



WAYNESBURG:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867.

THE WORK MUST ON!

It cannot be disguised that the action, or rather inaction, of Congress provokes the righteous condemnation of many of their supporters. The wheels of progress await impetus in relation to the peace of the country, home manufacture demands protection, capitalists want a secure financial policy and in fact, the clog of legislation seriously retards national progress in every shape. The people await with longing a settled condition of our perturbed politics. Indications speak plainly enough that this is no time for the impeachment of President Johnson. Popular will is against it for the reason that so much else of importance presents itself for the consideration of our representatives. Time squandered in fixing and repelling any charges that may be brought against him is time ill-spent at this crisis. Better let the few years of public career before him add to his degeneracy and infamy, than the people will consign him to the oblivion which awaits him. Congress must not yield to the pressure of conservatism. We advocate radicalism—at the same time dispatch in the settlement of these great questions. Murmuring is distasteful to all, but the work must on!

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

By reference to our news columns it will be seen that Gen. Simon Cameron is the nominee for State Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next, if elected. The Republican caucus has acted in direct opposition to the will of a majority of the Republicans throughout the State. If its action is sustained it must be productive of disastrous consequences to our party organization. Thaddeus Stevens got less votes than was anticipated. We may yet hope for a reversed decision of the caucus. Several voting for Cameron have offered other nominations. There is no telling the extent of this defection. It may be complimentary to personal favorites or it might lead to a consolidated vote for Stevens. Elgar Cowan is the nominee of the Democratic caucus for Senator. It isn't likely he will be elected.

INTELLIGENT SUFFRAGE.

The Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican remarks that, "ignorant white men, however well intentioned, are very liable to become the dupes of demagogues, and white instinct is probably just as safe a guide as black instinct. The Galveston Bulletin, one of the truest and most intelligent Union papers of the South, insists that the negroes will invariably vote with the employers that treat them well and says that Jeff. Davis' old slaves all love him for his kindness, and would vote for him for President to day if they had a chance. The truth is there can be no sure reliance on the votes of blacks, any more than of whites, who cannot read their ballots and the argument for the Massachusetts doctrine of intelligent suffrage holds good against all the ingenious sophisms brought to test upon it. If we fail to make it national at this grand opportunity we make a mistake not easily corrected and the consequences of which are not doubtful." This is a sensible view of the question and reflects our sentiments exactly. The experiment of universal suffrage in the Federal District and territories, we have no hesitation in saying, will be productive of good results, inasmuch as it will test the theory. Intelligent or qualified suffrage will supplant universal suffrage wherever established, for the very reasons stated by the Bulletin, hence the sooner the thing is exploded the better. If, when the lists are drawn, the negroes choose to ballot with the Democratic party, as they recently did in Massachusetts, we have no right to complain. They were extremely successful in procuring them for substitutes during the days of the draft and they will prove equal to the emergency when it comes to the polls.

An old well sunk in Uniontown, by H. R. Beeson & Co., in a vain search for oil, took a spell last week, and threw up water and stones to the wonderful height of more than one hundred feet. The freak lasted for an hour, and created much wonder and surprise in the community.

The statement of the public debt for the month of December, 1866, shows the total debt to be \$2,675,062,508; and the amount in the Treasury \$181,737,232. This shows a decrease in debt since December of nearly \$10,000,000.

The "Cors" would faint out an impromptu "pigeon's wing," they feel so good over the passage of the Suffrage Bill in the District of Columbia. Their voices fairly gurgle with joy when they tell you they predicted that Congress would force negro-suffrage on the people. They overlook the fact that more than 30,000 freemen residing there demand the right of manhood. More than this, the District is subject to the legislation of Congress, by virtue of the Constitution. It is a calamity, truly, that its constituents are in the minority there, but it is none the less imperative that their wishes should be heeded. Though there be but one loyal man in the District, we had rather Congress would cater to his taste than pander to the caprices of 100,000 ex-rebels and conspirators.

Outside the District we have always maintained that Congress would not, nor could not, interfere with the question of suffrage beyond the requirements of the Constitutional Amendment. Further than this we have no cause to believe they will go.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION DEFINED.—About a hundred persons sat down at the National Hotel, Washington, on Tuesday night, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The Blair, the Attorney General, and various members of Congress were present. President Johnson made no speech, but gave the following as a sentiment:

No State of its own will has a right under the Constitution to renounce its place in or to withdraw from the Union, nor has the Congress of the United States the Constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to a condition of mere territorial dependency upon a Federal head; one is disruption and dissolution of the government; the other is consolidation and exercise of despotic power. The advocates of the former and the latter are alike enemies of the Union and our constitutional form of government.

Why didn't he say—"nor have the people of any State the constitutional power to degrade themselves to a mere territorial dependence upon a Federal head; one is disruption and dissolution of the government; the other folly in the extreme?"

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

CAMERON NOMINATED.

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1867.

The Senatorial caucus organized at eight o'clock, in the hall of the House. Senator Bigham moved to adjourn the nomination to Monday evening.—Lost by a vote of fifty-four to twenty-eight.

A ballot was then taken on the nomination of Senator, when Cameron received forty-six votes; Curtin, twenty-three; Stevens, seven; Grow, five; absent, from Lancaster, 2—total, 83. The following is the vote:

For Cameron—Brown, (Mercer,) Hoffman, Meehling, Coleman, Humphrey, Meily, Connell, Kennedy, Seiler, Cowles, Kerns, Sharpless, Graham, Kimmel, Shuman, Hannes, Kinney, Stumbaugh, London, McCamont, Subers, Barton, McKee, Waddell, Brown, (Junata,) Lowry, Weller, Cameron, McCosnughy, Whann, Chadwick, Ridgway, Woodward, De Haven, Stutzman, Worrell, Donohough, Worthington, Wright, Freeborn, Hall, (Speaker, Glass, (Speaker) Ghegan, Mann, Harbison, Marks.

For Stevens—Bigham, Richards, Stacey, Armstrong, Roath, Stehman, Wilson.

For Grow—Browne, of Lawrence, Shoemaker, Webb, Leech, M. Pherrin. On the announcement of the above vote, Cameron's nomination was made unanimous on motion of M. S. Quay, of Beaver.

CAMERON'S friends had a committee appointed by the Legislature ostensibly to inquire into the charges of corruption so widely circulated concerning his nomination. They failed to produce evidence corroborating the charges. Green is a salutary protection for the eyes—in some cases it might dim the perceptive faculties.

The Hon. Roscoe Conkling of Utica was nominated, on the 10th inst. after a spirited contest, by the Republican caucus for U. S. Senator from New York for six years from the 4th of March next. The opposing candidates were the Hon. Ira Harris, the incumbent, and Judge Noah Davis of Albion, Orleans County.

House and Senate met in Convention, to count the votes on Governor. The returns were read by counties, and certificate signed that Geary received 307,274, and Clymer 290,096 votes.

The bill abolishing all laws which deny the elective franchise on account of color, in the Territories, was passed on the 10th inst., by the Senate, and, being concurred in by the House, goes to the President for his signature.

A RECORD TO PRESERVE.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on the 8th inst., the following resolution, offered by Mr. MANS, was adopted—every Democrat voting in the negative:

"That it is the imperative duty of Congress to enact such laws and provide such governments in the rebel States as will secure each loyal person therein full and complete protection to life, liberty, property and enjoyment of equal political rights, to the end that the foundations of such governments may be fixed on principles of eternal justice which will endure through all future time, and that the Clerk forward a copy of this resolution to Congress."

Here, says the Pitts. Commercial, we find the party which boasts the name of the Jeffersonian Democracy voting solid against a resolution which no more noble than affirms, and almost in its own language, the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Stick a pin there!

Nothing now stands in the way of a complete restoration of the peace, harmony and prosperity of the country but the radical faction in Congress.—Messenger.

You mean if you had the "Union as it was," the Democracy in power, and "traitors" on the Northern end of the line in iron, that "the war" would assuredly have been "a failure." "Jess so!"

The message of Governor Swann, of Maryland, opposes the ratification of the constitutional amendment, and recommends the assembling of a convention of the people to revise the present constitution of the State.

WANT HIM.—The "leading journals" are somewhat exercised concerning the whereabouts of Head-Centre Stephens. Wouldn't it be a blessing if they couldn't find him?

Ohio is the sixth state to adopt the Constitutional Amendment. Other loyal states will soon follow in rapid succession, now that their legislatures have convened.

THE CRETAN REBELLION.

The Cretan insurrectionists, or Christian patriots have engaged much attention in the old and new world since the terrible tragedy at Arkadi. Some ideas may be gleaned of the nature of the contest and the firm purpose of the islanders from the following graphic description of the fighting, by the pen of a Tribune correspondent, dated Canca, Dec. 3rd, 1866. It is suggestive of a modern Thermopyla:

"News of the tragedy of Arkadi will have long ere this reached you, startled the world into recollections of Missolonghi and 1830, and may perhaps have worked something like conviction in the minds of European statesmen that the Cretans are in terrible earnest, but to us, almost within sound of the explosion which consummated the affair, and conscious of the barbarities and despair which give such awful significance to the Cretan cry of Liberty or Death, it has come with a shock like an earthquake.

For a week after the fight we heard confused and contradictory rumors of it, of mines and desperate fighting, we saw the steamer 'Comet' bringing to the Canca hospitals the wounded who no longer found place at Retimo, but we could get no reliable news as to the nature and result of the conflict. Finally we got sufficient details to know in its full meaning, if not its full amount of woe, the saddest, most piteous episode of this struggle.

Arkadi is a monastery which dates its foundation 800 years ago, the present building having been built by the Venetians nearly three centuries since, and so strong that it was impregnable during the previous wars of Venetian and Turk, and Turk and Christian, even through the Greek war of independence. It is situated in the midst of a beautiful plain, at the foot of the slopes of Mt. Ida, to the villages in which, some half dozen in number, it furnished protection in danger and assistance in want. It was distinguished among Cretan monasteries for the extent of its character and beneficence.

It was at times the headquarters of the Cretan Committee, and of the volunteers under Coroneos, and in accordance with the policy of the day its destruction was determined on, and that of Coroneos and his little army, it was hoped, at the same time. Mustapha Pasha set out from Retimo, only a few hours march from Arkadi, the 18th of November, and arriving at night entered the monastery unperceived. There were in it only the priests and the families of the villages in number 540 souls, of whom 343 were women and children. Some attempted to escape, but finding retreat out off, returned to the convent, preferring to share the result of the fight to being taken prisoners. The forces of the Pasha were about 12,000 men, to meet whose attacks the Christians had less than 200, priests and fathers of the families mostly. They declined to surrender, and finding that any attempt at escalade or surprise was useless, the Pasha sent him to Retimo for artillery, which was sent him, the next day, he sent for reinforcements and more guns, so that at the last he had 20 guns and two mor-

tars, minus three guns burst, and 16,000 men.

The convent having been cut off from communication with the mountains, no news could be sent to Coroneos, who was absent on an expedition, and there was no hope of relief from such overwhelming numbers if he had come.—Three days the 200 heroes fought the battle of despair, firing from window and loop-hole so energetically and obstinately that the Turks speak of it as like an European battle, the like of which never was seen in Crete. The third day a breach was effected at the great portal and an assault made, the Armautos and Cretan Mussulmans in advance. The gate opens with a large court, around which are arranged the cells and rooms of the monastic establishment, and to these the Christians withdrew when the troops had effected an entrance, and kept up the fire from the doors and windows on the enemy, who was pushed in an increasing mass. At this time, some participants say that a small mine or magazine exploded, killing about 150 of the troops, who recoiled and left the place in a panic, but were ordered in again, and the fight in the court was kept up six hours, they say from the time the breach was entered. The ground of the court was covered with the Turkish dead and wounded, but the Christians, too, waited away, and finally seeing all to be lost, and longer resistance impossible, some of the combatants embraced in farewell, and stabbed each other; the Hegumins, Gabriel, fighting to the last moment, blew out his own brains when he found that the Turks were about to take him. The rest retreating to the great tower of the Hegumins, where were most of the women and children, and under which was the powder magazine, determined to perish together rather than submit to the brutalities and outrages of the Turks, and fired the magazine, all being destroyed, with all the troops in the vicinity. In a distant room were 39 sick and wounded men and 61 women and children who escaped the explosion. One priest of a neighboring convent, who had surrendered to the Pasha and received protection from him, was murdered by the Egyptians, incarnate fiends, who spare nothing that is Christian.

The survivors, except six who were shot down in cold blood because they had European costumes on, were, by a mercy without parallel in the whole war, made prisoners, and led, with insults and abuse, to Retimo, where many of them arrived half dead, the stronger carrying the children, of whom many were infants, left orphans by the disaster: some only three or four months old.

Other the fighting was all over, the Cretan Mussulmans with lighted tapers went among the dead to see if any Christian still breathed, and all who showed any signs of life were dispatched without mercy.

A few Greeks held the stone mill of the Monastery with such obstinacy that the Turks were obliged to batter it down on them, destroying everything in it.

The losses of the troops are enormous, the city of Retimo is filled with the wounded, and the hospitals have received over 400, of whom most will die, the surgeons say, having been injured by the explosion. Not less than 3,000 and some say 4,000 of the Mussulmans have been killed or badly wounded in the affair, and an uncounted gloom is on the faces of all their compatriots here—no exultation of victory can be seen, and they say that Mustapha Pasha regarded like a wounded lion when the battle was over—no one dared approach him. His brother-in-law Suleyman, his favorite, was mortally wounded and many officers killed or wounded. Thirty-six hours the army was engaged in bringing in the wounded, and it is said that the ground around the Convent is strewn with the Turkish dead.

The Cretans take a grim satisfaction in the result. The garrison of Arkadi only suffered what most of them are willing to suffer when it comes to the worst. The religious hostility is such that any other solution to this becomes improbable, and the Christianity of Europe is so like its Mohammedanism that there seems little chance of their falling out over a few miserable Cretans who could not bide the time of England and France to have their three-century wrongs righted.

A terrible fire broke out in Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the night of Dec. 23d. A number of lives were lost, and about one hundred families made homeless and homeless. Loss, over \$2,000,000. The origin of the fire was the result of a drunken row in Meyer's bar-room.—Some attempted to escape, but finding retreat out off, returned to the convent, preferring to share the result of the fight to being taken prisoners. The forces of the Pasha were about 12,000 men, to meet whose attacks the Christians had less than 200, priests and fathers of the families mostly. They declined to surrender, and finding that any attempt at escalade or surprise was useless, the Pasha sent him to Retimo for artillery, which was sent him, the next day, he sent for reinforcements and more guns, so that at the last he had 20 guns and two mor-

talors, minus three guns burst, and 16,000 men.

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THE TERRITORIAL BILL.

SYNOPSIS OF ITS PROVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1867.

It has been determined to take up the reconstruction question in the House next week, and dispose of it. Thad. Stevens returned to-day, and will urge early action upon it.

The House Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report a bill for new governments for the States of Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, and Texas. It first declares void all laws made by the Governments in force in those States, and then proposes that all male persons above the age of twenty-one who can take the oath of loyalty shall be allowed to vote for delegates to the Convention. When the Convention meets, if it decides to accept the terms proposed by Congress, it is authorized to select what is called a Provisional Committee of five citizens, distinguished for their loyalty to the Union. This committee is to act as one of public safety until a Constitutional State Convention is formed, which they are authorized to inaugurate. The convention thus called, can then elect provisional State officers, and form a State Constitution irrevocable without the consent of Congress. Universal suffrage, prohibition of distinction on account of race or color in schools, repudiation of the rebel debt, and disfranchisement of all who aided the rebellion, are to be provided for in the State Constitution. If the State shall at any future time attempt to dissolve its relations with the Federal Government, its representation in Congress is to cease, and the latter is to do anything not inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare to protect the loyal people. If Congress accepts the new Constitution, the State is to be entitled to representation.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET. A New York letter of the 14th inst., says: The dry goods market exhibited considerable buoyancy to-day, though prices show no material variation. The little panic in money does not seem to have any visible effect—worsted goods show a slight improvement, while brown sheetings and shirtings are scarce for prime makes, and very firm. A steady business is doing in prints. In regard to foreign goods, it may be said that the contemplated modifications in the tariff have the effect to stiffen the prices of some fabrics and to unsettle those of others—but, on the whole, there is for the moment very little doing, and the predominant feeling is that of uncertainty. The artificial stringency in the money market, noticed yesterday, as the result of a well-known "bear" combination, was kept up until about two o'clock this afternoon, when it began to be apparent that the movement had fallen through.

One of the Pittsburgh skating-park proprietors got up as an attraction a skating contest, for a pair of skates, between two amateur hazy skaters, Miss R. Ramsey and Miss Kate R. Forsythe. Ramsey got the skates.

Reuben Dart, of Lehigh county, gets \$5,207,85 damages from the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, because a spark from a locomotive set fire to his barn in 1863.

On account of the high price asked for an eligible site in Lebanon, Pa., for the contemplated rolling-mill, it won't be built there, but at Hummelstown.

Mrs. Kahill, of Pittsburgh, thought Mr. Kahill was paying too much attention to Miss Fox, next door, had a row with Miss Fox, got arrested and paid costs.

Coroner Hammel, of Harrisburg, says that never, since he entered upon the discharge of his duties, has he been called upon to hold an inquest in the month of December.

Mr. J. Philip Groff, one of a party that left Lebanon, Pa., a few weeks ago, for Denver City, died of heart disease on the 15th ult., at that city.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company has its lines in operation between Harrisburg and Gettysburg.

They have wheeling matches in Berks county. A fellow is blindfolded, and has to wheel a barrel a certain distance.

Pittsburgh has had so many fires of late that a reward for the apprehension of the incendiaries is offered by the Mayor.

On Monday a United States District Court was opened in Erie. It is the first ever held there.

Eight panthers were killed in Centre county last week.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1867.—In the Senate to-day the bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress was taken up and passed. It fixes the time for the meeting of the Fortieth and all succeeding Congresses, at 12 o'clock on the fourth of March, and provides that members who were in the previous Congress shall receive no additional mileage for the extra sessions. It goes back to the House for concurrence in some verbal amendments.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAYNESBURG. On the morning of 1st Monday of Jan., 1867.

Table with columns for RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and other financial metrics. Includes items like Notes and Bills, Deposits for Increase, Surplus Fund, and Capital Stock.

RESOURCES. Notes and Bills discounted, \$151,885 76. Furniture and Fixtures, 85 00. Current Expenses, 77 65. Cash Items, 378 53. Due from National Banks, 7,952 86. U. S. Bonds on hand, 85,150 00. Lawful money, 28,871 85. Total, \$274,401 65.

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock, \$100,000 00. Deposits for Increase, 44,089 00. Surplus Fund, 3,267 08. Circulation outstanding, 71,195 00. Individual deposits, 53,681 64. Profit and loss, 484 10. Unclaimed dividends, 964 88. Total, \$274,401 65.

I do solemnly swear that the above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JNO. C. FLENNIKEN, Cashier. Jan 16, '67.

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 SATURDAY, 10TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at 10 o'clock, P. M., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of Defendant, in and to a certain Tract of Land situated in Cumberland Township, Greene county, Pa., containing about FORTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less, about fifteen acres cleared, adjoining lands of Jephth Mitchell, Henry Sharpneck, Elias A. Fleenniken, and James Fleenniken, bounded on the East by the Monongahela river.

Taken in execution as the property of 'The Fleenniken Oil and Coal Company' at the suit of Elias A. Fleenniken. JAMES T. HEATH, Sheriff. Jan 16 '67.

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 on the premises in Cumberland township, on SATURDAY, 23rd DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of Defendant, in, and to a certain lot of ground in the borough of Carmichaels, No. 72, in plan of said borough, adjoining lots of Hiram Carr on the South-East, bounded by an alley on the North-West, fronting on Main street fifty feet, running back one hundred and fifty feet to an alley, and has erected thereon the frame of a stable.

Taken in execution as the property of James Morlock at the suit of John W. Hathaway. JAMES T. HEATH, Sheriff. Jan 16 '67.

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 on the premises in Cumberland township, on SATURDAY, 2d day of March next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of Defendant, in and to a certain tract of land situated in Cumberland township, Greene Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Morgan Young, William Sharpneck, Peter Hewitt, Jesse and others, containing one hundred and thirty acres, or less, about ninety acres cleared, and has erected thereon a frame and Stone house, two tenant houses, frame barn and stables, an apple orchard on the premises.

Taken in execution as the property of Geo. W. Kelley at the suit of Alvin Cloud, Hiram Cloud and Eleanor Duval for use of said Eleanor Duval. JAMES T. HEATH, Sheriff. Jan 16, '67.

IF the money is not paid down on day of sale the Sheriff is directed to sell the property. JAMES T. HEATH, Sheriff. Jan 16, '67.

PARTITION NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE COUNTY OF GREENE, No. 17, December Session, 1866.

IN the matter of the partition of the Real Estate of Isaac Blackledge, deceased: To the children of Thomas Blackledge, late of Van Buren County, Iowa; John Blackledge of Stark county, Ohio; Sarah Ann Wallace, of the State of Illinois; Hannah Henderson, of Illinois; Margaret Vale, whose interest is purchased by Stiers Blackledge; Hiram Blackledge, of Delaware county, Ohio; William Blackledge, of the State of Indiana; Levi Blackledge, of Carroll county, Ohio; Daughters of Wm. Blackledge, dec'd., of Carroll county, Ohio—names not known; Joseph Baker, husband of Martha Baker, dec'd., and children whose interest is purchased by Levi Blackledge; Mary Richardson, whose interest is owned by Stiers Blackledge; James Blackledge, whose interest is owned by Levi Blackledge; heirs of Mary Williams, late of Bucks county, Pa., deceased; to-wit: John Williams, who died in Bucks county, Pa., leaving children whose names and residences are unknown; heirs of Thos. Williams, dec'd., who died in Bucks county, Pa., leaving issue whose names and residences are unknown; heirs of William Williams, who died in Bucks county, Pa., leaving issue whose names and residences are unknown; Jeremiah Williams, who resides in Jay county, Indiana; Margaret, who interest is purchased by John Williams, who died in Bucks county, Pa., leaving children whose names and residences are unknown; heirs of Elizabeth Burton, dec'd., viz: (the children and heirs of Thomas Burton, dec'd.), Richard Burton, residence Henry county, Iowa; Thos. Burton, Greene county, Pa.; Sarah Burton, who resides in Henry county, Iowa; Martha, intermarried with Hugh Swan, Henry county, Iowa; Elizabeth and Sarah Ann, residing in Henry county, Iowa; Mary intermarried with Bowen Heaton, who resides in Illinois; the children of James Burton, dec'd., whose interest is now in Stiers Blackledge; Sarah, who intermarried with Johnson, of Ohio, whose interest is deeded to Stiers Blackledge; Levi Burton, who died in Greene county, Pa., leaving issue, Edward Burton and Mary Ann, intermarried with Benj. Hartley, residing in Greene county, Pa. and Senia, intermarried with Thaddeus Horn, and residing in the State of Indiana; Joseph Burton of Jefferson county, Ohio, now deceased; a certain daughter Elizabeth, intermarried with one Shelby, who resides in Jefferson county, Ohio; Isaac Burton, residing in Greene county, Pa.; Margaret Burton, whose residence was Green county, Ohio—now dead—leaving issue whose names and residence are unknown; Elizabeth, who intermarried with Frederick Wise, Wash. county, Pa.; Thos. Blackledge who resided in Carroll county, Ohio, and died leaving issue Nancy, who intermarried with Robert Jackson, of Ohio; Thomas, who resides in Iowa; Elizabeth, intermarried with Robert Hammill, of Stark county, Ohio—now dead—leaving issue, their names and residences unknown; Martha Blackledge, whose interest is deeded to Levi Blackledge; children and representatives of Joseph White, dec'd., viz: children of Jesse White, dec'd., Margaret, Isaac, Alfred, Elizabeth, James, Jas. and Susan, whose interest is deeded to Stiers Blackledge; James White, Isaac White, William and Margaret, who intermarried with David Goucher, and whose interest is now deeded to Stiers Blackledge; take notice, that an inquest was held upon the premises, late the real estate of ISAAC BLACKLEDGE, dec'd., situate in Sellersburg township, adjoining lands of Thos. Sharpneck, Hon. Thomas P. Pollock, George and John Rex and others, on TUESDAY, 5th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of said estate among the heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spilling the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are requested to attend if you see proper.

JAMES T. HEATH, Sheriff. JAMES T. HEATH, Sheriff.

DISOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those knowing themselves indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to make prompt settlement. HUGHES & LUCAS. Jan 16-67.

SLATER ODENBAUGH, DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, LIQUORS and every thing pertaining to a first class Drug Store. Freshly prepared compounds. 'Creight's Old' Stearns' Compound. Room in Allison's building, Waynesburg, Pa. May 30, '66-ly.

SOMETHING NEW!

MRS. E. S. SAYERS & HOSKINSON Have just arrived