

The Greene County Republican.

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WAYNESBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1865.

NO. 19.

The Republican.

BY AB. WATKINS.

OFFICE OF MAIN ST., OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

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WYLY & BUCHANAN

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW

OFFICE in the old Bank Building, Waynesburg, Pa.
February 24, 1865.—L. F.

M'CONNELL & HUFFMAN

Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Waynesburg, Pa.

Office in the "Wright House," East door.—Collectors, &c., will receive prompt attention.
Waynesburg, Pa., Oct 26, 1862.—L. F.

R. W. DOWNEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office in Ledwith's Building, opposite the Court House, Waynesburg, Pa.
Nov. 4, 1862.—L. F.

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. S. PATTON informs the public that on February 1st, 1864, he will be at Waynesburg, when his dental services will be tendered. He has extracted teeth positively without pain, and fitted ones in to perfection, and restored decayed ones to soundness. He invites all who are suffering from diseased teeth to come to his office, where he will relieve them of their sufferings, and give them the best of gold.

T. W. ROSS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
AND RESIDENT SURGEON
Main Street and Nearly Opposite the
WRIGHT HOUSE,
Waynesburg, Greene Co.,
PENN'A.
Waynesburg, Sept. 29, '63.—L. F.

Robert Loughery,

Carriage Manufacturer
WAYNESBURG, PA.

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has located in Waynesburg, Pa., where he intends to manufacture

CARRIAGES
Of every description. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that his work, in style, finish and durability, will give entire satisfaction. It is his determination to purchase the best material in market, and employ none but competent workmen.

All new work warranted for one year.
Waynesburg, Feb. 21, 1860.—L. F.

"Adams House,"

WAYNESBURG, PA.
Jacob Hendershot

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has taken charge of this popular house of entertainment, and feels confident in saying that he can render perfect satisfaction. Every effort will be made to meet the wants and wishes of his guests.

The BAR will be supplied with the best articles found in the market. The STABLE will be carefully attended to. Call and try us.
April 26, 1864. L. F.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS, AND
WINDOW SHADES

North East Corner FOURTH AND MARKET Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in Store, a large Stock of LINEN and OIL SHADES

"ALENSBORO" HOUSE.

Greensboro,

D. R. JONES, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED still occupies his old stand and takes increased pleasure in administering comfort to the hungry and weary. He realizes the force of the maxim that, "The best way to procure patronage is to deserve it."
May 10, 1865.—L. F.

LET UP!

Having disposed of my entire interest in the house of CAMPBELL & CO., it becomes necessary to close the books. Those having accounts due me will come forward and settle them promptly. The books are in the hands of Campbell for settlement.

R. K. CAMPBELL.

BANK OIL LEASES

ON HAND AND
SALE AT THIS OFFICE!

THE FUTURE OF PARTIES.

From the North American.

The Richmond Whig, under the head of "Decline of the Republican party," tells its readers that the Republican political organization had but one string to its bow, the abolition of slavery, which being gone, the party is done for. If the Whig founds its adhesion to the Democrats on the belief that the Republican organization must necessarily go to pieces because of the end of slavery, it is most egregiously mistaken. There never has existed in this country a more compact, well-disciplined or enthusiastic party than ours, and as in the past its adherents did not mind defeat because of their devotion to principles, so in the future no reverse of fortune and no discouragement can scatter its faithful members. Then as to having but one principle, only those Democrats whose whole attention has been absorbed in the defence of slavery believe anything of that sort. The first national convention of the Republican party declared "undying hostility to those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery." One of the twins is dead, but the other survives, and the Republican party does not mean to go into a decline until it has sealed its fate also. Polygamy has been allowed to obtain a permanent foothold in an extensive territory, and to rear up their condition of society based wholly on it. In that community treason is as rife as at the south. We do not mean to allow our party to depart this life until it has denounced this organization of sin and treason to destruction. On this question the Democratic party stands mute, but is well understood to be in favor of the admission of Utah as a State with polygamy. The editor of the Whig having been out of the Union for four years, has probably forgotten this little matter.

Negro slavery is crushed by the war; but peonage is not, and that, too, the Republican party is opposed to. It is the distinctive feature in New Mexico, and the Democrats have as yet given no sign of being in favor of its abolition, notwithstanding that it is the slavery of men of all races—white, black, and red. A Republican party, and means to do it. This matter is of vital importance, because peonage exists all over Spanish America, and should we at any time hereafter acquire any of those countries, we should have slavery revived unless we now provide against such contingencies. As to the question of negro suffrage, the party has as yet taken no distinct grounds, but it such blind guides as the Whig can succeed in preventing the southern people from granting the freedmen that equality before the law which is essential to their protection, then it will not be in power of any one at the north to arrest the inevitable course of events.

But there are several other questions on which the Republican party occupies distinct and well defined ground, and whereon we find the Democrats arrayed against it. Of these the chief is that of protection to domestic industry by means of a well arranged tariff. If the Whig really inherited any share of old Whig principles, it would know this without being told, and it would also know that the Democrats are for free trade. If the Whig chooses to ignore protection, it had better take down its name, for protection was the soul of the Whig party. Protection is now the belief of the overwhelming mass of the northern people, as it ought to be of the southern, in order to build up a greater diversity of industry than now exists at the south. The Chicago Convention of 1860 declared for protection in an unmistakable manner, and the Baltimore Convention of 1864 confirmed the declaration. On this question the position of the party is as well settled as anything can be.

On the great question of the nationality of the Republic, the two parties are as widely sundered as the poles. We contend that this is an indissoluble nationality, the land and the people alike incapable of separation. On that ground we rested our cause throughout the whole war, and on that we have triumphed. The Democrats contend for State sovereignty, which is necessarily inimical to nationality, and is but a disguise for secession and disintegration. To assume that the party which alone contends for nationality is defunct, is to believe that rebellion has come off victorious, and that the people of the north repent of having gone to war. Every Democratic State Convention has squarely come out for State sovereignty. Where we are in this matter needs no definition. The war tells the tale, and the Whig must have lived through the

last four years with its eyes shut to be ignorant of the position of parties on such a topic.

The Republicans have also a record and a testimony against filibustering, just as the Democrats, on the other hand, have a record and a testimony in favor of it. We are one and all opposed to these piratical expeditions against Mexico, Canada, and the West Indies and Central America, and we mean to save the American name from such disgrace hereafter, as our government has signally proven by its sudden suppression of the Mexican enterprise. On this ground we plant ourselves firmly. Filibustering was but the pioneer of slavery. Everybody at the north knows that, and we are all wide awake to put a stop to it as a part of the monster evil against which we made war. The Whig may choose to ignore this question in Virginia, but it may rest assured that here at the north it is a live issue, and all men know thoroughly what it means. We are for a permanent peace with foreign nations, and an end to filibustering.

Now, here are several topics which the war has not ended, and we think we have shown that these live issues demand the continued existence and exertions of the Republican party, the position of which, as well as its opponent, may be seen at a glance, thus:—
Republican. Democratic.
Protection. Free Trade.
International Peace. Filibustering.
Civil Rights to Freedmen. Black Codes.
Universal Emancipation. Peonage.
National Sovereignty. State Sovereignty.
National Currency. Local Currency.

Those who wish to disband the Republican party, on the plea that it has accomplished its mission, should study this contrast, and see what would be the effect of breaking up the only organization which guarantees internal and external peace, a proper remuneration to home labor, the termination of sectional animosities, and the extirpation of every vestige of human bondage and Polygamy.

ION AND COPPERHEAD PLATFORMS.

From the Phil's North American

It is a striking and singular fact, that the Union men of Pennsylvania have conferred almost all their nominations for the best offices in the gift of the people, on those who nobly stood up in defence of the national life. It may be insisted with some degree of truth, that the copperheads have also nominated soldiers for office. But there is this difference between the parties making these nominations: The Union men are impelled to this act of justice by gratitude to the soldier, while the copperheads have seized upon soldiers who are willing to be used, in order to insure the success of political dogmas dangerous to the life of the Republic. The Union men were controlled by principle in their nomination of soldiers. The platform on which Union men stand, is consistent with the character of true soldiers—in consonance with the principles for which such soldiers contended in battle with traitors—in harmony with the cause of the Union and the Constitution. Not so, however, with the copperhead nominations. In every instance, the resolutions of copperhead conventions reflect discredit on the cause in which the candidates they nominate derive their elements of popularity. Thus, W. H. Davis would never have been nominated for Auditor General, had he not made some reputation as a soldier—had it not been calculated by the copperhead faction that he could secure the support of men who fought at his side to put down the Slaveholders' rebellion. And yet the platform on which Davis stands declares the war in which he acquired the popularity fitting him for copperhead uses, to have been a brutal crusade on the rights and property of the Southern people! Every soldier who votes for W. H. Davis will thereby condemn himself as a mere robber and raider. Every soldier who votes a copperhead ticket for county or State officers, virtually characterizes himself as a freebooter and an assassin. Every copperhead platform insists that the war for the Union was an aggression on the sovereign rights of the Southern States. If this be so, and it is confirmed by the votes of Pennsylvania soldiers, their place in history cannot be other than usually occupied by burglars and pirates. The soldiers who vote for candidates standing on platforms which charge the cause, the crimes and the suffering of the war on the National authorities, condemn themselves and ar-

range history to secure their own disgrace. On the other hand, the Union men have not only nominated soldiers, but they have endorsed the work of the companions-in-arms of our candidates. Our warrior candidates stand on a war platform. Soldiers can vote for the Soldier Union candidates without stultifying themselves. Our political creed harmonize with the martial achievements of our candidates. We do not seek to prostitute the popularity of our candidates for the purpose of securing the success of evil principles. The record of our candidates composes the virtue of our political principles. We only ask the people to vote for that in defence of which our candidates were willing to risk their lives as soldiers and every citizen should consider these truths.

From the Telegraph.

THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY must soon be up and doing. Daily, hourly, the woful effects of intolerance are exhibiting themselves in society. In our own locality we have only recently had a most fearful exhibition of the effects of liquor in crazing the brain and nerving the arm for murder. Whiskey was the prime cause of the attempt in this city, by a husband to murder his wife, and then afterwards his success in putting an end to his own life. There is no use in concealing the facts: My there is danger in denying them. And while we refer to this most horrible affair in our own midst, we are reminded of a similar bloody transaction in Lancaster county, which occurred only a day after the intended murder in this city. Lancaster county a husband slew his wife, stabbing her to the heart without the least provocation. He was drunk when he did it. Are these facts not sufficient to appass the fears of all law-abiding, peaceable and temperate citizens? This very hour the life of every drunkard's wife in Harrisburg is in danger. The drunkard does not know how soon he may become a murderer, while the man who sells whiskey is in the sight of God, contributing to passions which are thirsting for human blood. And help the drunkards' wives yet unmurdered!

The newest thing out is "plumbers" for hollow-checked dangels. The plumber is made of porcelain, ball-shaped in form, flat on one side and bulging out on the other. They fit on the inside of the cheeks, giving a round plump appearance; hence, doubtless their name.

The standing army of the United States now consists of 18,000 regulars, 99,000 colored and 100,000 white volunteers. Of these, about 180,000 are now in the field; the others are absent on leave.

It is said that Pitohole, the great oil city in Pennsylvania, was thus named in consequence of an extraordinary pit or cavern. In this pit stones are thrown, but not yet been fathomed.

A Nashville letter says that the late rebels, Henry S. Foote, John Bell, and Neil S. Brown, are all residing in that city. Brown has returned to the practice of law; Bell is in feeble health and keeps very quiet; Foote is active and bustling as ever, and says that he shall hereafter eschew politics and devote himself to the law.

A gentleman saw a notice of valuable information sent to any address on the receipt of ten cents, and thought that he must have ten cents' worth more of knowledge. He sent his dime, and received in answer the following: "Friend, for your ten cents, postage, etc., please find inclosed advice which may be of great value to you. As many persons are injured for weeks, months and years by the careless use of a knife, therefore my advice is, when you use a knife, always whittle from you!"

Brownlow's Endorsements.—A letter from Chattanooga says that a short time since Gideon J. Pillow sent in his application for Governor Brownlow's endorsement of his petition for pardon. He endorsed it as follows: "Were I the President of the United States I would pardon him on the ground that nothing but his vanity took him into rebellion." On another application he endorsed as follows: "This man deserved hanging before the rebellion, and he has done nothing since to lesson his chance."

Great care should be exercised in the purchase of Government bonds to see that their numbers have not been altered. In several cases where bonds have been stolen their numbers have been changed by inserting two additional figures, one before and one after the original number, in that way making the bonds worthless to whoever shall buy them. The frequent thefts of these bonds that occur render caution on the part of purchasers especially necessary.

The party changes which the war has made are aptly illustrated by the fact, that Gen. Sloum, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, before the war was a Republican, while Gen. Barlow, the Republican candidate, was a Democrat.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A man of genius can no more divert himself of freedom of opinion than of the features of his face.

On Seventh street, from Pine to Carpenter, in Philadelphia, a distance of seven squares, there are fifty-five houses in which liquor is sold. The proportion is one tavern out of every four houses.

In the days of the draft a good looking but poor young man married a rich old maid to get money to buy a substitute.— That fellow married as a military necessity.

It is proposed at Lewistown, Maine, to have an exhibition of the different styles of bonnets worn within the past twenty-five years. A very large hall will be required.

W. L. Entry, of Lebanon, Tennessee, now 87 years of age, is said to be the oldest printer in the United States, having been a compositor for sixty years.

A woman in Charlestown, Massachusetts, has a family of tame toads in her yard. She feeds them, pets them up, dresses them on Sundays with velvet, and on other days in drab, kisses them and otherwise tenderly cares for them.

As the battery was going into camp at New Haven on Monday, an old battery horse grazing in a lot, hearing a bugle call, jumped the fence, took his old position in line, and moved out to camp with the battery. So much for force of habit.

A few years ago there was a newspaper published at Niagara Falls, the editor of which was a blind man, the compositors were deaf and dumb, the press work was performed by the blind, the papers were folded by the blind, and wrapped by the mutes.

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Some of our religious exchanges tell a story about a woman being relieved from speechless grief by a hymn. We have known a number of the sex to be strongly affected and greatly benefited by hims before this.

Agricultl.

OH, COME TO THEM!

[The thirteenth annual Fair of the Greene County Agricultural Society will be held at Carmichaels, on Thursday, Friday, the 5th and 6th inst. The Jefferson Fair will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th inst.]

Oh, come to the Fair
Whoever you are
And bring something with you,
Whatever it be,
Come one and come all,
Your county doth
From the hills and
From town and vale.

Bring your horse king,
Your sheep and swine,
Your fowls of rarest,
Your "Dung hill" root,
And whatever you
Bring your feet to too,
The crowded track doth
To take and disport.

Bring on your lot-work,
And your feathered;
All curious productions
Of nature and art,
Come with your tarry,
Also your map
Paintings most rare,
For the eye and heart.

Bring fruit and bringe,
Bring ores from the
The wealth the earth yields
Above and below,
Bring the peach, blue neck,
Like the rose on the tree,
Of the fair ones who'll
And not think of a bean.

Bring along your needle, girls,
Right along with your
Your basques and your bonnets,
Your sleeves and your
And bring curiously wrought,
And with mystery fraught,
And those "whee little" garments
Of various shapes.

And let the matrons come,
(Though they seldom leave home,
With their counterpanes fine,
And their bed-quills so rare,
With work of all kinds,
Which their careful hands find
So much pleasure in doing—
Let them come to the Fair.

Ye mechanics, well-skilled,
Let your place be well-filled,
With all manner of work
In neat order displayed;
Let the ground, too, attest
That you've all done your best,
And our folks will be proud
Of the progress you've made.

Ho, ye farmers attend!
Of "whee little" goods
Bring the fruits of your soil,
The rich cream of the milk,
In its varied forms,
To the farmers' own stall.

The litch-strings hang out,
And our people, no doubt,
Will be happy to see you,
By night and by day,
What a time it will be!
If you come you will see
The beautiful and good,
And the brilliant array.

FATTENING FOWLS.

Though in general fowls, when in health, will become sufficiently fat by having plenty of food, with air and exercise, yet they are sometimes fattened for market by keeping them in confinement, with abundance of food and little light, so that in fact, they have nothing to do but to eat. It is a common practice with some to coop their fowls for a week or two, under the notion of improving their fat for the table, and increasing their fat; a plan which, however seldom succeeds, since the fowls generally pine for their loss of liberty, and, slighting their food, lose instead of gaining additional flesh. Such a period is, in fact, too short for them to become accustomed to confinement. It takes several weeks to fatten fowls confined in coops. The prevention of light, by inclining fowls to a constant state of repose, except when moved by the appetitor food, promotes and accelerates obesity—but such a state cannot be a state of health, nor can the flesh of animals so fed equal in flavor, nutriment and salubrity that of the same species fed in a more natural way. Economy and market interest may, perhaps, be the best answered by the place of darkness and close confinement; but a feeder for his own table, of delicate taste and ambitions of furnishing his own board with the choicest and most salubrious viands, will declare for the natural mode of feeding.

HOGS IN THE ORCHARD.
One neighbor praising the fruit crop of another, remarked that the land must be in very good order. "The secret is not in the soil," John replied with a twinkle in his eye, "but on it. Do you see those granter trees? My pork brings me fifty cents a pound—eight in flesh and the balance in fruit. I began to pasture my orchard ten years ago with hogs, and since that time I have had no trouble with wormy fruit. Apples, as a general thing, do not fall from the tree unless something is the matter with them. The apple worm and curculio lay their eggs in the fruit, and the

apples drop early. The pig devours the fruit, and by September every unsold apple is gone, and I have nothing but fair fruit left. The crop of insects for the next year is destroyed by the pigs; they root the ground under the trees, keep the soil loose, manure the land some, and work over what manure I spread. The apples help the pigs, and the pigs help the apples."

FALL PLANTING OF GRAPES.

Select your ground on some southern or southeastern slope, or any other dry land that you may have; plow it from fifteen to twenty inches deep, with a plow so constructed as to run in the same furrow, which can be done at a very little cost; then by your motion or inclination, from 4 by 4 to 4 by 10, according to the style of grapes you aim to cultivate. If you cultivate dwarfish growers, such as the Delaware, Rebecca, Diana, perhaps 4 by 5 is a very good distance. If Norton's Virginia Seedling, Heribonnet, Concord, and Taylor Bullitt, 8 by 10 is not far apart. Plant your vines as soon as you can take them up in the fall or procure them from the nursery; and when done, hill the rows up as you would corn, covering your vines entirely. If you should fail to do this, the ground will settle around your vines, form a basin, and hold too much water, which will injure, if not entirely kill your vines. That is your whole secret. Now, when spring comes—and sometimes wet and cold, like last spring—your work is done—and you can patiently wait till warm and dry weather sets in. Then take a plow, plow your ground back to within three or four inches of the roots, so as to give them a chance with the rays of the warm spring sun and the invigorating dews at night. This idea originated with Dr. Grant of Iona, New York, and he deserves a great deal of credit for it. Then, as no season advances and the vines grow, level your ground, which the horse-cultivator will do. In the coming fall you will find to your advantage to cover up your vines. At least have a good water enough to cover them.

As soon as the ground is well planned, let me tell you the best ones. In the month of October and part of November, we have the finest and most uniform weather in the world, the ground is generally loose and warm, and plants then removed hardly experience a change; while on the other hand, plants suffer frequently by spring shipments in cold spells. Moreover the fine fibrous roots get nearly all destroyed, and sometimes the entire roots rot off during the winter, if they come in contact with water. Sometimes they start to grow before they are planted—and then the main and best buds are knocked off. Besides, you can never have your ground in as fine a condition in April and May as it is in October and November.—Cor. Rural World.

CLEANLINESS FOR PIGS.

In discussing the diseases of swine, the Scottish Farmer sensibly says: "We remember one of hearing an old woman remark that 'swine just required as much care and attention as bodies,' and the truth of the observation is confirmed by the experience of all the largest and most successful breeders of pigs in the kingdom. Without cleanliness and comfort the human species cannot thrive; it is rendered more liable to all kinds of disorders; and kept in dirty sties, with little room and bad ventilation, and fed out of filthy troughs, swine languish, or, at the best, take on fat much less rapidly, and are more likely to fall a prey to the first epidemic reaching them than if they had met with kind and liberal treatment."

SAVING CABBAGE.

When the weather becomes frosty, cut them off near the head, and carry them, with the green leaves on, to a dry cellar. Break off superfluous leaves, and pack into a tight cask or box, stems upward, and when nearly full, cover with leaves. Secure the barrel or box with a lid against rats.

All vegetables or fruits required for winter use, apples and potatoes especially, are preserved best in barrels and boxes in a dry cellar, with light and air excluded, and the temperature as near to the freezing point as practical without actually freezing.

A business firm in Arkansas, who were indebted to a house in Boston to the amount of four thousand dollars previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, have within a few days past paid the debt, principal and interest. A member of the Arkansas firm is now in Boston making purchases of goods.