

The Republican.



WAYNESBURG: J. E. SAYERS, Editor and Proprietor. WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. J. W. GEARY, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

It is seldom we deign to notice the low, dirty, schemes entered into by the copperhead party to accomplish their cherished ends, but the case before us is one of so flagrant a character, of such imbecile design, that it compels us to give it some little concerning. We observe of late, a card in circulation among the citizens of our community, entitled the "TWO PLATFORMS." Upon its face is the picture of a white man and a negro side by side, under the former the words, "Clymer's platform is for the white man," and beneath the latter, "GEARY'S platform is for the negro." Upon the back of the card are the names of a great many of our Representatives in Congress and the Legislature who have in some measure befriended the blacks of our land. A more minute description than this we have not time nor inclination to give, all we wish to do is to herald to public the wiles and infamy resorted to beneath this cloak by the unscrupulous and venomous political demagogues who are recognized as the leaders of the copperhead party. They expect that picture of the darkey to accomplish a great work for them in the coming crisis, it is the magnet by which they intend to shape their course. You honest, sturdy farmers, you men of Greene county into whose hands these missives of treason are intended to fall, to you we say, hurl back the imputation conveyed! Is it not a slur upon the Democratic party? Does it not plainly say, "we the leaders of the Democratic party, knowing that those who uphold our doctrines among the masses, are an unthinking, non-reading ignorant class; we deem it an easy matter to sway them by any pretext or design whatever?" Most truly it does. They laugh in their sleeve to think how easily they dupe you. They have no interests common with your own, they merely wish to accomplish their own purposes, it matters but little upon whose heads fall the consequences. Most happy are we to note that the recoil is operating with far more execution than the discharge. We are not so base as to think that all those who call themselves Democrats are the kind of men their pretended leaders take them to be. Among many classes the name of Democracy is an hereditary one. A name which they dislike to yield, and if still as here and antedated as in the days of Jefferson, a name which we would not call upon any one to part with. But "those days of pure Democracy" are gone, the last vestige of resemblance has long since passed from those who would still uphold the name as a standard for the people. It is a fact which, perhaps, many of you will be loth to realize, but upon careful deliberation, and an examination of the history of our country for the last twenty years you will find none the less true. The pure, untainted Jacksonian Democracy you will recognize in the great Union party of to-day. It is no disgrace to abandon a bad cause. How many of you are sorry for past actions in support of these false leaders? Come, summon your courage and show yourselves men! Do not be hoodwinked by such frail devices as that we have alluded to. If you are called a renegade, turn-coat, &c., it will not injure you. We love to hear the railing accusations of buffed villany. Especially such insinuations as are common now-a-days. What soldier is there, who served three years or less in the Union army, but delights in the appellation of Disunionist, if enduring the toils and privations of war entitles him to the term? We are willing to accept anything with Union in it, with or without the Dis, but God preserve us from the cognomen of Conservative. Synonymous with the term, are thoughts of stay at home editors, draft skedaddlers, men who sent negro substitutes to the army. It awakens old and unpleasant memories which are not conducive to such friendly feelings as we would wish to exercise toward those persons.

We look upon the Union party as the great, intelligent, thinking, realising, working mass of the inhabitants of our country. Men who have sustained our interests through all the strife, turmoil and danger of four years of intestine war, and who now are not to be swerved from duty by "trifles light as air." Let those who do swerve go, it were better had they never been among us. And just here we might demonstrate

their case by an anecdote in which we happened to be a looker on:

On the day after the surrender of Lee's army, at Appomattox Court House, when his disbanded men were breaking themselves to their homes in all directions, we chanced to stop near a squad of "Johnnies" by the roadside, they were conversing about the late disaster to their arms, when one of them, a fine looking fellow, well dressed in "rebel gray" spoke thus:

"I'm going home, but in a way I don't want to go."

"How so?" exclaimed one of Long-street's sunbrowned veterans, whose clothes betrayed the service he had seen.

"I'm going," replied the former, "as a prisoner of war, the term prisoner is what I don't like! This muss is not to end here and the d-d Yankees will find it so."

"Well," answered the latter, "what branch of service do you belong to?"

The reply was, "A. P. Hill's signal corps."

"I thought so," answered the veteran. "As soon as I heard you speak I rated you as a Quartermaster's clerk, a Hospital 'Ambulance,' or something of the kind. The signal corps is the same thing. If you had carried a musket through this war and been with Longstreet, you would have been satisfied to have gone home the way you are. I, for one, hope this may be the death gasp."

So it is in the present issue. Let those who do not like the epithet complain. To those who have born the brunt we say, "vote the way you shot," and may the coming election be the "death gasp."

NEW PHASE FOR THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.—A reliable gentleman, from "up in the hills," where they say the Democracy still vote for Jackson, gives us the following version of the Freedman's Bureau Bill as he heard it from one of "Johnson's friends":

"I'm not in for the Bureau Bill no how, what's the use giving the d-d niggers all a Bureau apiece, why its something white folks ain't all got. D-n such a bill, I always was agin it."

Better circulate some tracts up there!

REPROACHES TO THE CONQUERED.

We find some of our southern cotemporaries complaining, and not without reason, of the constant application to them of the term "rebel," as well as of the bitterness of tone manifested toward them in not a few of the northern newspapers, as well as by some of our public men. We must candidly confess that we are ourselves somewhat too apt to use the term rebel, now that these men are loyal, or at least no longer rebels. — Though we never reproach the conquered people of the south, nor recall their misdeeds, except to answer some of their own complaints, perhaps it may be desirable to forget these things if we are to remain citizens of a common republic, and hope ever to be fraternal and harmonious. We should be pleased to know that our southern friends are anxious for such a state of things, and were we satisfied of the fact, we should cheerfully lend our aid to smooth the pathway to its accomplishment.

But what sense is there, now that slavery is abolished, in these southern journals seeking perpetually to excite the violent animosity of their readers against the Republican party and the masses of the northern people, by statements in which a small modicum of truth is so mixed up with falsehood as to convey the impression that we are striving by every means in our power to oppress, degrade, injure, slander and deprive of their rights the southern people? We can assure them that there is only one escape for them from the embarrassments which now environ them, and that is through the aid of this very Republican party. We have our constitutional right to govern as the majority, and we mean to use it. No threats can drive us from this. No amount of influence, whether in or out of office, will deter us from the maintenance of our principles or the enforcement of our measures. If the southern people persist in rejecting our aid, and in looking only to a helpless and hopeless minority for relief, they are doomed to wait in sore travail until they learn wisdom.

We admit that though it is excellent to have a giant's strength, it is sometimes tyrannous to use it like a giant, and we therefore do not favor any harsh measures or policy toward the south. But we will not be dictated to by those whom we are disposed to help out of their difficulties, and if they persist in being wrong-headed, obstinate and sulky, we must even remedy their evils our own way, without their consent or assistance. This, however, will not justify those who take delight in exaggerating the errors of the southern people, in studiously gathering up and parading all the scattered instances of their passionate and revengeful deeds. It would be strange if so impulsive a people as these southerners should not, in their intense chagrin and mortification at the stupendous failure of their war, vent their spleen in some bad way. It would be equally strange if while we see all around us in

the north so many bitter and venomous enemies of the poor negroes, there should be none of them at the south.— If it is not rebellion to maltreat the negroes at the north, it should not be different at the south.

We agree with President Johnson, that if we can secure from the southern States themselves all the legislation we require to remedy existing evils there, it will be far better than to trust to national legislation alone, for in the former case the feelings of the people concerned would be enlisted on the side of their State laws, and they would be enforced without difficulty. Yet when the States refuse to act, and when they seem to have concluded, as was stated by Alexander H. Stephens, in his evidence before the Reconstruction Committee, that they have done enough and ought not to be asked to go further, we see that national legislation must then step in, for there are things that must be done, and without them the loyal masses cannot and will not be satisfied.

All this does not require any reproach towards the south, and we advise our friends one and all to discontinue them forthwith, without waiting for any cessation of the southern rabidness. We must set the example, and in due time it will be imitated. It can do no harm, and it may do much good. Let us try to show these recusants that our policy is not dictated by political or sectional animosity, and that we have no other ends in view than the prosperity of the whole country, and the perpetuation of the liberties and rights of all. Jealously as we guard the rights of the freedmen, we entertain an equal regard for the rights of the southern whites, and mean to insure them by destroying forever the hateful system of terrorism.—North American.

IS GEARY A COWARD?

We see that the copperhead organs now striving to clear up the odium of Clymer's utter disregard for the rights and the interests of the soldiers, are equally as persistent in their efforts to show that Geary is a coward. These journals proclaim, in so many words, that John W. Geary is a coward; that he is no soldier, and that his reputation is unstained by a record. Now let us write, in reply, that John W. Geary rose from the ranks a Pennsylvania colonel, to occupy, before the close of the war to put down the slaveholder's rebellion, the position of a Major-General in the grand army of the United States. He could not and did not purchase this promotion. He won it in the presence of the world and the face of the enemy. It was conferred on him in gratitude for the most valuable services. Does not this then prove him to be a soldier? But, reply Geary's enemies, he is a coward—he will not fight! This is a slander equal to the charge that Geary is no soldier. If he is a coward, how comes it that Geary bears on his person wounds that will never be entirely healed, while at his side dangles a useless arm, made such by a bullet from an army whose probed soldiers are now looked upon as the political allies of the men who now oppose Geary for Governor? Surely such a man is no coward. He has no coward's blood in his veins. His only sin fell pierced by rebel bullets while he fought at his father's side. Is it not better, then, to call such a man a coward? His friends must change their tactics if they desire to make any show in the coming election. They cannot make votes by calling Geary a coward or denying to the hero his great qualities as a soldier.—Har. Tele.

CONGRESS.

MAY 1, SENATE.—Various communications and petitions were presented. Mr. Johnson read a letter from Wade Hampton on the burning of Columbia, S. C., denying certain statements of Gen. Sherman; but on the refusal of the Senate to receive the letter, Mr. Johnson withdrew it. A bill was passed concerning the New York and Montana Iron-Mining Co. A resolution was adopted granting the Senate chamber for reading in aid of the Soldiers Orphan Asylum. A resolution was passed to extend the time for completing the first 100 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was debated, without a vote. The report of the Conference Committee on the Habeas Corpus Committee was agreed to. Ad-journed.

HOUSE.—Amendments to the Report of the Reconstruction Committee were offered by Messrs. Boutwell and Bingham. Resolutions were adopted making appropriations for collecting the customs and revenues; directing inquiry into the expediency of appropriating \$100,000 for the destitute whites of Alabama; directing relief for the Freedman's Bureau to the same persons; expressing the gratitude of the nation to the soldiers and sailors; to print the President's message on Mexico; to carry into effect the act for the better organization of the Pay Department in the Navy. Various memorials, petitions, &c., were presented. The Senate amendments to the House bill concerning the Navy were concurred in. The bill concerning emigration and the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels was

passed. A bill was introduced for a ship canal from the Mississippi, thence to Lake Michigan. The House went into Committee of the whole on the Freedman's Bureau Appropriation bill. The item for school houses was reduced from \$3,000,000 to \$500,000, and the bill was passed, 79 to 41. The Niagra Ship Canal bill was debated at length. A motion to lay it on the table was rejected, 32 to 85 and the bill passed. Ad-journed.

MAY 2, SENATE.—Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for a 5 per cent 30 years loan, to be applied to the existing debt, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Bills were reported for relief of the owners of the British vessel Magistrate, and to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Mr. Williams and Mr. Dixon offered amendments to the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, and a debate followed on those of the latter. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Trumbull's amendment prohibiting the payment of appointees in certain cases was passed, 19 to 11. An amendment was adopted to give the Government advertising in Washington to the paper having the largest circulation and the bill was passed. Ad-journed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blaine asked leave to offer a resolution concerning the bombardment of Valparaiso, but Mr. Boutwell objected. A resolution was adopted concerning pensions to soldiers and sailors of 1812. A bill to regulate the fees in patent cases was passed, and another to increase the pay of examiners was laid on the table. A resolution to appoint Commissioners to report on machinery at the Paris Exposition was laid on the table. A report of the Conference Committee on the Cuba Telegraph bill was presented and agreed to. The Army bill was taken up, and finally rejected by 35 to 83. Petitions, &c., were presented and the House adjourned.

MAY 3, SENATE.—The report of the Conference Committee on the Cuba Telegraph bill was presented and agreed to. A resolution of inquiry as to further accommodations for the State Department was adopted. Bills were passed to pay John Ericsson \$13,930 for plans of the Princeton, and to reimburse West Virginia for war expenses. A resolution was reported from the Military Committee to cancel the volumes of the roster of volunteers, already printed. The bill to facilitate postal and military communication was debated by Messrs. Howard, Howe, Creswell and Sherman, and no vote taken. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was recalled from the House, and a motion to re-consider set down for Monday next. Ad-journed.

HOUSE.—The vote rejecting the Army bill was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted. A resolution of inquiry as to discriminations by Maximilian against American commerce was adopted. A communication was received from the Secretary of War concerning the murder of Union soldiers from North Carolina. A substitute for the House bill concerning Montana was reported and passed. The Senate bill to aid part of Utah and Arizona to Nevada was passed; likewise a bill to amend the organic act of Washington Territory, and a resolution to facilitate territorial communication.—The bill for the admission of Colorado was passed, 89 to 55 and an amendment postponing its effect till "White" shall have been struck out of the Constitution was rejected 36 to 95. A message was received from the President stating that it is incompatible to the public interest to furnish the Louisiana report of Gen. Smith and James T. Brady. Various Senate bills and resolutions were taken from the table and referred. The Senate resolution to extend the time for completing the Union Pacific Railroad was amended by adding the Northern Pacific Railroad, and passed. A bill to incorporate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home in the District of Columbia was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Ad-journed.

WHO BAWL LOUDEST FOR HESTER CLYMER? A cotemporary gives the following pointed answers to the above question: They are the men who declared Jeff Davis a better patriot than Andrew Johnson.

They are the same who pronounced Grant a "butcher," and Lee a "Christian gentleman."

They are the men who denounced the martyred Lincoln as a "tyrant," and opposed the hanging of Jeff. Davis.

They are the men who were loth to credit the news of a Federal victory, but always swift to herald the news of a Federal defeat.

They are the men who cursed Sherman, Sheridan and Burnside, and made the welkin ring with hurrahs for Vallandigham and Jeff. Davis. They are the men who said our soldiers were fighting not for the Union but "for the abolition of slavery," and that the rebels were fighting to avoid being reduced to "certain vassalage."

They are the men who were known during the war as deserters, bounty-jumpers, and who fled the country to avoid the draft.

They are the men who counseled and encouraged resistance to the conscription law, and lurked in corn fields and thickets to shoot down enrolling officers while in discharge of their sworn duty.

They are the men who by their teachings fired the base passions of the New York rabble that burned down orphan asylums, and murdered innocent and helpless colored people in the streets.

They are the men who during the war, had nothing but denunciation for the administration and apology for rebellion.

They are the men who sneaked to the polls in 1864 and voted to withhold from our gallant soldiers in the field the privilege of participating in the choice of those who were to make the laws to govern the wives, sisters and mothers they had left behind.

They are the men who applauded the conduct of their present candidate for Governor in refusing to Andrew Johnson the privilege of speaking for the Union, in the Senate Chamber of Pennsylvania.

They are the men who are now most zealous for Clymer. What loyal man wants to train in such a company!

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THEY ARE THE MEN WHO APPLAUDED THE CONDUCT OF THEIR PRESENT CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IN REFUSING TO ANDREW JOHNSON THE PRIVILEGE OF SPEAKING FOR THE UNION, IN THE SENATE CHAMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS for the best selling book ever published, THRILLING STORIES OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Comprising heroic adventures and half-breath escapes of Soldiers, Scouts, Spies and Refugees; daring exploits of Smugglers, Guerrillas, Desperadoes and others; Tales of Loyal and Disloyal women; Stories of the Negro, &c., &c., with incidents of Fun and Merriment in Camp and Field. By Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Greene, late of the United States Army. Handsomely illustrated with engravings on steel and in oil colors. Send for circulars and see the liberal terms offered. C. S. GREENE & Co., Publishers, No. 124 S. Third Street, Philadelphia. May 2, 1866.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP. THE SUBSCRIBERS, as agents for the widow and heirs of the late John Neff, dec'd., will sell on the premises, on SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1866, The following described R. ac. estate, late the property of the said John Neff, dec'd., to wit: A tract of land situate in the township of Cumberland, nearly adjoining the Borough of Carlisle, containing One Hundred and ninety-six acres, nearly all of which is cleared, and on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house and kitchen, frame stable, smoke house, corn crib, straw shed, and other necessary outbuildings, all in a good state of repair, there is a fine young apple orchard on the premises, two running streams pass through the farm.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, at Waynesburg, Pa., May 1st, 1866. Samuel P. Barr, J. Cornelius Barwick, John Crow, James Call, John Dehob, Elisha Franks, G. Graham, Miss Caroline Grooms, Miss Dora Herd, Miss Rachel Huthorn, Benjamin Huffman, Wm. Kennel, Mrs. Mattie Murdock, Mrs. Sarah Martin, Widow and heirs of John J. McCollough, Flora R. Porter, Cynthia Pett, John Ross, Susan Rinehart, Uriah Rinehart, Nancy M. Rinehart, T. B. Smith, John Sellers, J. H. Smith, John Shanes, Esq., Simon Peter Smith, Mary Yonker. Post Office opens at 7 a. m., and closes at 8 1/2 p. m. JOS. COOPER, P. M.

O. J. WILLARD, No. 627 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. THE MOST COMPLETE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURER, and the Model Organ OF THE WORLD! Combining Sweetness and Depth of Tone, Beautiful and Chaste in Appearance, Refining and Elevating in its Tendencies. For Churches, Parlors or the Household, it has no equal, and has invariably taken the FIRST PRIZE—UM wherever exhibited.

Model Organ OF THE WORLD! Combining Sweetness and Depth of Tone, Beautiful and Chaste in Appearance, Refining and Elevating in its Tendencies. For Churches, Parlors or the Household, it has no equal, and has invariably taken the FIRST PRIZE—UM wherever exhibited.

THE GREAT UNRIVALED "VOSE" PIANO FORTE! The cheapest first class Piano Forte in the market. These beautiful instruments are fast winning their way into public favor. The tone is rich, full and powerful, and gives forth with peculiar sweetness a melody, while the touch is easy and elastic. Are finished in rich rosewood cases, with full iron frame, overstrung bass and French grand action.—All have large round corners, with back decorated in the finest style. Every instrument fully warranted five years. Circulars giving correct list of prices taken from photograph, with full descriptive price list, sent free to any address on application.

A beautiful song and chorus where thirty chests, Accompanies the Circular, and is worthy of preservation. Dealers will be furnished these beautiful instruments at the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES. And Teachers at the rates of discount. Address all orders to O. J. WILLARD, Wholesale Agent, 627 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE, JUST OPENED BY Thos. Bradley. POSITIVELY the most complete Hotel in our town. Everything combined to furnish the best accommodation ever yet offered to the public.

FARMERS' GROCERY, THE OLD NAME BUT IN NEW HANDS. L. W. THOMPSON. HAVING purchased the above named Grocery, has refitted and restocked it. He has a complete stock of Confectionery, oranges, Lemons, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, (green and black), Syrup, Molasses, canned fruit, cheese, rice, soda salt, white lime, soft soap (country made) candles, crackers of all kinds, cigars, tobacco, (chewing and smoking) fish, lamps, oil, small fancy articles, &c., &c. Any one needing the articles mentioned or anything in the line not mentioned will do well to call. Produce taken in trade. Remember the place, the "Farmers' Grocery," formerly owned by P. Brown. May 9, '66-1y.

LEWIS DAY, DEALER IN Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Window Paper, &c. Sunday School Books of all kinds constantly on hand, Waynesburg, Pa., opposite Post Office. May 9, '66-1y.

Agricultural Notice. THE Greene County Agricultural Society will hold its annual meeting at the C. P. Church, Carlisle, Pa., on SATURDAY, May 26th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the election of officers for the coming year, and transact such other business of interest to the Society. J. P. MITCHENER, Secretary. May 9, '66.

THE GATHERING STORM HAS BURST! A. HEDGE & SON. Have just received a New Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, COLLARS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

BOOTS AND SHOES. We have just received a large assortment of the latest kind of ready made BOOTS AND SHOES, which we can warrant to wear, and do good service. Also a few Low Priced Boots and Shoes, which we will not warrant brought expressly to compete with our neighbors.

NEW GOODS! PETER BROWN HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE Eastern cities and is now opening a large stock of Spring Goods.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN GOODS, PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS, Organzas, Lawns, Berages, Alpaccas, Mohairs, Dolmans, Challies, Mozambique, Pail de Chevre, Prints, &c., &c., &c.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS and JEANS, COTTON AND LINEN GOODS!

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, Selected with great care, and will be sold at a small advance on the lowest manufacturers' prices. They have the best stock of goods for Men and Boys wear ever brought to Waynesburg. Call and examine for yourselves. They invite particular attention to their large stock of Domestic Cotton Goods; Brown and Bleached Muslin

OF THE BEST QUALITIES. Gingham, Tickings, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns. WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE STATE. We are prepared to sell any kind of goods at THE CHEAPEST PRICES. To Cash Buyers.

REMEMBER THE PLACE, JOSIAH PORTER'S OLD STAND. PETER BROWN. Waynesburg, Pa., 25, '66-1f.

Election Notice. THE Stockholders of the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company are hereby notified that the annual election for President and Directors, will take place at the house of C. Harvey, Morgantown City, Washington County, Pa., on THURSDAY, May 17th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, p. m. JAS. L. SHAW, Secy.

THE CHEAPEST PRICES. To Cash Buyers. On more favorable terms than they can be obtained anywhere else in this region.