The Republican.

J. E. SAYERS, Editor and Publisher

WAYNESBURG:

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1866.

"WARS, AND RUMORS OF WARS."

Scarcely had the day dawn of peace awakened the sombre shadows cast over our hills and valles by the murky clouds of rebellion before the dread note of war was sounded from the far East, and we were aroused to realize that a trembling continent vibrated to the wild music of war. The temporary cessation of the great struggle in Europe, however, has not stilled the provincial and feudal conflicts which seem to agitate the world. Not only does the clash of arms reverberate along the shores, and upon the plains of the eastern hemisphere, but our own is aglow with the embers of anarchy, which smouldering, need but the wily fanning of ambition to light the country with the lurid glare of despotism.

Andrew Johnson, goaded to desperation by the ignominious repudiation he has received at the hands of the people, seems determined to avoid the present catastrophe of the termination of a disgraceful career and its future infamy, by plunging us into foreign difficulty. The recent Fenian troubles upon the Canadian frontier, no matter how closely our sympathies are allied with the Irish cause, has involved us in more serious trouble than we are willing to undergo. The condemnation and execution of the Fenian prisoners will be considered by the great mass of Ireland's sympathisers as an unwarranted and violent act, should the Canadian authorities have the hardihood to consummate it. Thousands of brawny arms are uplifted to revenge the blow, and what is there to hinder them from striking? Not that Johnson's diplomacy should stay the avenging arm but in the event of English provocation for him to declare war — here lies the danger. Seeking to establish his political status, in the event of failure, would he hesitate with the aid of the South and English muskets to reverse the decision of our late struggle and become our "dictator?"

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Huntsville, Ala., speaking of this, says: "The possibility of a foreign war, growing out of the Fenian question, has been canvassed here, and let me tell you, if such should be the case, the struggle will be on the Southern and not on the Northern borders. Irishmen alone, can capture Canada; the British will not attempt, very sensibly, to defend it in case of a war with the United States; but they will effect a landing on the Gulf, and will supply men and money to the rebels, and then look out for four more years of blood."

Is it not plausible? The condition of our country, admits, invites it. Southern arsenals filled with munitions of war, scarce halt sufficiently protected, with many other plain indications of treachery warn us of being too sanguine in expectation. We *must* admit, that the "golden bowl" of peace seems brittle as glass.

THE BALTIMORE IMBROGLIO.

The controversy between the Governor of Maryland and the Police Commissioners of Baltimore are of a more serious nature than most people imagine. Nothing of a really alarming nature has occurred in the city, although some little fighting has been done on individual account. The commissioners are firm and the Governor imperious. The new appointees have been sworn in, in office by the present incumbents. Their trial by the authorities has had no definite result, and unless something immediate turns up, the latter parties will hold their position until after the election. The points in the case are these: The Governor of the State appoints the registers. The constitution prohibits rebels and their sympathizers from being registered as voters, and no man can vote who is not registered. Governor Swan is a supporter of Johnson, and ambitious of being United States Senator. If the rebel vote is excluded he cannot accomplish his wish. He therefore appoints registers who have already registered everybody that applied, letting the most notorious traitors in the State record their names, and men who have served in the rebel army. It is assumed by the Unionists, that the judges of election may reject these rebels, although they are registered, and in Baltimore the Police Commissioners, who are Radical men, have the appointment of the judges. In order to carry out his wishes Governor Swann deems it necessary to have judges of his own way of thinking, and to get them he is trying to remove the Police Commissioners. They deny his right to remove them, and wish to test his claim before a judicial tribunal. He asserts that he has a right, and holds himself responsible to nobody for its execution. No reasonable man can deny that the legal objections to the exercise of the Governor's power, made by the counsel for the commissioners, are worthy of consideration. The Governor, however, being in a hurry to secure the next election, does not admit their force, but is disposed to be peremptory. The people may see, therefore, which is the law-abiding party and which the usurper.

SORE HEADS.—In every community there is always to be found, one or more sore heads as a creature, negative in all its thoughts, feelings and actions—so negative that its food and drink sours on its stomach, producing what may be fitly called, "the natural disposition to grumble at whatever is done by the party, organization, Church or family to which it may belong." Some of these same sort may be found in the Democratic party and they look "around and sour since the election is over—cause Republicans are smiling all over and these some sort frown, always when others rejoice. It's their nature—just let them keep on looking sour—it's the life of the creature to grumble.

GEN. LOGAN ON COPPERHEADS.—The following is an interrogatory put by a Copperhead to General Logan during one of his speeches in Indiana and the answer:

Cop—"A few years ago when you was a Democrat, the Republicans called you 'Dirty Work Logan,' are you doing the dirty work for the Republican party now?"

Gen Logan—"Yes;" unskinning Copperhead's ears, and is the dirtiest work I ever did; but it has got to be done."

EDWARD EVERETT ON THE STATES OF REBELS.—The following sentence from the Gettysburg oration of the late Edward Everett is an unequivocal enunciation of that sentiment of the loyal masses of the American people which the third section of the constitutional amendment will, when adopted, enact into law: "The people of loyal America will never take to their confidence or admit again to share in their government the hard hearted men whose cruel and false power has brought this crushing war upon the land."

THE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

The Chicago *Times* of the 5th inst., says:—"Tomorrow the contest for the Governorship of the State of New York and the fate of many minor aspirants for office will be decided. The campaign has been commenced with extraordinary vigor, though, as a rule, with less acrimony than usual. Mr. Fenton, the candidate of the Union Republicans, is a man of high character and great popularity. West of Albany his majorities will be heavy—too heavy to be overcome by any honest vote in New York city and the river counties, where the Democratic strongholds are. The Democrats well know, hence they are not willing to trust the result to an honest trial. Although the Registry Law affords very great security against fraud, yet in the city of New York no law will secure an honest result. Nevertheless, but for that law, the Democratic majority would be united only by the forces of the party. As it is, the majority every year is thousands greater than it would be but for frauds. This year, in view of the vast preponderance of popular sentiment in the State at large in favor of Governor Fenton the supporters of Hoffman have gone deliberately to work to obtain a majority in the city large enough to elect him. The kind of population that gives to the Democratic party their twenty thousand may, even with the Registry Law be made to swell it to thirty, forty, and possibly to fifty thousand. That the games has been undertaken is evident from the registrations. In 1864, the total vote figured up to 11,330; of which the Democrats had 73,709, and the Republicans 33,681—giving McClellan a clear majority of 37,028. Lincoln's majority in the State being 6,749. This fall the number registered is 120,000, or nearly 15,000 more than deposited their ballots in 1864.

That there has been an actual increase in the number of voters, is not questioned; but never before has the number cast at a State election reached the preceding Presidential election. That the Democrats intend to elect Hoffman by these foul means is to clear to be denied.—They may succeed. Our friends, however, are confident that they can stand forty, or even fifty thousand against them in the city, and still elect Fenton. Stupendous as their efforts have been, and enormous as the frauds will be, the supporters of Hoffman are not half as confident as the supporters of Fenton.

OLD FELLOWSHIP is prospering in Fayette county. There are nine lodges in the county, in which there were forty initiations during last term, the present membership numbering five hundred and seventy five. The amount paid for relief during the last six months was $441 78, and the total amount of funds on hand was $10,592 90.

THE SITUATION IN BALTIMORE.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of the 5th inst., says:—Light begins to break through the threatening clouds that have hovered over Baltimore. A little firmness and wise moderation have averted a calamity, that all thought to be, and which in all probability was, impending. Regardless of the expressed determination of Gov. Swann to carry through the high-handed and illegal course of action to which he had committed himself, and utterly indifferent to the threat of Presidential interference, the Police Commissioners staunchly declined to be either bullied or hoodwinked, and stood their ground with manful constancy and courage.

They were nobly sustained by Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, who acted with a promptness and decision that cannot be too highly eulogized. He proved himself on Saturday a bulwark of law and order, against which the storm of gubernatorial fury had to spend itself in vain. While declaring that it was not his province to decide upon the merits of the main issue between the Governor and the Commissioners, he said it was his express duty to use the power with which he was invested to preserve the peace of the city. To this end he caused warrants to be made out for the arrest of Messrs Young and Valliant, the newly appointed Commissioners—really on the ground that their proceeding tended to create such disturbances in the public mind as might lead to riot and bloodshed—and another warrant for the Sheriff of the county, who had refused to obey the Judge's order, and was therein guilty of contempt.

So the matter stands at present. Yesterday, of course nothing further could be done, and we presume the Swann officials had an excellent opportunity for ruminating on the pleasure of a forced participation in the hospitalities of a jail. To-day the contest will, no doubt, be peacefully continued in the Courts—the proper place for its settlement. The old Commissioners, while steadfast in their resolution to maintain what they believe to be their rights, have been courteous and forbearing to the new ones. They simply say they intend to resist the law themselves, and will not allow it to be trampled on by others.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1866.—The city is quiet this evening but a disturbance to-morrow seems inevitable. Both sides accept it and are therefore prepared for it. Each wants the other to take the initiative. There are a great many rumors afloat to-night. I cannot undertake to sift fact from fiction in regard to them all, but it seems to be tolerably certain that Swann's Commissioners have resigned or will resign in the morning, so that Swann may have a chance to appoint others and thus avoid the results of what delay may take place in the discussion of the *habeas corpus* cases. There is a strong guard of the old police, both regular and special force, at the Commissioners' headquarters and at every police station in the city. Beside them there are several thousand Boys in Blue ready for action at a moment's call. The conservative force is equally well organized, and is more confident from a belief that the Federal force now here, numbering about four thousand men, will assist in the event of a collision.

General Grant and Governor Swann arrived in town together this evening from Washington.

BALTIMORE, Nov 3—12 M.—The new Police Commissioners appeared at the Marshal's office at half-past ten o'clock this morning. They were met by the clerk of the old Board of Police Commissioners, to whom they made their demand and requested to see the members of the old Board. This request was refused by the clerk, when the new Police Commissioners retired. They were greeted as they passed through the large crowd gathered in front of the Marshal's office with derisive laughter by some of the friends of the Board. The new Commissioners then proceeded by the way of Lexington street to the Sheriff's Office.

The carriage drove off to the corner of North and Baltimore streets, the headquarters of the Conservatives, where the new Commissioners were received with loud cheering by the crowd gathered there.

It is understood that the new Commissioners are busy organizing a new police force. Some five or six member of the old police force resigned last night and reported for duty this morning to Messrs. Young and Valiant.

There are reports of an arrival of United States troops at Harper's bridge on the Washington road, but they cannot as yet be verified.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

We copy the following from the bulletin board of to-day, (6th), although short it is cheering and withal satisfactory:

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6th, 1866.—The struggle has ended, the old Commissioners triumph, they will conduct the election. Propositions were made and rejected. The law will be upheld. Gov. Swann has been beaten at all points. Four thousand rebel muskets have been seized—peaceable citizens caught loading them with buckshot.

INDIAN TROUBLES RENEWED.—A dispatch dated Julesburg, Colorado, Oct 24, says:—The Indian war has commenced. Two hundred and fifty head of stock were driven off by the Indians within a few miles of Mt. Sedgwick.—One hundred head of mules, owned by Henry Carlisle, freighters for the overland stage line, and over 150 head of cattle belonging to Veasy, Wall & Co., of Denver, were also driven off. Several of the night herders were killed by the savages, and a number others wounded. Trains have been attacked at various points, but in each case the Indians have been repulsed.

As soon as the hostile disposition of the Indians was reported to Capt James W. Nedl, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, commanding at this post, he at once mounted Companies K and M of the Second United States Cavalry, who started after the Indians and overtook them, killing five and wounding fifteen of them, and capturing all their ponies, wigwams and arms, with loss of but two of our men.

Late advices from Montana say a party of mounted men who have encamped on the head of Milk River, were attacked by a band of Sioux Indians, and after five hours' fighting, the Indians were driven off with a loss of twenty-one killed. The whites had four killed and several wounded.

Gen Sherman held an Indian council at Fort Dodge on the 17th inst. He gave the Indians eight days to bring in three white women they have, and if they did not return them without presents it would be war. The Indians then started home to have a council among themselves.

THE FENIAN TRIALS IN CANADA.—The trial of the Fenian invaders of Canada commenced last week at Toronto. Col. Lynch was the first tried. An effort was made to prove that Lynch was acting as a reporter for a Louisville, Ky., paper, and that those who had sworn that Lynch had given orders to the troops at Fort Erie had mistaken him for General O'Neil. The jury were out about an hour, when they returned with their verdict of guilty. The judge said the prisoner should have time for appeal to other courts, and sentenced him to be hung on December 12.

The next prisoner placed on trial was David Faunsden, who professes to be a clergyman of the episcopal Church. M. C. Cameron, an able lawyer, appeared for the prisoner, and asked for postponement of the trial to procure two important witnesses, Rev. Dr. Foster of Syracuse, and Bishop Coxe, of Buffalo, the American Consul having undertaken to procure their attendance. His trial was deferred.

The next prisoner placed in the dock was John McMahon. His counsel made a long speech for the defence, saying that the prisoner a Catholic priest, was forcibly compelled to go with the Fenians to give spiritual comfort to the wounded, &c. The jury, after nearly an hour brought in a verdict of "guilty" and the prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of December.

DEMOCRACY AND THE SOLDIERS.—A striking commentary upon the "regard and esteem of our brave soldiers," professed by the Democracy, may be found in the following paragraph, which we extract from that Democratic organ, the New York *Citizen*, edited by Col. C. G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly):

Heretofore the Albany Regency nominated all candidates for State office, but this year the business seems to have been left with Tammany Hall. Why has not the wigwam placed a soldier on the State ticket, if only as a set off to the gallant Col Stewart L. Woodford, formerly of the department of the South? Will it help this much it the Tammany county ticket goes to the people without one soldier's name on it? Such tickets should have been made up in the dark days of the war, when James T. Brady and John V. Buren were solemnly read out of the Tammany party for daring to oppose Thomas H. Seymour's election as governor of Connecticut. Comrades of the epaulet and button! it begins to look as if we must fight these fellows, to convince them it was not a crime to have served the country in her hour of peril. What think you, boys?

THE Nashville *Union* scented afar off the scent of the difficulties in Maryland, and with surpassing impudence issued its call to arms in the following terms:

"Well, this looks like war. Let every Southern man, every veteran 'in gray' be ready, at a moment's notice, to take up his musket in defence of the Union and Constitution, against these vile traitors who would disrupt a Government for which so much blood has already been shed.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S INAUGURATION.—Gen. John W. Geary will be inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, January 5, 1867, the same day on which the Legislature will choose an United States Senator.

The New York News recently sold for $15,000. The New York World was lately without the financial resources to pay the weekly salaries to the employees.

The population of New Orleans is double what it was during the war, and one-fourth larger than ever before.

Waynesburg Marke .

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. GUTHER.]

Butter, fresh roll	$ 35
Coffee per lb	33 to 35
Corn per bushel	45
Corn meal per bushe	80
Country Soap per lb	08
Candles, mould per lb	25
Candles, dipped " "	25
Cheese per lb	25
Dried Peaches per lb	22
Eggs per dozen	18
Flour per bbl	14 00
Flax seed per bushel	2 25
Feathers per lb	50
Lard per lb	15
B. W. Flour per lb	04
Molasses	75 to 1 20
Oats per bushel	30 to 35
Rye per bushel	1 10
Timothy seed per bushel	325 to 3 75
Rice per lb	15
Sugar, crushed per lb	22
Sugar, refined " "	23
Sugar, New Orleans, 6 lbs	1 00
P. R. Sugar, 8 lbs	1 00
Syrup, per gallon	1 00
Salt, No. 1 per bbl	4 00
Soft Soap per gallon	25
Tar per gallon	1 00
Tea per lb	242 40
Turpentine per gallon	2 50
Tallow per lb	15
Wheat per bushel	2 50
White Lead per keg	4 to 5 40
White Lime per bushel	1 50
Wool common to fine	50@60
Potatoes per bushel	75 to 1 00
Turnips, per bushel	45

PITTSBURG GENERAL MARKET

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5, 1866.

GRAIN—Wheat at	$2 60@2 65
Corn at	1,08@1,10
Rye at	
Buckwheat	dull.
Oats	0,54
FLOUR—Spring Wheat at	$12 75.
Winter " at	$14,25
Rye at	$7 25.
HAY—Baled at	$23,00 ⅌ ton.
Loose at	$18,00@25 00.
EGGS—Sales at	30c.
CHEESE—Western Reserve at	17.
Hamburg at	17@18.
New York Goshen at	20
BUTTER—Prime Roll at	28@32.
APPLES—Per barrel at	2,75@3,00.

CHICAGO MARKET.—CHICAGO, November 3, FLOUR—Dull and declined 25c.

WHEAT—Dull, and declined 4@5c for No. 1, and 1c on No. 2; sales at $2 19@2 20 for No. 1, and $1 97@1 98½ for No. 2.

CORN—Opened heavy at a decline of 4c, and advanced to 97c, and closed quiet, at 96½@96c for No. 1, and 78@78½c for No. 2.

OATS—Declined 2@3c; sales at 44½c for No. 2.

HOGS—Dull and declined 10@15c; sales at $3@3 25 for common to good.

RECEIPTS—10,000 barrels flour, 92,000 bushels wheat, 52,000 bushels corn, 4,000 bushels oats.

SHIPMENTS—10,000 barrels flour, 92,000 bushels wheat, 92,000 bushels corn.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia—Coarse, (common, ½ blood), 45 to 50c; Medium (¾ blood) 55 to 60c; Fine, (⅞ to ⅞ blood) 55 to 60c; Extra (full blood, fine) 65@70c; Extra, 60 to 62c; XXX, 65 to 72c.

Trade very dull. Market weak.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Nov 6—Gold closed at 148.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW EXCITEMENT!

THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT

—OF—

H. RINEHART!

FOR SELLING CHEAP GROCERIES!

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE city, he has opened the largest

New Grocery

in town. He desires to inform the citizens of Waynesburg and vicinity of the care he have taken in selecting stock, having on hand a good supply of

CONFECTIONS, TOBACCO CIGARS, TAR also, PROVISIONS, BACON, DRIED BEEF POTATOE, FISH, DRIED PEACHES, &c., &c., &c.

Call and see him as he has been getting a

NEW SUPPLY

You will find him accomodating, and can sell lower than any one in the place. Be sure to go to the right place, in

LEDWITH'S OLD BUILDING,

opposite the Court House, and formerly occupied by the Post Office.

nov8'66-tf

GREENE COUNTY S. S.

In the Orphans' Court of said County, No. —— Sept. Term 1866.

In the matter of the account of James D. Flenniken, Administrator of Elizabeth Blair, dec'd. Are now to wit: Sept. 19, 1866, account presented to the Court of confirmation. Same day exceptions filed, and W. E. Gapen Esq., appointed auditor to examine the account and make report.

By the Court,
J. F. TEMPLE, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given to the parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at my office in Waynesburg, on Monday, the 26th day of November next. W. E. GAPEN.

Oct. 19 1866—3t

T. P. MITCHELL, Shoemaker!

Main St., nearly opposite Wright House

IS prepared to do stitched and pegged work, from the coarsest to the finest; also, puts up the latest style of Boots and Shoes. Cobbling done on reasonable terms. May2,6m.

W. H. HUFFMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ROOM IN BEACHLEY'S BUILDING, WAYNESBURG.

WORK made to order, in finest and best style. Cutting and Fitting done promptly, and according to latest fashion plates. Stock on hand and for sale. May 2, '66.

Wm. Bailey.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE WRIGHT HOUSE

KEEPS ON HANDS ALWAYS A choice and select assortment of watches and jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates. apl, 1y

Over 29000 Pianos Made!

2400 Sold at the Pittsburg Agency!

CHICKERING PIANOS!

REASONS WHY THEY ARE BEST.

GENIUS

The remarkable genius of the late Jonas Chickering, and the same ability continued in his sons.

OUTSIDE TALENT.

The combination of the best outside talent with their own genius

IMMENSE CAPITAL

with which to obtain the best workmen; to keep on hand stocks of the best material to be seasoned for years.

FACTORY.

The largest in the world, occupying five acres of ground—and its united floors, 52 feet wide, and five miles in length.

PATRONAGE

The most complete and expensive of any piano factory in the country, a any part without a duplicate being invented expressly by the elder Mr. Chickering.

EXPERIENCE.

With these advantages after the labor of a half century, during which time they have manufactured thirty thousand pianos, they now offer the public an entire new scale piano, the most perfect ever made.

RESULT.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons are now making more pianos than any firm in the United States, and

EXPORT TO EUROPE

yearly a large number of instruments which are used by the leading artists of the day.—Their reputation has become WORLD WIDE.

ARTIST'S OPINIONS.

THALBERG.

"I consider Chickering & Sons' Pianos beyond comparison the best I have ever seen in America."

GOTTSCHALK.

"I consider Chickering & Sons' Pianos superior to any in the world."

WERLE.

"I believe that in every particular your Pianos are superior to any I have ever seen in this country or Europe."

SATTER.

"For volume and fine quality of tone, with nicety of articulation, the Chickering Pianos are unequaled.

RASSINI.

"I always use and always recommend your Pianos to my pupils and friends."

MUZIO

"I consider your Pianos the finest I have ever played upon."

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.

The Subscribers are the exclusive wholesale Agents for the Chickering Pianos, for Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. Special arrangements enable them to sell at exactly the same prices as charged at the Factory in Boston, thus saving freight, insurance and risk of transportation to purchasers residing in or West of this city.

The Subscribers gives particular attention to the selection of their stock, visiting the Factory near every month for this purpose; their experience in the business, musical skill, and practical knowledge of the manufacture of Pianos enable them to select the very best instruments that Messrs Chickering produce.

Every instrument warranted for 5 years, by the manufacturer and the subscribers. Persons at a distance desiring further information should address the subscribers who will be happy to send their post paid drawings of the various styles of Pianos, prices &c.

Old Pianos taken in exchange.

CHARLES C. MELLOR, & CO.,
81 Wood Street,
Between 5th Street & Diamond Alley,
PITTSBURGH.

SOMETHING NEW!

MRS E S SAYERS & HOSKINSON,

Have just arrived from New York with a large assortment of foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS

which they propose to sell at the lowest CASH PRICES; such as Dress Goods, Dress Trimming, Dress Buttons, Gay's Patent Muff, Ladies's Shawls, Furs, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps; also, a great variety of nice articles, at very low prices, for

Gentlemen & Ladies' Wear.

Wares of all kinds, and a complete variety of the best GROCERIES. All of which they propose to sell at the very lowest figures, depending on the quality and cheapness of their goods to gain their custom.

Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will prove that the above is correct. Room in Sayers' corner, east of the Court House, Waynesburg. Nov8'66 tf

RECONSTRUCTION

NOT OF

THE UNION

BUT OF

Isaac Hooper's

GROCERY & CONFECTIONERY!

MR. HOOPER would still have his friends and patrons bear in mind, that he continues in the Grocery and Confectionery trade at his usual place of doing business, and that he has just received

A Fresh Supply

of the best quality of all articles in his line.

TOYS—NOTIONS and a great variety of useful articles always on hand

REFRESHMENTS,

In connection with the above, Mr. Hooper keeps a Restaurant where ICE CREAM, berries and all the luxuries of the season can be obtained.

The most attractive and most popular resort in town. June 14, '66-1y

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ALEX. BURNS, late of Richhill tp., Greene Co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Greene Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the same, and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH BURNS, Adm'tx.

Oct. 24, 1866.—6t.

GREENE COUNTY S. S.

In the Orphans' Court of said County, No. 25, Dec. Term 1865.

In the matter of the account of J. D. Flenniken and E. A. Flenniken, Administrators of John W. Flenniken, dec'd. And now to wit: June 15, 1866. The Court appointed W. E. Gapen, Esq., auditor to examine said account and report on exceptions filed.

By the Court,
J. F. TEMPLE, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given to the parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Waynesburg, on Monday the 26th day of November next.

Oct. 19, 1866.—3t. W. E. GAPEN.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDINBORO, ERIE CO., PA.

This School offers excellent facilities for obtaining a thorough, practical English Education. The State assists those who intend to become teachers. A certificate from this institution is good for life in all parts of Pennsylvania, and exempts the holder from examination by School officers. The Winter Term will open, December 5th.

For Circular or Catalogue, address

oct 17, '66—6t J. A. COOPER.

$25 REWARD!

For a DARK BAY MARE, six years old with mark of a side saddle on the left shoulder of rather light build and steep rump. She was STOLEN OR STRAYED from the pasture field of the undersigned, in Morgan township, Greene county, Pa., on Thursday night, Oct. 25th. If delivered, or any information given leading to the recovery of the mare, the above reward will be paid. ADAM H. ROSE.

Oct. 31, '66. 4t.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Isaac Weaver, of Jefferson township, Greene county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same, and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA WEAVER,
GEORGE WEAVER,
Adm'rs.

oct 31—6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of BENJAMIN GRINNAGE, late of Centre tp., Greene Co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Greene Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same, and those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES CALL, Centre tp., Adm'r.

Oct. 24, 1866.—6t.

PATENTED MAY 29TH, 1866.

This is an article for washing without rubbing, except in very dirty places, which will require a very slight rub, and unlike other preparations offered for a like purpose, will not nor can rot clothes but will leave them whiter than ordinary methods, without the usual wear and tear.

It removes grease spots as if by magic, and softens the dirt by soaking, so that rinsing will in ordinary cases entirely remove it.

This powder is prepared in accordance with chemical science, and upon a process peculiar to it, which is secured by Letters Patent. It has been in use for more than a year, and has proved itself a universal favorite wherever it has been used. Among the advantages claimed are the following, viz:

It saves all the expense of soap usually used on cotton and linen goods.

It saves most of the labor of rubbing, and wear and tear.

Also for cleaning windows it is unsurpassed. With one quarter the time and labor usually required it imparts a beautiful gloss and lustre much superior to any other mode. No water required except to moisten the powder.

Directions with each package.

And can be readily appreciated by a single trial. The cost of washing for a family of five or six persons will not exceed THREE CENTS.

The manufacturers of this powder are aware that many useless compounds have been introduced to the public which have rotted the clothes, or failed in removing the dirt but knowing the intrinsic excellence of this article, they confident y proclaim it as being adapted to meet a demand which has long existed, and which has heretofore remained unsupplied,

MANUFACTURED BY
HOWE & STEVENS,
206 Broadway Boston.

ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF FAMILY DYE COLORS. For sale by Grocers and Dealers everywhere.

O 4 '66—3m

L. TAYLOR. D. HAAS.

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