC FABRICS, running through every grade from the lowest to the highest.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
This Department contains almost everything required by the Housewife, and usually kept a Dry Goods store.
GENTS. AND BOYS WEAR,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, SATTINETS, CASSIMERETS, MERINO CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, LINENS, COTTONADES, DRILLS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, AND HABERDASHING ARTICLES.
N. B. We have but one price to all and will not be UNDERSOLD.
Pittsburgh, April 8, '63.-6m.

HOUSEKEEPERS FURNISHING STORE.
GOODS FOR THE
KITCHEN.
Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Spice Boxes, Cup Tubs, Staw Cutters, Hair Sieves, Mince Knives, Silver Soap, Chamoise Skins, Skewers, Gridirons, Lemon Squeezers, Stew Pans, Waffle Irons, Fish Kettles, Ham Boilers, Graters, Larding Needles, Pudding Pans, Bread Pans, Butter Ladles, Iron Holders, Step Ladders, Keelers, Clothes Lines, Scales, Cook's Knive, Bread Boxes, Scoops, Brushes, Baskets, Jelly Moulds, Wash Basins, Cup Mops, Wire Sieves, Coal Scuttles, Stove Polish, Knife Washers, Basting Spoons, Coffee Mills, Wash Boards, Sauce Pans, Bird Roasters, Fry Pans, Farina Boilers, Egg Beaters, Flour Pails, Water Filters, Pie Plates, Clothes Wringers, Wooden Spoons, Butter Prints, Wash Tubs, Soap Cups, Toast Forks, Sad Irons, Meat Presses, Cake Boxes, &c., &c.
FOR THE DINING ROOM.---SILVER PLATED.
Castors, Syrup Jugs, Cake Knives, Crumb Knives, Salt Stands, Fruit Stands, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles, Gravy Ladles, Children's Cups, Round and Oval Salvers, Bouquet Stands, Call Bells, Nut Picks, Fish Knives, Ice Cream Knives, Napkin Rings, Cake Baskets, Forks and Spoons, Oyster Ladles, Sugar Spoons, Mustard Spoons, Pitchers, Goblets.
CUTLERY.
Ivory Handled Knives, Cocoa do do, Stag do do, English Tea Trays, Fork and Spoon Trays, Dish Covers, Hash Dishes, Wine Strainers, Spirit Coffee Spots, Table Mats, Bread Baskets, Wine Coolers, Refrigerators, Carvers, Forks, Square Waiters, Crumb Brushes, Crumb Trays, Chafing Dishes, Coffee Biggins, Coffee Cafetier, Nut Crackers, Round Waiters, Cork Screws, Knife Sharpeners, Water Coolers &c.,
FOR THE CHAMBER.
Toilet Jars, Foot Baths, Infant's Baths, Mattrass Brushes, Shaving Ætnas, Bronze Match Holders, Flower Stands, Nursery Refrigerators, Wax Tapers, Water Carriers, Chamber Buckets, Bowls and Pitchers, Gas Shades, Nursery Shades, Nursery Lamps, Clothes Whisks, Clothes Hampers, Night Lights.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Library Steps, Vienna Fish Globes, Bird Cages, Vizzetts, Card de Visi Frames, Camp Knives, Door Mats, Vestas, Meat-Safes, Pocket Knives, Flasks, Camp Portfolios,
And everything pertaining to a well appointed House hold.
To be obtained at reasonable prices at the NEW STORE of
HAY & RICHARDS
30 Fifth street.
First Door below Exchange Bank
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1st. 1862 1y.

WEAVING & DYEING!
D. W KENNEY is prepared to do all kinds of plain and twill Weaving, Carpets, &c Dyeing of all kinds done. Rooms north of Adams' Tan Yard.
August 12, 1863.