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# The Waynesburg Republican.

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## Poetry.

### A HUSBAND'S LETTER.

BY DR. C. D. GARDETTE.

Time does not reckon simple days,  
To souls by anxious longings tossed,  
For something waited for, or least  
But life is lengthened in many ways.

We think an hour of joy will bring  
Its moments seen a winged throng;  
But ah, how wearisome, long  
We know a rounder hour of grief!

I find these paradises clear,  
For thou, who art my better life—  
The sunshine of my soul!—my wife;  
Beloved, alas, thou art not here!

They say 'twas but a week ago,  
Between each parting tear that fell  
We said farewell, and still, farewell;  
A single week? I do not know.

The reckoning thus I have not kept:  
I only know that, on my breast,  
A solitary, dull unit  
Has like a ghostly raven slept.

I gaze upon our household goods:  
There seems no actual void nor change  
In these; but over all, a strange  
And mournful desolation broods.

The cushioned chair beneath the light;  
The basket on the stand, apart,  
Plated with its dainty works of art,  
I look upon them all in sight.

But ah, the chair no dear form fills;  
No dainty things doth it display;  
Their task is done my living eye;  
No wail of woe my bosom thrills!

Thou wilt be here, my better fate,  
In one short week again, I know,  
Upon my heart and health to glow;  
But ah, beloved I cannot wait.

'Tis but a stretching of the rack;  
O, food and drink, who say of life  
That absence compensates love! Dear wife,  
I speak but these two words: Come back!

## Select Reading.

### SPEECH WITHOUT WORDS.

OR,  
How a Burglar was Caught.

I will tell you a story of how I once saved my life, entirely through having learned the deaf and dumb alphabet.

There were two little boys who used to come to stay with Frank and me, when we were first married, and they could neither hear nor speak.

They were deaf and dumb; they could not talk, except with their fingers—so—only ever so much quicker.

Frank and I learned this foreign alphabet on purpose that we might understand what they said. They were quick and clever; they could read and write, and draw and sew, and do many other things which most boys would make a very bad hand at.

They could play at draughts, and backgammon, and chess, and at fox and geese, as well as any boys. They could almost see what we said, although they could not hear, with such quick, eager eyes did they watch every movement of our lips. We soon, however, got to talk as easily with our fingers as with our tongues; and sometimes, when the lads were not with us, Frank and I used to converse in that manner when we were alone, for practice.

It happened upon one occasion that he had to go to London on important business; he was to have gone by an afternoon train, but something delayed him, so that he was not able to leave before the night express.

I was not in very good health, and retired to my bedroom about two hours before his departure; he promised, however, to come up and wish me good-bye before he started, which would be between twelve and one o'clock in the morning. The matter which had called him away was connected with the bank here, which had just been burned down; and my husband, it seems, although I did not know it at the time—so great a secret had he endeavored to keep it—had many thousand pounds belonging to the concern in his temporary possession, locked up in the iron safe in our bedroom, where the plate was kept. He was bank manager, and responsible for the whole of it. It was a cold time, and there was a fire in the room, so bright and comfortable that I was in no hurry to leave it to get into bed; but as I was looking into the fire, and thinking about all sorts of things; upon the long journey Frank had to take that night, and of how dreary the days would seem until he returned, and in particular, how lonely I should feel in that great room all by myself when he should be away—for I was a *devoted* woman.

It was a little after eleven o'clock when I got into bed, but I did not feel the least inclined to sleep even then. I knew that Frank would be coming to wish me good-bye presently; and, besides, there seemed to be all sorts of noises about the room, which my foolish ears always used to hear whenever alone at night-time.

If a little shot fell down the chimney, it was, I thought, a great black crow at least, which would soon be flying about the room, and sitting on my pillow; if a mouse squeaked in the wainscot, it was the creaking of some dreadful person's shoes coming up stairs to kill me with a carving knife; and if the wind blew the casement, it was a mad person trying to get in at the window, although it was two stories high.

You may imagine, then, my hor-

## Umbrella Anecdote.

Both parasol and umbrella, prosaic as they appear in their daily attributes, have each their romantic and legendary annals. During the last insurrection in favor of Don Carlos, an attack was made upon the summer palace of the Marquis de la S—, who was absent at the time, combating in the Queen's cause in another part of the country. His daughter, the widowed Countess F—, was alone with the servants in the chateau. At the first onset, she assembled all the men capable of defending her father's property; and having barricaded the doors and windows, prepared to meet the danger. But, taken by surprise, and ill-prepared for attack, the defenders were soon compelled, for want of ammunition, to surrender. Driven from room to room in search of a fitting place of concealment from the invaders, the poor young Countess at last took refuge in a small closet, which had been for years used as a lumber room, and where she hoped to remain undiscovered while the search of the house was going on. But the search, conducted with the sole view of capturing the beautiful young heiress, could scarcely fail to prove successful, and she was soon tracked to her hiding-place, amid the brutal threats and still more frightful jests of the assailants.

For a moment the poor lady stood defenseless by the pile of trunks and lumber behind which she had crept. But this fragile barrier could not be available for more than a few minutes longer. In her despair, she looked around for some weapon of defence, which should enable her to keep off the attack until she could reach the window, resolving at once to perish rather than fall into the hands of the lawless band of ruffians. Her eye fell upon an old cast-iron umbrella belonging to her father, which, all dusty and worn-out, had perhaps been standing for years against the wall, in the place where she now beheld it. She seized it in triumph and rushed to the window, just as the fiercest of all her pursuers had succeeded in forcing the frail barrier which stood before her. He laughed in derision as she raised the old umbrella at his approach; but, nevertheless, the surprise occasioned by the movement caused him to draw back. In an instant the Countess had sprung upon the still of the open window, and, before he had recovered self-possession enough to grasp her garments, she disappeared through the casement. A cry of horror burst from the group of brigands as they rushed forward to the window, fully expecting to behold the form of the fair Countess dashed to pieces on the pavement of the court-yard. But the old umbrella, which she still held in a firm grasp, had saved her from death and dishonor. It had opened in her descent, and, catching the breeze as she fell, was bearing her gently to the ground, where she alighted unharmed, and, reaching the gate before her pursuers had even thought of descending the stairs, found a refuge at the cottage of one of the peasants of the estate. The Countess, now married, is living at the court of Isabella II., where she holds one of the highest appointments.

## Giants of Olden Times.

In one of his recent lectures, Professor Silliman, the younger, alluded to the discovery of the skeleton of an enormous lizard, measuring upward of 80 feet. From this fact the Professor inferred as no living specimen of such gigantic magnitude has been found, that the species of which it is represented have greatly degenerated. The verity of his position he rather singularly endeavors to enforce by an allusion to the well-known existence of giants in olden times. The following list furnishes the date on which this singular hypothesis is based.

The giant exhibited at Rouen, in 1830, the professor says measured over eighteen feet.

Gorapius saw a girl that was ten feet high.

The giant Galabra, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Cæsar, was near ten feet high.

Fannius, who lived in the time of Eugene II., measured eleven and one-third feet.

The Cavalier Seroz, in his voyage to the peak Teneriffe, found in one of the caverns of that mountain, the head of Gannish, which had ninety teeth, and it was supposed his body was not less than fifteen feet high.

The giant Ferragus slain by Odoardo, nephew of Charlemagne, was twenty-eight feet high.

In 1414, near St. Germain, was found the tomb of the giant Isorot, who was not less than twenty feet high.

In 1530, near Rouen, was found a skeleton whose head held a bushel of ears, and whose body must have been eighteen feet long.

Pitiorius saw, at Lyons, the human bones of a subject nineteen feet long.

The giant Bacant was twenty-two feet high; his thigh bones were found in 1703, near the river Molodri.

In 1613, near the castle of Dauphine a tomb was found thirty feet long, twenty-six wide, and eight high; on which was cut on a gray stone the words, "Kentolobus Rex." The skeleton was found entire twenty-five and one-half feet long, and ten feet across the shoulders and five feet from the breast bone to the back.

Near Marzano, in Sicily, in 1516 was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high, his head was the size of a hog-head, each of his teeth weighing five ounces.

Near Palermo, in Sicily, in 1548, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet long, and in 1550, another thirty-three feet long.

We have no doubt that there were giants in those days, and perhaps were more prolific in producing them than at present. But the history of giants during the olden time was not more remarkable than that of dwarfs. Large men and small are common now-a-days.

## DEAF ELOQUENCE.

The Philadelphia Post concedes the present precarious position of the President as demonstrating the danger of that fatal gift of eloquence which tempted His Excellency to play the peripatetic orator and to mitigate the austerities of travel by making speeches out of tavern windows. These historical indulgences, the result, perhaps, of a controlling vicious voracity, do now rise up against the speaker, and for many ill-works it is brought into judgment. Perhaps it is native good sense, perhaps it is a prudence stimulated by the President's misfortunes, which prevents the Hon. John Morrissey from attempting the part of a talkative traveler. The other day, when this gentleman arrived at Little Rock and was taking his ease in his inn, the inhabitants of the vicinage, being informed of his advent, thronged about his quarters playing on trombones and cornets, upon drums and trumpets, and blowing fortissimo tokens of their undying affection and irrepressible delight. Nine men in ten in Morrissey's position would, as a matter of course, have attempted a speech without the least regard for their ability to make a good one; but our sagacious member knew by long observation that promiscuous crowds infinitely prefer rum to rhetoric, and today to tropes, and had far rather "hippo" than listen. Wherefore Mr. Morrissey requested his landlord to deploy his descendants, and then he invited the horde outside to make the acquaintance of the horde inside the house. The remainder yielded at once to the taunting eloquence of this thirty-cent sensation, and poured with thirsty enthusiasm to absorb those potent drinks which were hospitably placed at their disposal. We are satisfied that if Mr. Johnson had pursued this judicious and hilarious course, he might have escaped one at least of the Articles of Impeachment, while he would have left behind him many tender memories enshrined in bosoms of uncommon toughness. Admitting that it would have been morally wrong to put the bottle to the lips of his admirers, instead of keeping it in the closet for his own private use, it must nevertheless be allowed that by opening the mouths of his numerous callers he might have succeeded in keeping his own judiciously closed. What has become of his pursuing the lecturing rather than the liquoring policy is now known to all the inhabitants of this populous Republic.

## A Millionaire in the Penitentiary.

John Develin, the Brooklyn member of the whisky ring, who was sent to our Penitentiary for defrauding the Government out of different sums of money, has arrived at that institution. It is said he made upwards of half a million of dollars. He is the richest man in the Institution. He is worth two millions of dollars. This is a world of change! Last year Develin indulged in woodcock and cushioned arm-chairs. This year he will devote to shoe-making and cor-meal, made attractive with "long-sweetening." New Orleans m-l-ss. The worshippers of Red Tape undertook to save the millionaire from the proper punishment for his recidivacy, but they were not equal to the task. Develin will "cut the bread of industry" for the first time in some years. Develin's fate and shaved head should, and we trust will, prove a warning to other rich rascals who find in fraud and perjury an easy road to sudden riches and the State Prison. Develin did not intend to run for Congress next fall. Having been elected to the Penitentiary, he will not be able to participate in the canvass.—*Albany Post.*

## A Fortune Lost and a Child Murdered.

A Lombard peasant left his home, some years ago, to try his fortune in the United States. After the usual ups and downs incident to the life of the emigrant, he found himself the possessor of 40,000 dollars, and with this amount he determined to return to his native land. With so large an amount as this he could indulge in the luxury of revisiting his native hills, among which he might hope to spend the remainder of his days above the reach of want. He was living in Naresse, and when he had bartered his Napoleons—*marcongo* they call them in Upper Italy—for government paper, he laid his wealth upon a table and saluted forth, perhaps to strike a bargain for the purchase of a small farm in the neighborhood, leaving a little child at play in his room. When he returned home, he found his hard-earned fortune, the fruit of years of anxious toil and resolute self-denial, a mere mouldering heap of ashes upon his own hearth. The child, for want of some better amusement, had dug up the pile of notes from the fire. In a paroxysm of blind fury, the man stretched the innocent offender dead at his feet with a single blow, and is now in jail awaiting his trial for the murder.

In a certain family not long since a pair of twins made their appearance, and as a matter of course were shown to their little sister of four years. Now it so happened whenever a profitable one of the household had kittens, one of them, of course the prettiest, was saved, and the rest drowned. When the twins were shown the child by their happy father, little M— looked at them long and earnestly, and at length, putting her little finger tip on the cheek of one of them, looked up, and said, with all the seriousness possible—"Papa, I think we'll see this one."

An illiterate man wishing to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition, wrote as follows to the Secretary: "Also enter me for the best jackass; I am sure of getting the prize."

## Political.

### MEN AND PARTIES.

Those who adhere to a political party for some better theory which they have associated with it are gradually compelled to acknowledge that a party must be judged by the policy which its majority approves and adopts, not by the principles which a few members may assert upon asserting. It is not the traditions of a party which can save it, but its practical measures. When the Democratic party in the country became a machine by which the perpetuity and ascendancy of slavery were to be secured, sincere Democrats left it. It was useless to say that it was a free trade party, and a party that asserted the strict limitations of government, and was a State-rights and decentralizing and anti-bank party; because the paramount political question was neither of those, but was the controlling power of slavery; and the Democrats who believed that the system and the extension of slavery were fatal to free government and the national welfare joined the Opposition.

The result was that the moral sentiment of the country deserted the Democratic party, which became under the despotic leadership of the Southern chiefs a mere conspiracy against free government and human nature. Its sole object was the maintenance of the supremacy of slavery, and its methods included suppression of free speech, mobs, vigilance committees, and a vast and systematic demoralization of the public mind naturally and inevitably culminating in a fierce and prolonged rebellion. Until the rebellion was suppressed or victorious the only practical question was the war; and until the nation, convulsed by the war, is pacified and restored to a normal condition, the practical measures upon which parties must divide are those immediately connected with the pacification.

There are therefore now the party of those who inflexibly oppose the subservience of the Democratic party to slavery, who steadfastly supported the war against the supremacy of slavery in the government and who are resolved that the defeat of the party supporting that supremacy shall be secured in the reconstruction of the country. This is one of the present parties. The other is the opposition composed of all the miscellaneous elements of hatred, ignorance and discontent—the hatred of a baffled faction, the ignorance of those who are swayed by appeals to the basest passions, and the discontent of politicians out of power; of those who pinched by the necessary consequences of a treacherous war, hold the dominant party responsible for the suffering occasioned by the rebellion; and of those who are impatient of the extravagances of some of the leaders of the dominant party, and by the occasional crudity of some measures they propose.

## Blacks in the Southern Conventions.

It may be interesting to our readers to learn the proportion borne by the number of colored to the number of White delegates in the various constitutional conventions. A great deal of exaggerated talk in relation to it has been the rounds of the press. In Virginia there are 125 delegates, of whom 25 are colored; in North Carolina there were 120 delegates, of whom 13 were colored; in Arkansas 78 delegates, of whom 5 were colored; in Mississippi 128 delegates, of whom 12 were colored; in Florida 80 delegates, of whom 20 were colored; in Georgia 195 delegates, of whom 15 were colored; in Alabama about one-fifth, and in South Carolina about one-half of the delegates, were colored men, and in Louisiana about the negroes had a majority—a majority of 10.

## General of Virginia.

General Harry H. Wells, of Alexandria, was on the 4th inst. appointed Governor of Virginia, by General Schofield. He has been residing in Virginia since 1862, at Fort Mifflin, and was a brevet Brigadier General in the United States Army. He enters on the discharge of his duties at once.

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