Local Department.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE LINDSEY!

Our community was startled on Friday morning last, by the announcement that Judge LINDSEY was dead! His demise took place at his residence, some six miles west of this place, about the middle of the previous night. It was known to but few that he had been unwell. He had held Court at Washington the previous week, from which he returned, it seems, quite unwell, just a week previous to his death. He had what was regarded as a slight attack of Bilious Fever, before he went to Washington. After his return he rapidly become worse, but no one seemed to apprehend a fatal termination, till quite near the period of his death.

This sudden demise of Judge LINDSEY has thrown a gloom over our entire community. He had a wide circle of relatives, and yet a much wider circle of attached and devoted friends. In the social circle, as a citizen, and Judge of the Court, his death creates a painful void. He had not yet reached the prime of life, nor the full vigor of manhood—being less than thirty-seven years of age—at the time of his death. Long years of matured usefulness seemed yet before him; but death, inexorable in his decrees, had otherwise willed!

How true, in regard to all of us, is the language of the poet:

A few *months* may—a few *years* must,
Repose us in the silent dust!

Judge Lindsey had been on the Bench about four years at the time of his decease. On account of his youth and apparent inexperience, he entered upon the discharge of his duties as Judge, with some distrust on the part of some of his brethren at the bar, as well as the community, to whom he was to administer the law, but he rapidly won the confidence of both and, it is believed that, at the time of his death, but few, if any, of our Judges, had to a greater extent, the confidence and respect both of Bar and people. This is not the language of eulogy, and those who know him and know the facts, will recognize the literal truth of the representation. He had a vigorous and well balanced mind, rapid in its operations, and capable of mastering, apparently, without effort, the most intricate questions presented for solution, and a happy facility, both as an advocate and as a Judge, in conveying to a Jury the conclusions to which he had arrived.

Bar Meeting.

At a meeting of the Bar of Greene Co., Pa., held at the office of Buchanan & Wyly, in Waynesburg, on the 2d of September, inst., in reference to the death of the HON. JAMES LINDSEY, President Judge of this judicial district, the following proceedings were had.

Upon motion of R. W. Downey, Esq., John C. Flenniken, Esq., was called to the chair, and R. A. McConnell, Esq., elected Secretary.

After stating the object of the meeting, C. A. Black, W. E. Gapen, and A. A. Purman, Esq's., were, upon motion, appointed a committee to prepare resolutions and proceedings for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon the meeting was adjourned to meet again on the evening of the same day.

Agreeable to the adjournment, the members of the Bar again met, when the following preamble and resolutions were reported by the Committee—which, upon motion, were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to call the HON. JAMES LINDSEY, suddenly and unexpectly from the active scenes of life, it becomes us, his professional brethren, to give an expression of our appreciation of his eminent worth and ability; and to tender to his friends and the public, our sympathy, for the great loss they have sustained.

When the aged fall, in the fulness of their days, like well ripened fruit from the bough, our regrets are tempered by the just reflection, that the usual span of life has been traversed, and death seems a fitting end to their feeble existence. But when the comparatively young and gifted, are thus early called away from earth, when surrounded by every reasonable good, and with the future so full of hope and promise of increased usefulness, it is difficult indeed, to suppress the regret that life was so soon terminated. The expression of our grief, however unavailing, may have its use, in stimulating the living to emulate the high character left us by the dead.

Called to the bar at an early age, our deceased friend and brother soon gave evidence of great natural talents, and at once took the position of an able and eloquent advocate—always zealous and true to his client, but kind and courteous to the counsel and parties in opposition. And when, after a short but successful career at the bar, he was elevated to the bench, he at once arose to the level of its duties and responsibilities, and exhibited those rare judicial qualities, which rendered him so popular and acceptable to the district. Patient and assiduous in the trial of causes—kind and indulgent to the parties concerned, yet with a firm purpose to administer the law impartially—with a natural aptitude to seize upon the true points of a case, and with a happy and felicitous mode of expression, his entire judicial career, was marked by those traits, which ever constitute the able and upright judge. Therefore,

Resolved, That to the families with which our deceased brother was connected, we tender our deepest sympathy. They have lost one for whom, when living, they could well be proud; and now when dead, they may look with just pride upon the good name he has left behind. To the public who have been deprived of his services, we can truly say, that we all have suffered a great, if not irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days; and that L. L. Minor, E. M. Sayers, John Phelan, R. A. McConnell, Thomas Lucas, John C. Flenniken, William Baily, and R. H. Phelan, Esq's., act as pall bearers.

Resolved, That the bench which the deceased so worthily occupied, when living, be draped in mourning, during the next term of court.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings and resolutions, be furnished in manuscript by the officers of this meeting, to the heads of the families, with which the deceased was connected; that they cause them to be presented to the Court at its next sitting, and entered upon its records—and to be published in the newspapers of the Judicial District. JOHN C. FLENNIKEN, Prest.

R. A. MCCONNELL, Sec'y.

Waynesburg, Pa., Sept. 2, '64.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES IN WAYNESBURG COLLEGE.

Baccalaureate Sermon, Sabbath Evening, Sept. 18, 1864.

Address before the Union and Philomathean Literary Societies, by Senator W. T. Willey, Monday Evening, Sept. 19.

Public Examination of Classes in the Female Dept., Tuesday, Sept., 20.

Commencement in Fem. Dept. Tuesday Evening.

Meeting of the Alumni Association, and Address by Rev. H. G. Anderson, A. M., Wednesday, 10 o'clock A. M.

Commencement in Male Department, Wednesday Evening.

The following Gentlemen have been selected by the Faculty as an Examining Committee, and are requested to be present during the Exercises of Tuesday especially, and of the entire occasion if convenient:

Rev. S. T. Stewart, Rev. A. J. Swain, Rev. I. N. Cary, R. A. McConnell, Esq. Rev. J. N. Edmiston.

A cordial invitation to all the Exercises of the occasion is extended to the public.

News.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

Particulars of the Bombardment.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—*To Major Gen. Dix*:—This Department has received from Gen. Grant a rebel account of the surrender of Fort Morgan, taken from the Richmond papers:

CITY POINT, August 30.—The following is from the Richmond Enquirer of this morning:

"MOBILE, August 26.—The flag of truce boat returned last evening. The Yankees say Fort Morgan capitulated at 2 o'clock last Tuesday. On Monday afternoon they concentrated their fire on the fort, when the bombardment was renewed spiritedly. In the meanwhile the enemy succeeded in getting their howitzers into position, and their line of skirmishers along the glacis of the fort opened a heavy fire on our guns and gunners, and with the assistance of the mortar fleet succeeded in damaging several gun carriages. The fort did not fire on Tuesday. Gen. Page destroyed everything in the fort and spiked his guns. He and the garrison, numbering 581 men, were sent to New Orleans. Seventeen were killed. The number of wounded is not known.—None of the non-combatants were allowed to visit the city. The enemy have a strong force of 4,000 on the main land at Grant's Pass.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

"MOBILE, August 23.—There is no change of affairs at this point. All is quiet." U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General

Unofficial reports represent Forrest, Wheeler, and Morgan, as having joined their forces and operating against Sherman's communications between Chattanooga and Washington, but no report has been received from Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Sheridan is still with his forces at Charlestown. No operations have taken place, since my last telegram, in front of Petersburg. [Signed]
E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

NEW YORK, September 1.—The evening Post Correspondent writes as follows:—

"NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—The heavy bombardment of Fort Morgan, which began early on Monday morning, the 22d ult., was perhaps, the most severe firing which has yet been directed against the rebel fortifications, except Fort Sumpter. The range was obtained previous to the opening of the cannonade on that day, so on the morning of the 22d Commodore Farragut's fleet including the flag slip and other large vessels, the monitors, the Ram Tennessee, and some blockading vessels took part in the bombardment, in conjunction with the land forces. They were landed on Mobile Point in the rear of the fort and heavy mortar batteries were planted within. The vessels were stationed on either side of Mobile point, and the fort was therefore invested on three sides. The firing from early dawn till six o'clock was regular and effective, but shortly after that hour it became rapid and extremely heavy.

The sight from Fort Gaines and other points from which the joint operations of the fleet and land forces could be witnessed, covered the entire field, and the appearance of bombardment is described as most grand and stirring. The bursting of the heavy shells in the fort or over it was constant, and for four hours the rebel garrison received in that way an average of one shell per minute of time. The monitors fired at close range. Their aim was unusually good and the explosion of their 11 and 15-inch shells could be distinguished from the bursting of the shells thrown by the other guns, which were of smaller calibre.

The Ram Tennessee assisted in this action and did good service. The large vessels of the fleet poured in a continuous broadside and the rear of the fort was covered by the fire of the army. The regular discharge of cannon in various directions around the fortifications, the flying of shells and their loud and often simultaneous explosion cannot be adequately described. This rapid work continued till 10 o'clock, and then slackened somewhat but was kept up.

Until this time the rebels, who were driven from their guns, did very little work. An officer who witnessed the heavy bombardment was able to distinguish but four shots from Fort Morgan after the principal work of the day began from our batteries. It does not appear that the rebels had any hope of being able to resist the attack of our forces. The surrender of the Fort, as you will learn from other sources, took place on the 23d.

An officer recently from the field of operations describes the prospect of the early capture of Mobile as extremely encouraging. The confidence of the officers of the naval and land forces is complete. It is asserted as the opinion of persons who are best qualified to judge that the capture of the city is just as feasible as the capture of Fort Morgan. The certainty of that result is not questioned by the officers, and it is held that we may hear of the fall of Mobile much sooner than we have been accustomed to expect it. It is understood that the rebel land force at Mobile is quite small.

Poor Richard's Reasons for buying United States Securities.

The other day we heard a rich neighbor say he had rather have railroad stocks than than the U. S. stocks, for they paid higher interest. Just then Poor Richard came up, and said that he had just bought some of Uncle Sam's three years notes paying seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. My rich friend exclaimed, "You! I thought you had no money to buy with." "Yes," said Richard, "I had a little laid up, for you know it is well to have something laid up against a wet day, and I have kept a little of my earnings by me." Now Poor Richard is known to all the country round to be a very prudent and industrious, and withal, wise man; for Richard never learned anything he didn't know how to make use of, and his wisdom and prudence had become a proverb. So, when he took out his savings and bought the notes, more than one was surprised, and it was no wonder rich Mr. Smith asked why. So Poor Richard, in a very quiet humble way—for he never assumed anything—replied, "I suppose, Mr. Smith, you know a great deal better than I do what to do with money, and how to invest; for I never had much, and all I got I had to work hard for. But I have looked round a good deal upon my neighbors, and seen what they did with their money and I will tell you some things I saw and what I thought of it. One very rich man was always dealing in money, and he made a great deal, but was never satisfied without *high* interest. So he lent most of his to some people who he though were very rich, at a very high rate; and he often told how much he got, till one day the people he lent to went to smash. He got back about ten cents on a dollar of his money. I know another old gontleman, who had some bank stock and he went to the bank and got ten per cent. dividend. The President and everybody said it was the best stock in the country—paid ten per cent. But what did the old man do but *sell* his stock the next day! Why? why? said everybody. Because, it *pays too much dividend*. And in six months the bank went to smash. Now, *that* I know to be a fact. Well, Mr. Smith, you say railroad stocks are best, because they pay *high* dividends? Can you tell how long they will pay them? I like railroads. I helped to build one, and I go in for useful things.—But I tell you what I know about them.—One-third of the railroads don't pay *any* dividend, and two-thirds (and some of them craked up, too,) do not pay as much as Government stocks. Now that brings me to the Government securities, and I will tell you why I prefer them. I take it you will admit, Mr. Smith, that in the long run the investment which is *best* should have these qualities: Frst, it should be *perfectly secure*: secondly, that the income should be *uniform and permanent*—not up one year and down the next; and thirdly, that it should be *marketable*, so when your wet day comes, and you want your money, you can get it back. And I think these notes or bonds have got these qualities more than any other kind of personal property you can name Try it.

"First, then, I have been looking into that great book you call the Census Statistics. I used to think it wasn't worth much; but since I began to study it, I tell you, I found a good many things very useful for me to know. I found out, by looking at the crops, and the factories and shipping, &c., that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are making thousand millions of dollars a year more than we spend. So you see that (since the increase of debt isn't half that) we are growing *rich* instead of poorer, as John Bull and the croakers would have us think. Then the debt will be paid, anyhow, no matter how long the war is. Besides, did you ever hear of a Government that broke before the people did? Look into your bright histories, Mr. Smith, and you will find the people break before the Government. Well, then, I call that stock *perfectly secure*.

"Secondly, you want the income *uniform and permanent*. Well, I want you to take up a list of banks, railroads, mines, insurance companies—anything you choose—and tell me (honor bright, now) how many have paid a *uniform* income for ten or twenty years. Not one in a hundred, Mr. Smith, and you know it.

"Now here is the Government will pay you *without varying a tittle*. Now I like something that gives me my income every year.

"Thirdly, you want something which is *marketable* any day in the year. Now, if you will ask any bank President, he will tell you that *Government stocks are the only kind of property that is always saleable*, because they will sell *anywhere in the world*.

"Now, Mr. Smith, this is *why* I put my little savings in Government stocks. I confess, too, that I wanted to help that dear old country, which is my home and my country." "I contes," said Mr. Smith, "I hadn't thought of all this. There is a great deal of sense in what you say, and I will go so far as to put two or three thousand dollars in United States stocks. It can do no harm"

We left Mr. Smith going towards the bank, and Poor Richard returning home, with that calm and placid air which indicated the serenity of his disposition and the conciousness of doing right towards his country and his fellow man.

MARRIED,

On Monday, April 4, 1864, by Rev. Isaac T. Swan, of Brownsville Pa., J. W. HASSON and Mrs. MAGGIE L. PARKINSON, both of Waynesburg, Pa.

Important Circular.

The following highly important circular in regard to volunteering and the draft has been received by the Board of Enrollment of the 23d District:

OFFICE SUP'T VOL. REPORT'G SERVICE,
WESTERN DIVISION OF PENNA.
HARRISBURG, Aug. 30, 1864.

Circular No. 2.—Keep up the volunteering as long as possible after the fifth (5th) of September, and let it be known that volunteers will be counted on the quotas of the present call up to the last practicable moment, before the drafted men are accepted and sent to rendezvous. By order of

Captain R. I. DODGE,
8th Infantry U. S. A., Sup't.
J. W. LEIDEKS, Lieut. and Adj't.

☞The following is a list of casualties in the 85th, Pa, Vol. in the engagements near Deep Bottom, Va:—COMPANY F.—*Killed*—Serg. Alonzo Lightner; Corp. Thomas P. Rogers.

Woundeil—Capt. L. M. Rogers, seriously; Lt. E. A. Russell, in arm, Serg. I. D. Haverly leg, Sergt. R. B Church face; Corp. T. M. Sellers, in leg; Private P. Martin in hand; Silas W. Martin in back; Alx. Cree, ankle: J. Kimball, arm amputated; Jonathan Mitchel, in leg; W. E. Leonard, slightly in ear; George Pettit slightly.

☞Purify, purify, purity the blood with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and the humors, derangements and distempers which prevade the system at this season will disappear. We have tried it and speak with knowledge.

Notice to Teachers and School Directors.

The undersigned County Superintendent, will examine Teachers for the different districts of Greene county, at the times and places designated, commencing at 9½ o'clock, a. m.

Morgan, on Thursday, Sept. 15th, at Centre School House.

Washington, on Friday, Sept 16th, at Ross' School House

Jefferson, and Jefferson Borough, on Saturday, Sept. 17th, at Jefferson.

Cumberland, and Carmichaels Borough, on Monday, Sept. 19th, at Carmichaels.

Greene, on Tuesday, Sept. 20th, at Garrards Fort.

Whitely, on Wednesday, Sept. 21st, at Newtown.

Franklin and Marion, on Thursday, Sept, 22d, at Waynesburg.

Centre, on Friday, Sept. 23d, at Rogersville.

Monongahela, on Monday, Sept. 26th, at Mapletown

Dunkard, on Tuesday, Sept. 27th, at Taylortown.

Perry and Mt. Morris, on Wednesday, Sept. 28th, at Mt. Morris.

Wayne, on Thursday, Sept. 29th, at Worley's School House,

Gilmore, on Friday, Sept. 30th, at Jolleytown.

Jackson, on Monday, Oct. 3d, at Johnson's School House.

Aleppo, on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, at Elbin's School House.

Springhill, on Wednesday, Oct. 5th, at White's School House.

Richhill, on Thursday, Oct. 6th, at Jacktown.

Morris, on Friday, Oct. 9th, at Swartz's School House.

Applicants will present themselves for examination in the district in which they expect to teach. They will be required to be at the time of commencement, provided with Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic, Osgood's Fifth Reader, *pencil pen ink and paper, and five cents* to pay the Revenue Stamp on the Certificate, and also a Postage stamp. Teachers must avail themselves of this opportunity to be examined as private examinations will not be granted, and they are the only examinations to be held in the county for the coming school term.

Citizens are invited, and Directors especially are requested to attend the examinations.

Persons addressing me on Official business and wishing an answer will please inclose a Postage stamp.

T. J. TEAL, County Superintendent.
Sept. 7, 1864.

List of Causes Set Down for Trial at September Term, 1864.

Henry Vandruff	vs Elijah Chalfant & Perry Martin Ex'rs of Jas Vandruff, dec'd. No 86, March T. '58
Craft for use	vs Waters No 135, Sept. T 1859
Murford	vs Heck No 122, Dec T. 1859
Feaster's Adm'rs	vs Davis garnishee No 158 June T. 1856.
Jackson tp School dis	vs Grant, et al
Gapen's Heirs	vs Lemly No 152, Sept T 1861
Chambersburg bank	vs Gordon No 10 June T 1862
Overseers of Whitely tp	vs Hamilton et al No 75, June T. 1862
Wade for use of Amm-ns	vs Rose, Wade and Snider No 156, March T. 1862,
Chapman & wife	vs John Kirk, No 1, Dec T, 1863
Rice's Ex'rs	vs Long's Ex'rs No 21, Sept T 1863
Black	vs Shelby No 114 June T 1860
Weltner	vs Gray
Com'lth of Pa	vs Henry Taylor No 116 March T '60
Com'lth of Pa	vs Peter Fry et al No 147, May T 60
Hass & McNay	vs Jas Guiher No 76, June T, 1863

J. F. TEMPLE, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Aug 31, 1864.

TO THE Citizens of Greene Co'ty.

DESIRING that every advantage may be offered you to fill your quota on the coming draft, I have procured authority to raise a new company of volunteer Infantry to serve for *one year*, and am now ready to receive all able bodied men who desire to volunteer in a new organization and if sufficient local bounties are at once offered in the different townships it is believed that they can escape the draft which will certainly take place immediately after the 5th day of September. No time should be lost, every inducement should be offered and instead of being encouraged to "resist," men should be encouraged to enlist. The Republic must be defended, "against all its enemies whomsoever." To those who are willing to rally around and stand by the old flag for one year or longer, I will secure to them the following bounty, pay, &c., as ample remuneration for their time and labor:

All able bodied men from 17 to 50 years of age, accepted.

Local bounty not less than	$300
Government bounty for one year	100
Pay and money allowed for clothing for the same period	234
Making a total for one year of	$634

or over $50 per month, together with subsistence and good medical attendance

Persons wishing to volunteer will apply at once to the office of Simon Rinehart, Esq in Waynesburg when they will be enrolled, and subsisted here until ready to be sent to camp.

A liberal reward will be paid to any person bringing recruits to Waynesburg.

J. M KENT,
Late Capt. Co. I, 8th Reg., P. R. V. C.
Aug. 24, 1864—td. Recruiting Officer.

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 Court House in Waynesburg on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 19, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, P. M, the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendents, of in and to a certain lot of ground in Morgan tp., Greene county Pa., bounded by lands of Henry Bell; Miller lands and others. Containing one half Acre more or less, and erected thereon a dwelling house, story and a half high, and other out buildings, also some fruit trees.

Taken in execution as the property of Levi Montgomey and others, at the suit of "The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg,"

THOMAS LUCAS, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, Pa, Aug. 31.

NOTHING IS OLD—NOTHING IS NEW.

Dr. HAAS,

INFORMS the citizens of Greene county that he has given up the Daguerrean business and resumed the same old trade the

SILVER SMITH BUSINESS.

He is prepared now to repair Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, in the very best style, shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. He has on hand the very best Clocks for Sale.

SHOP:—Campbell's Row, next door to Squire Wade's.

Waynesburg, Pa., Apr. 13, 1864—tf.

U. STATES 7.30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with Semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect—They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificate of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with bank collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stock was over 20 per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government.—In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or seperate communities only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in bank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of WAYNESBURG, Pa,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

All Respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country will give further information and

Afford every Facility to Subscribers.

August 12, 1864—ow.

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 Court House in Waynesburg, on

Monday, Sept. 19th, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, P. M, the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendants, of, in and to a certain lot of ground in the town of Jefferson, Greene county, Pa., bounded by lot of Charles Rex heirs on the east, an alley on the South, by lot of John Fletcher, dec'd, on the west and Main street on the North, being full lot according to the plan of said town. Erected thereon one frame house and kitchen one and a half stories high, one frame grocery room. Log stable and other outbuildings. Also some fruit trees on the premises.

Taken in execution as the property of Eli F. Randolph, Administrator of Isaac Thomas, dec'd, at the suit of Henry McCullough and John Hagan.

THOMAS LUCAS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, Pa., Aug. 17, '64

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 Court House, in Waynesburg, on

Monday, the 19th of September next,

at one o'clock, P. M., the following property, viz:—All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and two a certain tract of land, situate in Richhill tp., Greene co., Pa., bounded by lands of Widow Barret, Widow Bartholomew, Ellis Bane and others, containing to hundred and twenty-four acres, more or less, about one hundred and sixty acres cleared, and erected thereon a large frame dwelling house, frame store house, frame stable and distillery, also, a frame tenant house, with frame stable and frame sheep house, an apple orchard and other fruit trees, and the whole farm in a good state of cultivation.

Taken in execution as the property of Solomon M. Booher, at the suit of John G. Hughes, endorsee of Daniel J. Barrick.

THOMAS LUCAS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, Pa., Aug 17, '64.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Greene county, Pa., the undersigned will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday, September 10, 1864,

the following described Real Estate, late the property of JOSEPH MILLER, Esq, dec'd, to wit: A tract of land situate in Morris tp., Greene county, adjoining lands of James Dunn, Joseph Clutter and Frederick Loughman, containing

THIRTY ACRES

more or less, all enclosed, about twenty five of which are cleared and on which are erected a Three Story Frame Grist Mill, with one pair of Burrs, and one pair of Common Mill Stones, a Saw Mill, a Log Dwelling House one and a half stories high, and a Log Stable. The Dam to the Mills is a high, strong stone Dam.

The property is in a good neighborhood for grain growing and is very desirable in other respects.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, one-third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months therefrom, the deferred payments to be on interest from the confirmation.

ROBERT MILLER,
JOSEPH CLUTTER,
Aug. 10, 1864. Administrators.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

M. W. DILL Esq., has been elected Treasurer of the Waynesburg Turnpike Road Company to receive all Capital stock subscribe to said road.

The Stockholders will make payment to the said M. W. Dill of all installments called for by the Board.

By order of the President

A. A. PURMAN, Sec'y. R. A. MCCONNELL, Sec'y.

Aug 17, 1864.

Greene County AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Fair of the Greene County Agricultural Society will be held on the Society's Grounds near Carmichaels on

Wednesday and Thursday,

THE 12TH & 13TH OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The Exhibition is expected to be larger than usual, and more attractive. A long list of Premiums is offered to Exhibitors

Aug. 24 1864.-6w.

Register's Notice.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, WAYNESBURG, PA., Aug. 2, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors, legatees wards and other persons interested, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their accounts in the Register's office, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court to be held within and for the County of Greene on Wednesday; September 21st, 1864, for confirmation and allowance. PETER BROWN, Register.

Account of Thomas Hill, Adm'r. of Mary Ann Doty dec'd

Account of Benj. Wick, Executor of John Jenison dec'd.

Account of John South, acting Executor of Enoch South, dec'd.

Account of Sarah Johnston, Executrix, of I. B. Johnston, Esq., dec'd.

Account of Jos. McKeriban, Adm'r of Thos. C. Donnelly, dec'd.

Account of John McClure, acting Adm'r of John Steel, dec'd.

Account of A. V. Boughner, Adm'r of Elizabeth Linton, dec'd.

Account of Hon. Mark Gordon, Guardian of Rachel Blair.

Account of Jesse Hickman, Adm'r of Charlotte Hickman, dec'd.

Account of D. W. Gray, Executor of David Gray, dec'd.

Account of Benjamin Way, Guardian of Anna Swan, dec'd.

Account of George Hoskinson and Jesse Hill, Executors of Thomas Hoskinson dec'd

Account of Henry Black and E. M Denny, Administrator's of Evan McClure

Account of Jas. Call Administrator and Elizabeth, Administratrix of Thomas Eagon, dec'd.

Account of John Delany, Administrator of Wm. Delany, dec'd.

Account of Samuel Minor and J E Hartley, administrators of C. A. Hyde, dec'd

Account of J. E. Hartley, Guardian of Francis Minor, a minor child of Otho Minor, dec'd

Account of James Guiher, Administrator of Mary Ann Hunt, dec'd.

Account of Michael McClelland and John Keys, Executor of the will of Nancy McClelland, dec'd.

Account of Thos. Hill, Guardian of Caroline Zimmerman, a minor child of Wm. Zimmerman, dec'd.

Account of Isaac Mosford, Guardian of the minor children of Alex. Smith, dec'd.

Account of James Rea and J. P. Crawford, Ex'rs of the will of Wm Crawford, dec'd.

Aug. 3, '64. PETER BROWN, Reg.

REFRESHMENT SALOON.

L. N. JOHNSON,

Basement of the Wright House, Waynesburg, Pa.

Mr. Johnson has, at much expense, fitted up in fine style, several rooms in the basement of the Wright House, where he invites the public to refreshments of

COVED AND SPICED OYSTERS,

Sardines, Ale, Sarsaparilla, Pop, Porter, Lager Beer, Lemonade,

ICE CREAM,

Strawberries, Segars, &c., &c., &c.

He is amply prepared to accommodate and entertain all that call, in the most approved manner. TRY HIM.

July 13, 1864.

FARMERS OF GREENE,

HOLD

TO YOUR ACRES,

RAILROAD CERTAIN

RUNNING THROUGH

WAYNESBURG!

CONNECTING WITH

THE OHIO!

N. CLARK & SON

HAVE elegantly fitted up the room formerly occupied by Thomas Bradley, and having made heavy purchases in the East, are now prepared to offer a larger and more fashionable stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Clothing than they have ever done, and would kindly invite their many good and faithful customers, and all others who have never been so fortunate as to give them a call, to stop in

TWO DOORS WEST OF THE ADAMS INN

And they will show you styles and qualities that cannot fail to please, and at such reasonable prices you will go home yourself "*living in the good old days of peace and plenty*." Our assortment cannot be surpassed. Mens' and Boys' wear of every grade. Vests from the finest silk velvet to the cheapest cottonade.—Plain and Fancy Cassimere pants, of French and American manufacture. Also MARSEILLES, LINEN, SATINETT AND COTTONADE pants.

COATS OF EVERY STYLE,

Frocks and Sacks, Linen dusters, and Summer Cassimere Overcoats, and the very latest, the

English Walking Coat,

A fine assortment of HATS and CAPS, comprising all the best and newest Eastern styles. A greater variety of Notions and Men's furnishing goods than will be found in any similar establishment. White, Colored and Negligee Shirts, Scarfs and Ties—among which are the Tubular, Harvard and English Ribbon Ties.—Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, Linen Collars, Plain and Embroidered, and

5000 PAPER COLLARS!

A great improvement on the Lockwood Collar, GRAY'S patent Enameled Modeled Collar superior in style, durability and fit, in boxes of ten and one hundred. Read the Sign—make no mistake—Two doors West of the Adams Inn, and nearly opposite Joe Yater's Confectionery. May 4, '64.—tf.

The Very Latest News!

SADDLE & HARNESS MANUFACTORY,

Opposite the Greene House,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

CHARLES B. BRADLEY

IS now receiving from the East, and manufacturing at his own establishment the largest and best assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, and SADDLERY HARDWARE ever before presented to the public.—He invites one and all to give him a call, as he is determined to sell at prices which

DEFY COMPETITION.

Having workmen who have worked at the business many years, he feels assured that he can turn out as good as any establishment in the State.

Farmers and the public generally would do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere All work done in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and warranted.

Remember the place, opposite the Greene House.

May 25, '64-tf. CHARLES B. BRADLEY.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of authority of the last will and testament of Cavitier Poland, dec'd, I will offer at outcry, at the homestead of the deceased, in Richhill township, Greene county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1864.

All the real and personal estate of the dec'd, described as follows, viz: The Homestead Farm, containing

One Hundred and Thirty-Six and a half

Acres, more or less, about 85 acres of which are cleared, adjoining lands of Abraham Stull, Jas. McNay, Eli Headlee and others. There is erected on the farm a good one and a half story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Large Frame Barn, Stable and other outbuildings.—There is also a good Apple and Cherry orchard on the premises.

The farm is well watered, well fenced and under a good state of cultivation, situated 4½ miles South of Jacksonville and 11 miles East of Cameron, near Wheeling Creek.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money on confirmation of sale and the other three-fourths to be paid in three equal annual payments, from confirmation.

Dr. ELI JACOBS, Executor.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we called SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been