

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, NOVEMBER 28, 1866.

NO. 26.

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. One dollar for six months, payable in advance. One dollar for three months, payable in advance. One dollar for one month, payable in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements inserted at \$1.00 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 each 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 notices of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
—OF—
Waynesburg,

D. BAKER, Pres't. J. C. FLEISHER, Cashier.
DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAYS.
May 16, 1866-17.

W. E. GAPEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WAYNESBURG, PA.

Office—In N. Clark's building,
Feb. 10, 1867.

McCONNELL & HUFFMAN
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Waynesburg, Penna.

Office in the "Wright House," East
door—Collect, etc., will receive prompt
attention.
Waynesburg, August 26, 1862.—41.

R. W. DOWNEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office in Leitch's Building, opposite
the Court House, Waynesburg, Pa.
Nov. 4, 1864.—14.

LEWIS DAY,
BALERIN Books, Stationery, Wall Paper,
Window Paper, etc., Stationery School
Books of all kinds constantly on hand, Way-
nesburg, Pa., opposite Post Office.
May 9, 1866.—17.

W. E. HUFFMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ROOM IN BAKER'S BUILDING, WAYNESBURG.

WORK made to order in finest and best
style. Cutting and fitting done promptly,
ly, and according to latest fashion plates.
Stock on hand and for sale. May 2, 1867.

Wm. Bailey,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE WRIGHT HOUSE.

KEEPS ON HAND ALWAYS A choice
and select assortment of watches and
jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates.
ap. 17.

L. TAYLOR. D. HAAS.
TAYLOR & HAAS.
Jewellers, No. 2, Campbell's Row,
Waynesburg, Pa.

Having recently received an extensive stock
embracing watches, rings, eye glasses,
CLOCKS,
&c. They are prepared to sell at low rates for
cash. Repairing done at short notice, and in good
style. Oct 19—3m

HAMILTON HOUSE.
D. G. SPERRY, PROPRIETOR.

WAYNESBURG GREENE CO. PA.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to
the public that he has taken charge of the
Hamilton House, which he is determined to
conduct as a first class hotel. Long experience
in hotel-keeping has qualified him for the
business, and he feels perfectly confident
that he can satisfactorily entertain all who
may favor him with a call. The house is
large and well furnished. It has undergone a
thorough renovation and has been refitted in
such style as renders it quite pleasant. The
rooms have been repapered and newly painted;
the table is abundantly supplied with the best
edible country produce, and pains are taken
to render guests comfortable. Rates as low
as those of other hotels. D. G. Sperry,
aug. 8, 1866-17.

LIVERY STABLE.
here is connected with the Hamilton House
a Livery Stable, with good horses, carriages
and buggies for the accommodation of the pub-
lic. Horses boarded, and well attended to,
at moderate rates. D. G. Sperry & Son,
aug. 8, 1866-17.

PEOPLE'S LINE.
STEAMER "CHIEF-
TAIN," R. R. Anderson,
Commander, Capt. R.
C. Mason, Clerk, leaves
Greeneboro, for Pittsburgh every Monday,
Wednesday and Friday at 9 a. m. Leaves
Pittsburgh for Greeneboro every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday. May 16, 1866-17.

STEAMER "ELECTOR," Robert Phil-
lips, Commander, R. G. Taylor, Clerk, leaves
Greeneboro for Pittsburgh every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday. May 16, 1866-17.

STEAMER "ODENBAUGH," Robert Phil-
lips, Commander, R. G. Taylor, Clerk, leaves
Greeneboro for Pittsburgh every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday. May 16, 1866-17.

STEAMER "JEREMY," Robert Phil-
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THE CONQUERED ROOSTER.

The St. Louis Democrat has the following
parody on the "Conquered Rooster." The hit
is very fair:

Coop that Rooster, for he's weary!
And his head is drooping dreary!
Coop him, hide him, it is best;
For there's not a chick to fear him,
And there's not a hen to cheer him,
Scorned by those who did once love him—
Hide him—coop him—let him rest.

Take that Rooster off, he's tattered,
All his feathers widely scattered,
And his bill is broken, battered,
By the strong blows of the foe,
Oh! 'tis hard for us to hide him,
We who long so fondly eyed him—
Hard to stand forlorn beside him,
Now that he no more can crow!

Coop that Rooster, for he's gasping,
And his legs each other clasping,
Quiver with the fearful rasping,
He received on Tuesday last!
For the hearts that did adore him,
And the hands that fed him,
And the feet that ran before him,
Join the ranks of those that tore him—
Those that cut the Rooster's comb!

Coop that Rooster—coop him sadly,
Once ten thousand backed him gladly,
And ten thousand wildly, madly,
Swore he should forever crow!
Fears that hostile spurs should never
His triumphant whiplash sever,
And that he should fight forever!
But he now is lying low!

Oh! his comb is cut and bloody,
And his legs are bruised and muddy,
And his breast with blood is ruddy,
And his eyes are darkly blue;
Empty claws and burst gizzards,
Torn wings completely scissored,
Tattered and skinned from A to Z—
Oh, poor cock-a-doodle-do!

From the Toledo Blade.

Nashy.

Mr. Nashy Dreams a Dream—A. Johnson
King!

CONFIDENTIAL ROADS.
(which is in the State of Kentucky.)
October 24, 1866.

Dreams is only vouchsafed to persons
of an imaginative and spiritual nature,
of whom I am much. There ain't any-
thing gross or sensual about me that I
know of. True, I eat pork, but that is to
offset the effect of whiskey, which, of
course, counteracted, would make me
entirely too ethereal for this groveling
world. I eat pork to restrain my ex-
aggerated imagination and enable me to
come down to the dry detail of official
life—to fit me for the proper discharge
of my duties as a Postmaster. Whis-
ky lifts me above the poshuns—pork
brings me back again. Its fat and greasy
like the pay and perquisites of the Post-
master—it comes from the most nasty,
senseless and unclean of animals, like
our commissions—in short, I recommend
all of Johnson's Postmasters to eat pork
—its natural diet.

Let me I partook of a pound or so
too much, and as a consequence, didn't
sleep well. While I was eating, I most-
nify my lips with Louisville consolation,
the while I was a man into Seward's
question whether they would leave John-
son President or King. And while musing
I fell in the arms of Morpheus. My mind
bust loose from the body and soared. Ez
I sunk to slumber the narrow room which
is to woe any oris and dormitory, wi-
dened and enlarged, the humble chairs
became suddenly upholstered in gorgias
style, the taller dip became multiplied
into thousands of glittering chandeliers,
the portraits of His Highness the Presi-
dent, and the other Democrats on the
wall became alive. I comprehended the
situation to woe. Androo Johnson
had cut the Gordian knot with some-
body's sword, and had carried out his
policy to its natural conclusion. He was
reigning under the title of Androo the
1, and I wuz in my dream of course,

in his kingly halls.

It wuz, methinks, a reprobate nite,
the High Mightiness wuz a sittin' onto a
elevated throne covered with red velvet
and studded with diamonds, and pearls,
and onyx and other precious stones—
onto his head wuz a crown, and he wuz
enveloped in a robe of black velvet, his
nose and the balance of his face gleam-
ing out like a flash of lightning from a thun-
der cloud. Lying prostrate at the foot
of the throne dom the off's of a foot-
stool, wuz Charles Sumner, Grant Sen-
ator, which wuz typical of the complete
triumph we had won over our enemies,
while the other mortal offices about the
halls, wuz Wade Wilson, Frederick
Douglass and others who had opposed
the change from a President to a King.

dom. They wuz clothed in an approp-
riate costume, knee breeches and such, and
presented a peculiarly imposing appear-
ance.

Carriages containing the nobility be-
gan to arrive, and ex they entered, the
Grand High Lord Chamberlain of the
Palis, the Marks von Randall announce-
ed em. 'Dook de Davis' wuz ejekelat-
ed, and Jefferson entered—Earl von
Tooms, 'Sir Joseph E. Johnson,' 'Mark-
is de Bourgeois,' 'Count de Pollard,'
and so forth.

Notice that the titles I had heard
wuz mostly tacked to Southern men, I
asked Giddy Welles, who wuz standin'
by, why it wuz thus, and he sed that
Northerners wuzn't reely fit for it. We
wuz, he sed, a low, grovelin' race, and
coodent adapt ourselves to the habits of
nobility. The South wuz shiverin' and
cood do it. They wuz given to tourna-
ments and such—they hed got accus-
tomed to circus clothes and cood wear a
sword without its gettin' awkwardly be-
tween their legs. Northern men, sich
ez were faithful, wuz allowed to bask in
the smiles of royalty, but it wuz in such
poshuns ez sedd their capacity. He
for instance, hed charge of the royal
poultry yard, a poshuns which he blee-
ved hed filled to the entire satisfaction of
his beloved and royal master. He hed
now four hens a settin', each on four
eggs, and he hoped in the course of two
years of there wuz no adverse circum-
stances, to hev fresh eggs for the royal
table. It wuz a poshuns of great re-
sponsibility and one which weighed upon
him. Seward wuz privy counselor, Doo-
little wuz steward of the household and
Thurlo wuz keeper of the King's revenue,
and wuz a dain very well indeed.

By this time the company assembled,
His Highness wuz in a merry mood and
unbent himself. There wuz a knot in
the nobility gathered in a corner, and
after a earnest interview of a minute,
Count von Cowan advanced to the foot
of the throne, and on bendin' knee de-
manded a boon.

'What, my faithful servant, dost thou
most desire?' sed His Highness.

'We would, Your Majesty, hev the
prisoners of war state brot into the pres-
ence that we may make merry over 'em.'

'It shud be did,' sed His Majesty, and
forthwith Baron von Steedman, who hed
command of the King's Household Body
Guard, was sent after them. They wuz
a mizable lookin' set. Forney and Wun-
dell Phillips wuz chained together, Fred.
Douglass and Anna Dickinson, Dick
Yates and Gov. Morton, Ben. Butler
and Carl Schurz, Kelley and Covode,
while Chase wuz tied to Horis Greeley,
onto whose back wuz a placard inscribed
'The last of the Tribunes,' at which Ray-
mond who left the Radicals and declar-
ed for the Empire at precisely the right
time, and wuz now editor of the Court
Journal, laffed immoderately. Some one
exclaimed 'bring in Thad. Stevens,' at
which His Majesty turned pale and his
knees smote together, 'don't! don't!'
sez he, 'he's strength enough left to wag
his tongue! Keep him away! Keep him
away!' and he showed ez much fear ez
men do in delirium tremens when they
see snakes.

Methinks, I made inquiries and found
that things wuz workin' satisfactory.—
Gen. Grant wuz in exile, and Gen. Sheri-
dan had been decapitated for refusing to
advise in the new arrangement. The
country had been divided into dookdoms
and urldoms, and sich, over which the
nobility rooled with undisputed author-
ity. The principle men of the North
had been capered and subdued, and
wuz fillin' mental poshuns in the pala-
ces of the nobility. No Lord, or Duke,
or Earl considered himself well served
unless he hed half a dozen Northern
Congressmen in his house, while the
higher grade of nobility wuzn't content
with anything less than Governors. The
indebtedness of the South to the North
had been adjusted. A decree hed bin
issuod to the effect that Northern mer-
chants who shod press a claim agin a
Southerner, shod be beheaded and his
goods confiscated. The question of slav-
ery hed bin settled forever, for the Dim-
ockian wuz, by one class, to rool and one
class to serve, wuz fully established.

There wuz now three classes of society,
the hereditary nobility, the untitled offi-
cials and the people; the latter, black
and white, wuz all servin' and all attach-
ed to the nobility. Right wuz all done by
decrees, the policy of the government
hed to be the same, the same, the same
purely agricultural planity. Nobility

desirin' to make it easy for 'em give 'em
one-sixth of the probox of the soil, re-
servin' the balance for the State.

My dream didn't last long enuff
for me to ascertain whether I wuz a no-
bleman or not, but I am of the opinion
that I wuz, for I wuz servin' hand to a
pin to stuck in General Butler to make
him rool for the amusement of the
company, addressed me as 'Your Grace,'
from which I inferred that I wuz one of
the Lords spiritual. Unfortunately at
this pint I awoke, and a sad awakenin' it
wuz. The gorgin' halls hed vanished,
the chandeliers hed vanished, the robes of
state, and jewels, and sich, wuz gone
and I wuz in my offis, not 'Your Grace,'
but merely a Postmaster in a Kentucky
village. Well, that is sumthin'. What
better is a nobleman? He don't work,
neither do I. He drinks wine, it is true,
but I have wuz suttie me better, whiskey
fresh from the still. Yet my dream may
be realized, and if it is, I will endeavor
to fill the poshuns with credit. Who
knows?

PETROLEUM V. NABBY, P. M.
(which is Postmaster.)

STAMP DUTIES.

The Commissioner of Internal Reve-
nue has just issued a pamphlet contain-
ing a schedule of stamp duties which
took effect on August 1, 1866, and also
laws and regulations concerning the
purchase and use of internal revenue
stamps.

In all cases where an adhesive is used
for denoting the stamp duty upon an in-
strument, the person using or affixing the
same, must write or imprint there-
upon in ink the initials of his name, and
the date on which the same is attached
or used. When stamps are printed on
checks, &c., so that in filling up the in-
strument the face of the stamp is, and
must necessarily be, written across, no
other cancellation will be required.

All cancellations must be distinct and
legible, and except in the case of prop-
rietary stamps from private dies, no
method of cancellation which differs
from that above described will be recog-
nized as legal and sufficient.

A penalty of fifty dollars is imposed
upon every person who makes or issues,
or who causes to be made, signed, or
issued, any paper of any kind or descrip-
tion whatever, or who accepts, negoti-
ates, or pays, or causes to be accepted,
negotiated, or paid, any bill of exchange,
draft, or order, or promissory note, for
the payment of money, without the same
being duly stamped, or having thereon
an adhesive stamp denoting the tax
chargeable thereon, cancelled in the
manner required by law, with intent to
evade the provisions of the revenue act.

A penalty of two hundred dollars is
imposed upon every person who pays,
negotiates, or offers in payment, or re-
ceives or takes in payment, any bill of
exchange or order for the payment of
any sum of money, drawn or purporting
to be drawn in a foreign country, but
payable in the United States, until the
proper stamp has been affixed thereto.

A penalty of \$50 is imposed upon
every person who fraudulently makes
use of an adhesive stamp to denote the
duty required by the revenue act, with-
out effectually cancelling and oblitterat-
ing the same in the manner required by
law.

It is not lawful to record any instru-
ment, or paper required by law to be
stamped, or any copy thereof, unless a
stamp or stamps of the proper amount
have been affixed, and cancelled in the
manner required by law, and such instru-
ment or copy and the record thereof are
utterly null and void, and cannot be
used or admitted as evidence in any
court until the defect has been cured as
provided in section 158.

A SENSATION STORY.

BY A VEGETARIAN.

He had done the deed! But little did
he guess that the eyes of an intelligent
potato in the next field was upon him.
This potato poured the dreadful story
into the ear of corn, which let out the
secret in its stalk, and though I am
bound to add that the corn was cut after
this betraying confidence, the story got
wind, and the cucumber was in a most
distressed frame of mind in consequence.
The culprit was overtaken by justice and
several scarlet runners, and taken before
a justice of the peace. The case was in-
vestigated to the very roots, and the
potato, was, of course, principal witness
for the prosecution.

Wouldst know, O reader, the wretch-
ed man's guilt? He shed the blood of
a turnip, little expecting that it would
ever turn up in evidence against him.—
He was excited, of course, the mode of
execution, decapitation, in order to save
the carrot-ed after.

'There is a call for those who weep.
A rest for Copper-Johnsons found.
They softly and sweetly sleep,
Lulled by Salt River rippling sound.'

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN ALABAMA.

The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate has
been publishing, for the last few weeks,
a series of articles contributed by a
gentleman of that State in favor of the
pending Constitutional amendment.—
The articles appear in the shape of let-
ters addressed to the Alabama Legisla-
ture, and are attracting no small share
of attention. From one relating to the
third section of the amendment, we
quote the following:

'History will declare that a milder
and more feeling cup of medicated el-
ements was never presented to the lips
of a rebellious community as a correc-
tive for the body politic. It strikes at
the root of the disease, and eradicates
the prime cause of the morbid action.—
Recognizing the former political leaders
of the seceded States as the instigators
of the great national calamity, it disquali-
fies them from again holding those
positions of trust which were the lever
of their political power. It holds them
responsible for that wily diplomacy
which, under seemingly patriotic mo-
tives, disintegrated the great Democratic
party, for the purpose of securing the
election of the Chicago nominee as the
marginal of the secession programme.
It brands them with that criminal
agitation of the duties of statesmen,
which disgraced with a studied contempt
the hope so dearly cherished by South-
ern patriots of adjusting the questions of
the day, through the instrumentality of
a National Convention.

It commemorates by a constitutional
punishment that wild and wicked ambi-
tion, which held as nothing the splendid
prestige which our country held among
the nations of the earth, as well as its
seemly to liberty and property, its uni-
versal prosperity, its ripening intelli-
gence, its purity of morals and religion,
and its wonderful development. It es-
tablishes at its proper worth that empi-
ricism which degraded the South, bank-
rupted families who were surrounded by
everything that wealth could bestow,
closed up our schools and churches for
years, killed so many hundreds of thou-
sands of her sons by the sword, consign-
ed so many of her fathers and mothers
to a more bitter death by grief, broke
the hearts of her wives and sisters with
sorrow, demoralized the whole commu-
nity, and debauched the patriotism of
the whole South. And it holds the se-
cession leaders especially responsible for
the two last deadly years of that war
of rebellion, when not a hope of success
against the Government was honestly
entertained by any man in his proper
senses; and during which nothing was
feasible but a postponement of that day
of reckoning which had such terrors for
them. That destructive retrograde
march from Vicksburg, that funeral march
from Chattanooga to Marietta, every step
of which planted a hundred graves; that
carnival of suicide which Hood rioted in
from Pulaski to Nashville; that flood of
gore which Lee poured out from the
Wilderness to his surrender; all so wan-
ton, and so unavailing to a cause that
was lost at Donaldson, at Shiloh, and at
Vicksburg; these are among the wit-
nesses that testify that the country can
lose nothing by a disqualification for
office of men who advised and defended
the grandest and most useless slaughter
that the world ever witnessed.'

SUGGESTIONS TO FARMERS.

Paint all tools exposed to the weather,
and if with a light colored paint, they
will heat, warp and crack least in the
sun.

Dip the tips of nails in grease, and
they will easily drive into any hard wood
where otherwise they would double and
break.

Dip well-seasoned shingles in lime,
wash and dry them before laying, and
they will last much longer, and not be-
come covered with moss.

Always keep a supply of copper wire
on hand, of different sizes, for repairing
tools—it is greatly superior to either
twine or iron wire.

Plant a supply of osier willows or
every farm. A rod square will furnish
as many bands for binding corn-stalks,
straw, etc., as an acre of rye straw.

In laying out garden fruits and vege-
tables, place everything in drills or rows,
so that they may be cultivated by a
horse, and thus save the expense of hand
labor.

Always set a post fence over a ditch
or near good drainage, and the posts
always remaining dry, will last many
years longer than those standing in wet
soil.

Always tie a halter by making first a
single loop and then thrusting the end
of the halter through this loop. This is
quickly untied and will never come unit-
ed of itself.

In marking on wooden pencils or mark-
ing sticks with a common pencil, if the
wood is first wet the mark will last two
years; if written on dry, one or two
rains will wash it all away.

Oil paint applied to hogues and barns,
out-buildings and fences will last much
longer and harden better if put on as
late as the middle of autumn instead of
during the heat of summer.

In plowing or tending on the road in
hot weather, always rest horses on an
eminence, where they may receive the
cool breeze, and where one minute will
be worth two in a valley.

In sowing nuts into any part of ma-
chinery in cold weather, be careful not
to heat them first with the hand, or they
will contract after being sowed on too
tight, and become immovable after-
wards.

When board fences become old and
the boards begin to come off nail upright
facing strips upon them against each
post, and the boards will last sev-
eral years longer.

Remove every stone from the high-
way. A single protection which might
have been removed in one minute, has
battered and damaged a thousand wag-
ons, at a damage equal to a hundred
days labor.

Who's the Man?—A crusty old
bachelor, not having the fear of the fair
sex before his eyes, perpetrates this
awful paragraph.

'The cheap and dirty exorcismos
now worn on the back of many female
heads, looking much like ill-shaped
dough-nuts, are made of cotton yarn,
and cost, not all about nine shillings
each. All the ladies' fashionable stores
have them.'

On the night of the New York elec-
tion several Southern men who had been
advised to retain their membership at
the Manhattan Club could not contain
themselves. In the election of Mr.
Hoffman they saw for themselves new
hope and new energy, and began to ex-
ult at the triumph over the Union men.
A gentleman present rebuked them, re-
serving them that such talk came with an
ill grace, that they were but traitors,
whom only clemency saved from death.
They held their peace under the rebuke.
A few hours more were enough to show
that rebellion had exulted too soon.

When was breakfast the highest?—
when the cow jumped over the moon.

HON. J. H. REAGAN ON NEGRO SUFF- RAGE.

It was recently announced that Hon.
J. H. Reagan, of Texas, late Postmas-
ter General of the Confederate States,
had written in favor of negro suffrage.
We find the document in the Palestine
(Texas) Advocate, of the 24th occupy-
ing over seven columns of that paper.
It is addressed to Governor Throckmor-
ton. After considering at length the
Radical cause for negro enfranchise-
ment, he says:

Now it becomes us to consider wheth-
er we cannot satisfy his demand, and at
the same time avoid the loss of our own
rights and the dangers of universal suf-
frage. I think this may be done by
conferring the elective franchise on those
of them who are possessed of sufficient
intelligence to exercise it and by mak-
ing the test which shall secure this stand-
ard of intelligence apply to such of the
white race as should hereafter be admit-
ted to its exercise. For a limitation
which would only affect the negroes, and
allow whites of a less degree of intel-
ligence, according to the standard adopt-
ed, to vote, would do no good towards
securing the great ends we desire to
attain. I have not doubted, since soon
after our overthrow, that we had sooner
or later to decide between negro suffrage
in this qualified form and universal ne-
gro suffrage. And I now tell you that
those who oppose negro suffrage in this
qualified form, elect, by this act, to force
universal negro suffrage on the country,
and ought to be, and will be, held re-
sponsible by our people for it when it
comes, and they ought no longer to be
allowed to shield themselves under pre-
tended ignorance from the consequences
of such criminal demagoguery. And if
this plan, or some equivalent one, be
not adopted by our Legislature, the day
is not far distant when the people of this
State will hold them responsible for hav-
ing refused to see and comprehend these
facts, and thereby forcing on this State
the disfranchisement of the whites, as
well as universal suffrage.

In setting out young orchards, always
register the varieties immediately in a
book where they may be referred to in a
few years when the trees commence
bearing and after the labels are lost and
the names forgotten.

In hitching a horse to a common rail
or worm fence, always select the inside
corner, which will be more secure by its
bracing position, and the halter will not
become entangled among rails, as when
hitched to an inside corner.—Rural Af-
fairs.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—A benevolent
gentleman, riding through a retired val-
ley among the Green Mountains, ap-
proached a house, in the front door of
which stood a baby