The Republican.

WAYNESBURG:

J. E. SAYERS, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. J. W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

On the 24th inst. the people of West Virginia will vote on a Constitutional amendment excluding rebels from all rights of citizenship. The contest seems to be animated, but the Union journals are confident of success. We sincerely wish them well, and a glorious majority for the amendment. It will be ominous of the sad fate that awaits all conservatism.

The Committee on Military Affairs have reported a bill for the Equalization of Bounties. The bill has not been made known fully but is understood to award a bounty of $8,33 per month to all soldiers (white) who served between the beginning and close of the war, that already paid to be deducted from the amount.—Congress will take action as soon as practicable and it is thought the bill will pass. The appropriation will require, $200,000,000.

The First of this week the Senate will take up the Constitutional part of the Reconstruction plan which has been adopted by the House, and give it their entire attention until disposed of It is thought that many amendments and substitutes will be proposed and voted on. Meantime, there will be an effort made on the part of some to strike out the third section, but it is doubtful as to success.

The Governor of Florida has issued a proclamation heralding the close of military rule, expressing great confidence in the President, and urges the people to be moderate in the use of the whip and hand cuff, in order that it may not be reported North to be used by the radicals in denunciation of "my policy."

All await, no doubt, with deep anxiety the development of the proceedings concerning the trial of Jeff. Davis. Judge Underwood has prepared the indictment, which is one of treason to the general Government. In all probability he will be tried in the civil court of Richmond, and it is thought that Chief Justice Chase will preside. Many deem it an impossibility to secure an impartial jury on account of the extreme low value of oaths in that section They are considerable below par. Eminent lawyers say the indictment is entirely deffective, a mere legal technicality which will lead to his escape from justice. There is every indication that our last great tragedy will end in a farce.

"There is no Disputing, &c."—We have the following from undoubted authority: "A certain Jonah Wood, Edward Grandon and Daniel Wright, are each a *pater familias*, and live in the upper end of our county. Not long since a child was born to each, Wood gave to his the name of Robert E Lee Wood, Grandon that of C. L. Vallandigham Grandon, and Wright to his offspring that of Jefferson Davis Wright."

We think a suit for each baby is due from the honorable worthies whose names they are to perpetuate, and *Hiester Clymer's* last card as a present to the fathers. Pitch in Cops. here is a fine chance to secure three votes.

Hiester Clymer declared the war for the Union an unholy and an unjust crusade on the personal rights and local institutions of the people of the South.—Before the world, the people of the loyal States assumed the position that the war was for the preservation of the Union, the perpetuation of liberty and the maintainance of the Federal Government.—If Clymer is elected Governor, his assertion concerning the war will be vindicated as truthful. In view of these facts what true man can vote for Clymer?

UNION(?) MEETING.

Last Saturday the "Union Meeting" heralded by press and handbill, was held in Jefferson. No "Bill" Montgomery or "Tom" Searight graced the occasion. Dr. A. Patton, and J. A J. Buchanan addressed a crowd of *at least* seventy-five or one hundred persons.—The Dr's speech, any one could guess what it was. Mr. B paid *special compliment* to the soldier and the President.

There is not much said about the last veto. It is generally thought Congress will sustain it.

Look at the advertisement on this side headed "Agents Wanted."

THE SNAKES SQUIRM.

Our article on the "Two Platforms" in the issue of 19th inst, evidently "riled somebody's feelin's." It those few hints thrown out by us at that time caused such a "hissing" as the last *Messenger* contained, we beg pardon. We had no idea that *anyone* would notice what the "little squib" of an "Editor *and* Proprietor" might say, on such a subject, but instead of passing it with stoical indifference we see two communications (bah!) in that august sheet concerning the "Platforms." Indeed, gents, we said nothing intentional, you must ascribe it all to our "verdancy." We did not mention any names when speaking of the circulation of "Clymer's tracts"—but—but, really we did hear that a prominent Copperhead Candidate and editor were engaged in that calling, and that honest Democrats cursed them for being connected with such a dirty scheme Therefore, Mr. "Conservative" you should not have been so hard upon the "Editor *and* Proprietor." Your rhetorical fusillade and grand, striking logic challenge the admiration of all modern *literati* and philosophy. It is a shame that you did not live in the day of Plato and Socrates, perhaps, you might have found in them fit competitors for the championship of disputation. But see his article:

After indulging himself freely at what he deems the expense of the "Editor *and* Proprietor," he branches out for a point In one place he garbles a line or two from a paragraph of our article, makes it his premiss and immediately establishes the stunning conclusion that all Soldiers are Disunionists. Well, we must overlook that, it is emblematical of the party he represents. They mean *deceit*, practice *deceit*, and we have become accustomed to *deceit* from them at all times. Again he says:

"Though there may be occasional exceptions the soldiers as a mass will indignantly spurn the charge that they went into the field to fight for negro equality."

How it happens we know not, but he has *certainly spoken the truth*. Does he mean it? Was he not dreaming when he penned those lines? When did he arrive at this conclusion? Surely not long since. It has not been a great while since the same sheet he writes for asserted emphatically the reverse. Denounced the war for the "Union and Constitution" a "negro war" and those men who "shot" for that "Union and Constitution," "Yankee cut-throats," "Lincoln's hirelings," "mercenary wretches," and called their brave Generals "heartless butchers," and a host of similar high-sounding titles. Come now, you are not in love as soon, you are only coquetting and want to break their hearts.

Just here we would remind the "Republican Soldier" to stand by what he says: "We *shoot* for the *Union* and not for the *negro*, and we intend to *vote* for the *Union* and not for the *negro*."

Every shot you fired at the front of a Southern line was fired at the breasts of these same men, and you could, with infinately more honor to yourself, elevate the rebel Gen. R. E. Lee to the gubanatorial chair of our State than Heister Clymer. Their interests were one and the same, the difference being that the former had the courage to take up the sword and the latter had not Soldiers respect an honorable though fallen foe, but loathe a man who would stab them in the back!

But, Mr. "Conservative," a word to you by way of parting. As Governor Hawley says, "we are not a betting character, but have friends who will stake 'any amount' for us."

First, They will bet, if you were ever in the army, that the "anecdote" you "couldn't see" will apply directly to your case.

Second, If you did not skedaddle to avoid the draft it was because you had not the "greno-bax."

Third, and lastly, if you did not *hire a negro substitute it was because none would go for you.*

Would they be far wrong? Be frank now, and if we hear from you again (of course we shall not as it is only the "little squib, Editor *and* Proprietor.") throw off your *incog* In maritime phrase, we would like to "see the cut of your jib, whether you have a good breadth of beam and a clean run aft," if not we will have to "clap a stopper on our bread port."

Our patrons will excuse us for encroachment upon their space and paper, but we will promise not to be led off so again without better cause.

TOO BAD.

The guerilla who barbarously murdered General McCook, whom he meanly shot as he lay wounded and helpless in his ambulance, and whose barbarous act thrilled the whole people with intense indignation, has been liberated on his parole by the President, and straightway elected sheriff of his county in Alabama, by supporters of the President's policy.

There is a day of reckoning coming yet both for the authors of such crimes and for those who would conciliate, tolerate, and applaud them.—*American Presbyterian.*

BACKBONE OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. Truman, specially appointed to report on the condition of the South, and who did so after an extended term of several months in duration, speaks of the soldiers in the late rebel armies, as follows:

The rank and file of the disbanded Southern army—those who remained in it to the end—are the backbone and sinew of the South. Long before the surrender, corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments had been thoroughly purged of the worthless class—the skulkers; those of whom the South, as well as any other country, would be best rid; and these it is that are now prolonging past bitterness. These are they, in great part, as I abundantly learned by personal observation, that are now editing reckless newspapers, and that put forth those pernicious utterances that so little represent the thinking, substantial people, and are so eagerly seized on and paraded by certain Northern journalists, who themselves little represent the great North; To the disbanded regiments of the rebel army, both officers and men, I look with great confidence as the best and altogether most hopeful element of the South, the real basis of reconstruction, and the material of worthy citizenship. On a thousand battlefields they have tested their invincible power of that Government they vainly sought to overthrow, and along a thousand picket lines, and under the friendly flag of trace, they have learned that the soldiers of the Union bore them no hatred, and shared with them the common attributes of humanity Around the returned soldier of the South gathers the same circle of admiring frieds that we see around the millions of hearthstones in our own section, and from him they are slowly learning the lesson of charity and of brotherhood. I know of no more potent influences at work in promoting real and lasting reconciliation and reconstruction than the influence of the returned Southern soldier.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

A prominent citizen of this county, on his travels in Texas, writes from a Southern city to a friend, as follows:

"I find the people, that is, the old residents, *thoroughly rebellious*. In my intercourse with them thus far, I find just what I expected, a profound contempt for President Johnson, personally and politically; and a purpose to support his "Policy," for no other reason than to break up the republican party, restore unconditionally the Southern States and with the aid of the northern democrats and conservative republicans, organize a party that will place the government again in the hands of the South This is their bold, though, I fear not impracticable scheme, unless Congress shall stand firm. A rebel of Kentucky thus expressed the idea to me:—

'We intend to use the renegade demagogue, Johnson, who without any sincerity of purpose, did so much during the war to break down the democratic party, and sold himself, Arnold-like, to the enemies of his country, to organize a party on which will combine every faction and element against the radicals. *Then we will kick him into contempt.*—*Ex*

The New York *Herald* is admitted to be sound Democratic authority, and what it utters in praise or condemnation of its partisan friends must be taken as at least meant sincerely. Speaking of the new excise law about being put in force in that city, the *Herald* describes the groggeries which it is contemplated to suppress, as having been a peculiarly "Democratic institution," and says:—

"The Democratic politicians of the city have kept these places alive by fostering them for the votes that can be obtained therefrom. They have been literally patent machines from which votes are turned out to order."

"Patent machines" for "turning out" "Democratic" votes! This fact is so well known—is so notoriously true—that it is universally accepted and understood. The Five Points and Corlear's Hook—the vilest and most debauched holes on the continent, always vote the 'Democratic' ticket by overwhelming majorities. The keepers and inmates of grog shops, brothels, thieving-dens, gambling-rooms and dance-houses are as invariably "Democrats" as hogs are dirty. The exceptions are hardly numerous enough to prove the rule.—*Ex.*

The Richmond *Examiner* declares that "the men in the army and navy now, of Southern birth, expatriated themselves in regard to their States when they determined to remain in the Federal employment; and it follows up his insolent denunciation by the still more insolent assertion that "the Union will be a weak and pitiful force, that shall fail to strengthen itself by inviting us to our equal share in the naval and military appointments." Thus the groundwork is already being laid of a reconstruction platform that will give to the military and naval traitors who once fearfully betrayed the nation, new opportunities for seizing defenceless forts and unarmed vessels, and it may soon become an avowed feature of "my policy."

THE COLORADO VETO MESSAGE.

The President has vetoed the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union The action was anticipated by the public, and is not likely to be reversed by the Senate.

The reasons assigned in the message are as follows:

1. That the establishment of a State government in Colorado is not necessary at this time. That the existing Territorial government is entirely adequate to the wants of the people. They make and execute their own municipal laws subject to the revision of Congress, and elect their own officers. The population of the Territory is small, ranging from 25,000 to 40,000, is transient in character and decreasing in number. Security of person and property is abundantly afforded by the local and national governments.

2. There is no satisfactory evidence that a majority of the people of the Territory desire a State government—In September, 1864 the question was submitted to the people, under the authority of Congress, and in a vote of 6,192, a majority of 3,152 was found against the proposed measure. In September, 1865, the question was again submitted to the people without authority of law, and in a diminished vote there was found a small majority of one hundred and fifty-five in favor of a State government There is, therefore, no sufficient evidence that the people of the Territory desire any change in their present political relation to the General Government.

3 The unfairness of admitting to political equality with the old States a small community of only 30,000 people.

This objection is very forcibly presented, and held to be conclusive against the bill. The ratio of representation in lower House of Congress is 125,000—If Colorado with her 30,000 people be admitted she will be entitled to one representative, without one-fourth of the number required in the States already in the Union. She will have two Senators, while New York, with her population of 4,000,000, has no more. Should the election of President and Vice President be devolved upon the House of Representatives, Colorado would have one vote of 37, equally with Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York Such a policy would destroy the political equilibrium of the Government. The influence of the population of the great middle States would be to a great extent neutralized.

The President also urges the objection that eleven States of the Union are not represented in either House of Congress, while a new one is proposed to be introduced into the political association. The great concern of the people is that loyal men duly elected from the States lately in rebellion should be admitted to participate in the legislation of the country. While these are excluded, the President deems it unwise and inexpedient to enlarge the number of States.

Some of the objections of the President are indentical with those urged by prominent Union Senators and Members, when the bill was under discussion. In the Senate among those who voted against the bill, or were paired against it, were the following: Messrs. Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Morgan, Poland and Sumner; also Messrs Cowan, Dixon, and Doolittle Twenty-seven Republicans voted against the bill in the House, including some of the most prominent of all the New England delegations Neither body gave the bill a two-thirds vote, and there is hardly a prospect that the veto will be overridden, sustained as the President is by some of the strongest members of the Senate.

New York, May 17.—The *Tribune's* Florence, Italy, correspondent of April 30th, opens his letter thus: Within a fortnight we shall be involved in a war. The abounded fortress of Cremona is being fortified in haste, the fleet concentrated and all the soldiers on furlough recalled, even the reserve of the classes of 1834, '35 and '36. All the official papers fire the Italian heart. The Generals—Cayaldini, La Mormora, Pettinengo and Petiti—are assembled in military council. Everybody prepares for war, and still they try to shift the responsibility upon the Austrian armaments. In fact Napoleon is the great wire puller, who first pushed Bismock, and now pushes La Mermora, so that Austra cannot avoid war.

Returned Rebel Soldiers indulge their old hatred while sojourning in Washington city, by declaring that they are anxious to join an effort to "clean out Congress." Some of these rascals now hold positions in the Federal Departments, while the notorious "Bill Robinson," who is known to all printers that have worked in Washington during the last twenty years, and who left that city with his son to fight against the Government, now holds a fat place in one of the Goverment printing offices. It is said that this fellow Robinson openly asserts his readiness to help mob Congress.

The President has returned to the Senate, as requested, the name of Sloanaker, Internal Revenue Collector of Philadelphia He was confirmed by mistake. There were, therefore, two mistakes committed If the Senate, on a sober second thought, refuse to confirm, no harm will arise from either.

TELEGRAPHIC

SPECIAL TO THE "REPUBLICAN."

FINANCIAL CRUSH.

New York, June 22.—Sir Morton Peto & Co. have failed with liabilities amounting to twenty million dollars, the assets, however, amount to five million dollars more than the liabilities. It has induced an unparalleled panic and further failures are anticipated.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION—LOSS THREE OR FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

New York, June 22.—The Academy of Music, Medical University, Lutheran Church, and other buildings burned last night, loss between three and four million dollars. During the fire one of the steam fire engines burned. No lives lost, though an operatic performance was going on when the fire broke out.

The attempt to force the five per cent. loan on the holders of Government Bonds by taxing them, is inducing capitalists to be looking for other stock securities.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT JUNE TERM, 1866.

Commonweath vs Thomas Wood, No. — Term, 1866.
Burson for use vs. Burson, No. 41, June Term, 1854.
Tucksberry vs. Lantz, No. 42, Dec. Term, '54.
Garrison vs. Bogard, No. 118, Dec. Term '54
Howlsworth vs. Gwyun, No. 114, March Term, 1856.
Church vs. Flenniken, No. 129, June Term, 1856.
Hennen for use vs. Elder et al., No. 133, M. Term, 1857.
Shough vs. Kinney's heirs, No. 27, Dec. T. 1857.
Montgomery et al vs. Fonner, No. 12, Sept. Term, 1858.
Clemmer & Duan vs. Cooper, No. 137, Sept. Term, 1858.
Piper vs. Kincaid, No. 95, June Term, 1859.
Hook vs. Ott's adm'rs., No. 136, Sept. Term, 1859.
Armstrong vs. Fuller, No. 98, June Term, '60.
Lantz vs Lantz, No. 50, Sept. Term, 1860.
Same vs Same, No 51, " " "
Same vs Same, No 52, " " "
Same vs Same, No. 53, " " "
Staley vs. Cole, No. 72, Dec. Term, 1860.
Shoemaker vs. Yeager, No. 96, March Term. 1861.
Miller for use vs McNeely, adm'r., No 29. June Term, 1861.
Stephens and wife vs Lantz's heirs, No. 28, March Term, 1862.
Tanner vs. Hughes et al, No. 79, June Term, 1864.
Rice vs Rice, No. 113, June Term, 1864.
Warfield vs Fox, No 37, Dec. Term, 1864.
Hawkins vs Morgan tp No. 47, Dec. T. "
Hawkins vs same, No. 48, " "
Hawkins vs same, No. 49, " "
Maple vs Kusart, No. 80, June Term, 1865
Mesterzatt vs. Gray, No. 88, " " "
Whitlatch vs Whitlatch, No. 89, June T. "
Hixenbaugh for use vs. Waters, No. 41, Sept. Term, 1865.
Ross et al. vs. Gray et al. No. 68, Sept. Term, 1865.
Wise vs. Simms, No. 79. Sept. Term, '65
Commonwealth vs. Johnson Ex's., No. 19, December Term. 1865.
Bayard vs Meek, No 42, Dec. Term 1865.
Hoge vs Bell, No. 35, Dec. Term, 1865.
South vs Long, No. 62, Dec. Term, 1865.
Neel vs. Swan et al No. 63. Dec Term 1865.
Commonwealth vs. McGargen, No. 167, March Term, 1866.

J. F. TEMPLE, Proth'ry.
May 23, 1866.-tc

Register's Notice.

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 Orphans' Court to be held within and for the county of Greene, on Wednesday, June 13, 1866, for confirmation and allowance.

Account of John Neff and Henry Sharpneck, Admr. of John Neff, dec'd.
Account of Benj. Way, Executor of Thomas Burson, dec'd.
Account of Paul Rea, Administrator of N. L. Smith, dec'd.
Account of Jacob Ramer, Executor of John Myers, dec'd.
Account of Jacob Ramer, Guardian of Nicey Ann Evans, formerly Nicey Ann Minor.
Account of Uriah Rinehart, Executor of Susan Rinehart, dec'd.
Account of J. G. Dinsmore, Administrator of Lewis Barnhart, dec'd.
Account of Thos. Moore, Administrator of W. T. Brock, dec'd.

PETER BROWN, Register and Rec.
May 23, '66.-tc.

For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the property known as the

TYGARD FARM,

situate at New Brownsville, Monongalia county, W Va., three miles from Blacksville, Dunkard Creek, containing about 216 acres, it is in fine order, good new dwelling house, carriage house, barns, sheep pens and all necessary out buildings. Fences are in good repair; a fine young orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. It is near to churches, schools stores, mills, &c., &c. The farm will be shown by Mr. A. W. Tennent, near the premises, or by the subscriber.

AUGUSTUS ESENWEIN.
May 23,-tf Mapel Farm, Dunkard.

APPLICANTS FOR TAVERN LICENSE. JUNE TERM, 1866.

Enoch Hennen, Jolleytown, Greene Co., Pa.
Rinehart B. Church, Rogersville, " "
Thos. J. Odenbaugh, Jackson tp., " "
Geo. Concil, Davistown, " "
Susan Pettit, Jacktown, " "
Jesse Mitchell, Widow Thomas', " "
Mariah Sutton, Wright House, " "

May 23, 1866 -tc J. F. TEMPLE, Cl'k.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time The Means of Self Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
May23 '66.-1y Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

Something New and Novel for Agents, Pedlers, Country Stores, Druggists, and all seeking an honorable and profitable business. Free by mail for 85 cts.; wholesale $9 per doz. Canvassers realize $6 to $12 per day profit ABBOTT & DOWD,

Manufacturers, 196 Water St., N. Y.
May 23, '66.-4t.

GREENE HOUSE!

Jefferson, Greene County, Penn'a.

MRS. R. J. BUMGARNER, Proprietress.

HAVING RECENTLY FITTED UP THIS well known establishment, Mrs. Bumgarner is prepared to furnish *the best*, to the travelling public. The TABLE always supplied with the choicest delicacies, the BAR with the finest Wines and Liquors, good sleeping apartments, and an abundance of stable room attached to the premises. Public patronage solicited. May 23,'66 -1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK, THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION:

Heroic, Patriotic, Political, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical Splendidly Illustrated, with over 300 fine Portraits and beautiful engravings

This work for general humor, tender pathos, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors. The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tendor and pathetic. The Roll of Fame and Story, Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivouac, and Siege; Startling Surprises; Wonderful Escapes. Famous Words and Deeds of Woman, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and see our terms Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 507 Minor St., Phil'a., Pa.
May 23, 4t.

GOLD AT A DISCOUNT,

GREENBACKS AT A PREMIUM!

N. CLARK & SON

ARE NOT TAKING GOLD FOR

CLOTHING,

—BUT—

Greenbacks and Penn'a.

CURRENCY!!

WILL BUY ANY ARTICLE OF CLOTHING or Gents Furnishing Goods you may find in their new fresh and well selected stock just bought in the

Eastern Cities,

And which, for variety and cheapness, the like has not been seen or heard of for more than

FIVE YEARS.

We will only give a few of the leading articles with prices and ask you, one and all, to come and see for yourselves, and we will prove more than we say. We have

DRESS COATS

From 10 to 25 dollars, business coats from 4 to 16 dollars, and for 5 dollars will sell you a coat we will insure

ALL WOOL,

Pants from 1 75 to 10 dollars, will sell ALL WOOL pants and vest for 8.00 dollars, these we will guarantee; vests from 1 50 to 4.00 dollars. A complete assortment of

Hats & Caps!

For Men and Boys, price ranging from 75 cts. to 5 00 dollars.
Suspenders,
Hosiery,
Drawers, Linen, Muslin and Drilling,
Shirts, wool, muslin and linen,
Gloves, Ties, &c., &c.,

in endless variety. Suspenders from 25 cts. to 75. Ties for 15 and 75 cents, and a splendid cotton hose for 12½ cents.

Nearly opposite Campbell's corner, Main Street. May 16, 1y.

"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.

Meals furnished at all hours, table provided with the best of the season. Also, a fine *ice cream saloon* fitted up and attached to the house, and a bar unrivalled for the variety and quality of its contents Choice wines and brandies, good whiskey, ale, fine cigars, &c., form a few among the prominent items.—Travellers and those desirous of refreshment will do well to call, "Tom" still retains his old reputation of an accommodating gentleman, and hospitable landlord. House, the one formerly occupied by the "Messenger" Office.

May 9,'66.-1y.

Piano Tuning

MR CHAS. J DORN, of Boston, Mass., Piano Tuner, will be in Waynesburg about the 4th OF JUNE. All orders directed to A. C. Hamilton's Music Store, Washington, Pa., or to the office of the Greene County Republican, will meet with prompt attention.

May 16, 2w.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A brown mare three years old, medium size, without any particular mark other than those of Bridle and Saddle, on MAY 2nd. inst., belonging to the undersigned, of Wayne tp., this county.

A liberal reward offered to any person returning the mare or giving any information of her whereabouts. SAML. FELTON.

May 16, 4t.

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.

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 bought expressly to compete with our neighbors.

Don't fail to call if you want to see good articles in our line of trade. It will cost nothing to look at them.

Remember the place, "Allison's Building, opposite the Court House."

Waynesburg, May 2, tf.

NEW GOODS!

PETER BROWN

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE Eastern cities and is now opening a large stock of

Spring Goods.

For quality and cheapness he defies competition. He is determined to sell upon as favorable terms as can be done by any other house in Western Pennsylvania.

In part he offers the following:

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

GOODS,

PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,

Organdies,
Lawns,
Berages,
Alpaccas,
Mohairs,
Delains,
Challies,
Mozambiques,
Poil de Chevres,
Prints, &c., &c., &c.

Shawls,
Silk and Cloth Circulars,
Cloaking Cloths,
Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Fine Muslins,
Summer Balmorals,
and
Hoop Skirts.

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.

Ginghams,

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

On more favorable terms than they can be obtained anywhere else in this region.

☞REMEMBER THE PLACE,

JOSIAH PORTER'S OLD STAND.

PETER BROWN.

Waynesburg, ap25, '66.-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

—OF—

Waynesburg,

D. Boner, Pres't. J. C. Flenniken, Cashier.

DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAYS.

May 16, '66.-1y.