

# The Greene County Republican.

FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT—Lincoln.

A Family Paper—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Foreign, Home and Miscellaneous News, &c., &c.

VOL. X

WAYNESBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

NO. 13.

## The Republican.

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY  
JAS. E. SAYERS.

OFFICE IN WILSON'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square for three insertions, and 50 cts. a square for each additional insertion; (ten lines or less counted as a square.)

Local advertising and Special Notices, 10 cents per line for one insertion, with a liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

### A "BOY IN BLUE" vs A CLYMER SOLDIER.

The following dialogue recently occurred between a Union soldier and a companion in arms who adhered to the Copperhead organization:

"Why don't you join the Boys in Blue?"

"That crowd don't suit me. Pa a Democrat."

"We'll so was I before the war, but I've no fancy now to let rebels whom we whipped on the battlefield triumph at the polls. I'll vote as I fought, against Jeff Davis and all his crew, and so should every faithful Union soldier."

"I've heard that talk before, but I tell you I'm a Democrat, and so was my father before me, and I'll not desert my party any more than I deserted the ranks."

"Your having been a Democrat in old times is no reason why you should give power to Copperheads now, and especially no reason for voting for Hiestor Clymer. He's an old Whig, who hated the Democrats worse than poison when they deserved respect, and only became an active member of the party when it began to show sympathy for treason. I hate to see a man like you going round in the same old circle, like a horse in a bark mill, when all the world is changing, just because you went round that circle under different circumstances. Geary, a brave soldier, and a life-long Democrat, is nominated on the Union side, and just as these leaders have changed ground here they've changed all over the country. Lincoln's Cabinet contained more old Democrats than old Whigs, and as the best of the men who gave vitality to the Democratic party your father supported left it, it got few new recruits except such sorry specimens of cast-off renegades as William B. Reed the volunteer counsel of Jeff Davis, George M. Wharton and Hiestor Clymer, men who always hated Democracy for its virtues and praise now only the vices that blossomed out in treason. Such fellows pick up Democracy in the way the Indians pick up civilization, and they make your attachment to an honorable old cause a lever to help them sustain a dishonorable new one."

"We've got other leaders, though, that were always Democrats, and I'm bound to stand by them."

"You're not bound to stand by anything or anybody but your country, and when your Democratic leaders turn against it you should turn against them."

"No look here, you can't make that out. We went to fight for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, and I'm going to stand by that same old doctrine. Its radicals that's traitors now, and the Democrats that's Union men and patriots. That's the ground that Clymer takes in his speeches. He said at Reading that he was bound to fight secession and rebellion. The whole thing has got mixed up. Now, since we whipped the rebels, your party won't let them back in the Union, and that makes them just as bad as the first secessionists."

"I don't want to help pay the rebel debt any more than you do, and it would not be pleasant to think that the men who shot down our companions should step into the iron seats of politics so suddenly; but that civil rights clause has got a nigger in the wood-pile, and I'm against it, and I'm against giving them the right to vote."

"It says nothing about suffrage one way or the other. But it provides against their oppression. The war showed how little the rebels cared for the health or lives of white prisoners, and they care less for the rights of freedmen. They have so long been accustomed to treat colored men as brutes that it will require sharp laws sharply administered to teach them better. The negroes are human beings entitled to our protection under any circumstances, and certainly since they acted as our faithful allies against the cruelty of a common enemy. Of all the terrors ever invented to frighten fools, negro equality is the most ridiculous. The maintenance of your manhood don't depend upon the power of rebel ruffians to cheat, assault and murder emancipated slaves with impunity. The man's them for a 'that' being certainly made no better by the oppression of his fellow-men, on the one hand, as he is no worse for lack of rank and fortune, on the other. You talk about Democracy! What a libel on the word it is, to make it the name of a party that boasts of its anxiety to help undeserved wrong and ignominy upon a down-trodden race that proved its patriotism and loyalty in the darkest hours of national adversity, and is now by the confession of friend and foe proving its industry and capacity for freedom. The sneers and taunts hurled against it by your Democratic speakers are as old as the hills. Aristocrats have used them for centuries against the laboring masses of the white race, and it is only where brave, bold Radicals have successfully combated them, that the masses of any color are free."

"To cure a felon—Shave the finger so as to nearly start the blood, then apply a poultice made of Linsed oil and white lead. It will kill the felon within twenty-four hours, without the additional pain caused by other remedies. Try it if you are afflicted."

### Northern allies, inspired the hope that by a new flank movement the lost cause might still triumph, and, after losing Richmond, virtually removed the capital of the Confederacy to Washington.

The plan now, as plain as the nose on your face; and there is not a rebel in the land, North or South, that don't chuckle over it and work hard for its success. As they combine to support it, we should unite to crush it, if we wish to perpetuate the fruits of our victories."

"The Southern States ought to get back in the Union some time, though, for all that, we've no right to keep them out."

"They could get back easily enough if they showed sincere repentance for their treason and gave guarantees against a repetition of their war on loyal men and loyal interests. Let them pass the constitutional amendment, and form loyal State governments, like that in Tennessee, and like her they can gain admission for their Senators and Congressmen."

"I don't believe in tinkering at the Constitution. Why do you want to change it?"

"Because that is the only practical way of making a permanent treaty of peace with the rebel States, and the only way of adapting the government of the country to the changed condition produced by the war. You know that while we were in camp, Hiestor Clymer and the Copperheads in Pennsylvania tried to prevent us from voting at all, and the State constitution was changed to give soldiers the right of suffrage. If the Federal Constitution is not amended now and the rebel Congressmen are admitted, each rebel soldier will have twice as much control over the Federal Government as our own. If you are ready to submit to that, I am not."

"That's rather hard, I must confess. I don't know but what its right to make that change, but then your party asks other changes, too."

"None that are not just and necessary. Only a guarantee that the rebels shall not rob the treasury with claims for their debt and damages; that their worst men shall not be immediately restored to power, and that civil rights shall be extended to all American citizens."

"I don't want to help pay the rebel debt any more than you do, and it would not be pleasant to think that the men who shot down our companions should step into the iron seats of politics so suddenly; but that civil rights clause has got a nigger in the wood-pile, and I'm against it, and I'm against giving them the right to vote."

"It says nothing about suffrage one way or the other. But it provides against their oppression. The war showed how little the rebels cared for the health or lives of white prisoners, and they care less for the rights of freedmen. They have so long been accustomed to treat colored men as brutes that it will require sharp laws sharply administered to teach them better. The negroes are human beings entitled to our protection under any circumstances, and certainly since they acted as our faithful allies against the cruelty of a common enemy. Of all the terrors ever invented to frighten fools, negro equality is the most ridiculous. The maintenance of your manhood don't depend upon the power of rebel ruffians to cheat, assault and murder emancipated slaves with impunity. The man's them for a 'that' being certainly made no better by the oppression of his fellow-men, on the one hand, as he is no worse for lack of rank and fortune, on the other. You talk about Democracy! What a libel on the word it is, to make it the name of a party that boasts of its anxiety to help undeserved wrong and ignominy upon a down-trodden race that proved its patriotism and loyalty in the darkest hours of national adversity, and is now by the confession of friend and foe proving its industry and capacity for freedom. The sneers and taunts hurled against it by your Democratic speakers are as old as the hills. Aristocrats have used them for centuries against the laboring masses of the white race, and it is only where brave, bold Radicals have successfully combated them, that the masses of any color are free."

"To cure a felon—Shave the finger so as to nearly start the blood, then apply a poultice made of Linsed oil and white lead. It will kill the felon within twenty-four hours, without the additional pain caused by other remedies. Try it if you are afflicted."

### THE OLD WOMAN AND THE CROW.

The following amusing anecdote, which has never yet appeared in print, is a true one, and is a point so keenly satirical, that I determined to write it down and have it placed on the records. It is told me by one who was both an eye and ear witness, and who, of course, speaks from the book. The story will lose much of its luster in my style of writing, and his of telling, but here goes:

At a certain cross roads, in the State of Alabama, stood a small grocery or "whisky-shop," previous to the rebellion, where "bust-head" and "chain-lightning" were dealt out to the thirty-unwashed, in the small sum of five cents a drink, or twenty-five cents a quart. The presiding genius of this delectable institution, was one Bill Stripes, who, among various other pets, had a domesticated crow, black as the ace of spades. This crow had learned, among other things, to repeat quite plainly the words "damn you!" which he, of course, heard frequently repeated in the grocery. During the prevalence of a knock-down and drag-out fight one day, however, the crow was frightened from home and flew to the woods, never to return again.

About three miles from the grocery was a settlement meeting-house—an old tumble down, dilapidated affair, only used on certain occasions when a circuit-riding happened to pass that way. In this building went the crow taking peevish possession two days thereafter after the church was thrown open for preaching, and a large crowd assembled, among whom was a very old lady, who was compelled to use such sinning, who took her seat in the front pew, and was soon deeply absorbed in the eloquence of the preacher. The reverend gentleman, however, got under full headway, and commenced thundering his auditions at all grades of sinners, when a hoarse, croaking voice from above uttered the ominous words:

"Damn you!"

The preacher and congregation looked agitated at such profanity, and each peered in his neighbor's face to detect some sign of guilt. Quiet was at length restored, however, and the sermon proceeded, but ere ten minutes had elapsed the ominous "damn you!" again electrified the audience, and just as the preacher cast his eyes upward to search for the delinquent, the crow flew down from his perch, and lighting on the bible, calmly surveyed the terrified crowd, and he gave another doleful croak:

"Damn you!"

The effect was electrical. Giving one startled and terrified glance at the intruder, the preacher sprang through a window, carrying sash, glass and all with him, and set off at a break-neck pace through the woods, closely followed by his horror-stricken congregation, who had piled out of the building pell mell after him. In the general scramble, the old lady with the crutches had been knocked down in the church, where she lay, unable to rise, and on seeing her, the crowd (who was after something to eat) flew down beside her, and crouching by her side, they very knowingly, again croaked:

"Damn you!"

The old lady eyed him savagely for a few moments, and burst forth in a tone of reckless defiance:

"Yes—and damn you too! I had nothing to do with getting up this Methodist meeting, and you know it, too!"

The poor old soul had mistaken the crowd for the devil, and concluded to propitiate the wrath of his Satanic majesty by defying all complicity in the affair. The world is full of just such people.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

### DUTCH REASONING.

A drunken Dutchman was recently arrested by a saloon-keeper and sued for "rapid drinks." He scorned the advice of counsel, or assistance of attorneys, and delivered himself for the edification of the court of the following ingenious plea:

"May it please your honor! To borrow is the first principle of nature. Does not the river borrow from the brook, and the ocean from the river? Does not the cloud borrow from the air, and the earth from the clouds? Does not the moon borrow her light from the sun, and the night borrow it again from the moon? Was not man taken from the earth and his brow borrowed from his side? Since, then, all nature has established this grand system of Universal credit, why should not man, made in the image of God, have a natural claim on the credit system? And since the mighty ocean is not ashamed to borrow from the puny river, why then, should not a lean 'bummer' borrow from a fat bar-keeper? Now, your honor knows that the leeches lighted moon never returns the borrowed light to the sun, why then should a poor beer-drinker pay a rich bar-keeper? It is contrary to natural law, it is an absurdity. But what does the river do when it has borrowed too much from the brooks and streams? It runs away. Nature, then, has set me an example. I will follow it and run away."

And before the sheriff could reach him he had cleared the court-house and was out of reach. The most ingenious way to get drinks cheap, surely!

### NASBY ON THE CONVENTION.

Petroleum V. Nasby has had another dream, and while in visionary state beheld the gathering of the Philadelphia Convention. In the hope that his method of settling all trifling differences between the opposing factions may be found useful to the managers for their reference this week, we quote briefly:

The Secretaries was appointed, and then the committees—two, one each from the South and one from the North—which was concluded. I was out of the committee of credentials, Randall, the Postmaster General, both the North and Representative. We had our hands full. There was a rush made on us, so many claim seats that we locked the doors for two hours to decide what should be the proper qualification for a place. Finally we agreed to admit ex delegates.

From the North—All Democrats who had been arrested by Linkin's minions—all officers who had resigned rather than to serve in the Abolition war, and all Republicans who could show a commission of Postmaster and such (and this was considered necessary to guard against imposition) who were willing to take his solemn oath that he was a steadfast believer in everything A. Johnson had done since January '66, (except sun small items which were specified) and all he was doing, and all he mite do.

From the South—All who could show a officer's commission in the late Confederate army—all who had received a pardon from A. Johnson, and all who had lost their niggers in an unholy war, which included all present.

This decided upon, the work was done. The delegates took their seats, and the great work of Reconstruction the Yoonyun commenced. Garret Davis wanted to make a speech, and a hal was hired for him in another part of the city, and fifty or sixty German emigrants, who could not understand a word of English, hired at a shillin an hour to act as audience. Five kegs of larger beer, a flood which I hey bin told germanic to, hey bin rolled in the hall, and most of em stayed, seven hours and a half.

In the reglar hall there was a commingling which was edifying. Doolittle wood make a motion and Vellandigham wood second it. Forrest made a speech and Randall endorsed it. Seward and John Morrissey were on the Committee on Resolutions, and Dick Taylor and Cowan were occupy one seat. The resolutions were brief and to the point. They resolved that:

Whereas, There had bin a sense of unpopularity in our national history which, owing to circumstances over which nobody had any control, extended over several periods of ninety days each; and

Whereas, The unpleasantness resulted from the two sections viewin things from its own stand-point instead of viewin things from the other's stand-point; and

Whereas, Both parties wuz highly in the wrong, particularly the North; and

Whereas, The South, with a magnanimity unknown in history, led thrown down her arms, and was ready to reconform her old position in the Government; nay, more, to take more than her old share in the trouble of running the Government; therefore be it

Resolved, That we are for the Yoonyun ez it wuz.

Resolved, That the persistency of a sectional Congress in continuing the unpleasantness which led to some extent disturbed our system of Government, in legislation while eleven sovereign States is unrepresented, is pizen.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the manifest determination of Congress to centralize in themselves the law-making power of the Government, and we pledge our support to our worthy Chief Magistrate, who is a second Jason, in his efforts to check their centralism schemes by vetoin all they may do.

Resolved, That the citizens of the Southern States which lost their lives and legs, and sich, in the late unpleasantness which hez bin referred to, ought to be placed on the pension rolls, the same ez the Northern citizens who suffered likewise, and that the debt incurred by the South in upholding things ez viewed from its stand-point, is entitled to be paid the same ez the debt incurred by the North in upholding things ez viewed from its stand-point.

Resolved, That we are willing for the sake of harmony to admit that Sherman and Grant were, all things considered, worthy of being ranked with Lee and Jackson.

Resolved, That the safety of the Government demands that such ez took part in the late unpleasantness from the Southern States, be to be unrepresented in Congress, and to the other positions which they yoost to ornament; and that the more unpleasant they was dooring the trouble, the more they ought to be admitted.

### GREENE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WILL HOLD THEIR

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

AT

Carmichaels,

Thursday and Friday,

October 4th and 5th, 1866.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Any person paying fifty cents into the treasury, becomes a member of the Society and will be furnished with a ticket admitting himself and all members of his family, except males over fifteen years of age; and entitling him to exhibit as many articles and animals as he may desire; except horses two years old and over, for which he will be charged twenty-five cents each.

2. Members will give up their ticket at the gate, and receive a check which will entitle them to their tickets again, on retiring with a view to return.

All persons not members will be charged 25 cents for tickets of single admission.

Committees will be called the first day at 1 o'clock, P. M., and on the second at 11 A. M.

All stock will be exhibited the first day except Nos. four and five of Class first.

The Secretary and Treasurer will be at the office at an early hour of each day, for the purpose of selling tickets and making entries. No stock will be admitted into the grounds until regularly entered at the office. Doors will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M.

No entries will be made after 11 o'clock on the second day; and it is very desirable that all articles intended for exhibition be entered on the first day.

The Hall will be closed between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, on the second day, and all persons excluded except the Committees and such of the managers as have control of that portion of the exhibition.

Persons applying for premiums on field crops must enter them during the fair, and accompany their report to the committee with the certificate of a surveyor who shall have chained the ground and computed its contents; and also the certificate of one or more disinterested persons who shall have seen the grain measured. The grain in all cases to be threshed or shelled before measurement.

The committee on field crops will meet on the first of January, in Carmichaels.

The committee on stock will give special attention to the following points, viz:

Symmetry, size, early maturity and general characteristics of the breed. They are expressly directed not to give encouragement to over-fat animals. They are further directed to pass unnoticed all articles or animals when the exhibitors attempt to use undue influence to procure an unfavorable decision.

No manufactured article having taken a premium twice in succession, will be permitted to compete for a premium.

The presence of the ladies is not only desirable and essential on the second day, but they are most cordially invited to attend on the first day of exhibition.

Those wishing to improve their stock, or compare their own with others, are cordially invited to attend, under the assurance that they will find a greater variety, and a much more numerous collection of fine stock, than can be found at any similar exhibition. We cordially invite all to come to our exhibition, under the assurance that we will make every effort for the comfort of visitors.

All premiums awarded will be promptly paid at the close of the fair. Any premiums not called for within a year, are forfeited to the society.

OFFICERS.

Capt. H. H. CREE, Pres.

ELIAS STONE,  
HON. ISAAC DUBSON,  
VICE PRES.

JONATHAN GABARD,  
T. P. POLLOCK.

DIRECTORS.

J. Gwynn, J. D. Plunkitt, R. Dowlin, David Shroyer, John Wiley, J. M. Harper, Wm. Cree, Wm. F. Plunkitt, Jacob F. Ritchie, Josiah Gwynn, N. H. Biddle, J. N. Crago.

WM. HARTMAN, Treas.

H. C. HOBBS,  
J. P. MITCHELLER,  
Secretaries.

LIST OF PREMIUMS TO BE AWARDED BY THE GREENE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY, AT CARMICHAELS, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4TH AND 5TH, 1866.

CLASS I—HORSES—NO. 1.

Best Draught Stallion.....5 00

Best Draught Animal.....4 00

Best 3 year old Stallion.....3 00

Best 2 year old ".....2 00

Best Yearling Horse Colt.....2 00

Best Spring Horse Colt.....2 00

COMMITTEES.—E. B. Bailey, Robert Daugh