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, FEBRUARY 20, 1867. NO. 37.

The Republican.

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY
JAS. E. SAYERS.

OFFICE IN SAYERS' BUILDING, EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two dollars a year, payable invariably in advance. One dollar for six months, payable, invariably in advance.

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☞A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
—OF—
Waynesburg,

D. BONER, Pres't. J. C. FLENNIKEN, Cashier.
DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAYS.
May 16, '66.-1y.

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

☞OFFICE—In N. Clark's building, feb10'66tf

R. A. M'CONNELL. J. J. HUFFMAN.
M'CONNELL & HUFFMAN
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
Waynesburg, Pena'a.

☞OFFICE in the "Wright House," East doore.—Collections, &c., will receive prompt attention.
Waynesburg August 26, 1862.—tf.

LEWIS DAY,
DEALER IN Books Stationery, Wall Paper, Window Paper, &c. Sunday School Books of all kinds constantly on hand, Waynesburg, Pa., opposite Post Office.
May 9, '66.-1y

W. H. HUFFMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ROOM IN BLACKLEY'S BUILDING, WAYNESBURG.
WORK made to order, in finest and best style, Cutting and Fitting done promptly, and according to latest fashion plates. Stock on hand and for sale. May 2, tf

Wm. Bailey,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE WRIGHT HOUSE.
KEEPS ON HANDS ALWAYS A choice and select assortment of watches and jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates. apl, 1y

"SHERMAN HOUSE,"
JUST OPENED BY
Thos. Bradley
POSITIVELY the most complete Hotel in our town. Everything combined to furnish the best accommodation ever yet offered to the public.
Meals furnished at all hours, table provided with the best of the season. Also, a fine *ice cream saloon* fitted up and attached to the house, and a BAR unrivalled for the variety and quality of its contents Choice wines and brandies, good whiskey, ale, fine cigars, &c., form a few among the prominent items.—Travellers and those desirous of refreshment will do well to call, "Tom" still retains his old reputation of an accommodating gentleman, and hospitable landlord. House, the one formerly occupied by the "Messenger" Office.
May 9, '66.-1y.

PEOPLE'S LINE

STEAMER "CHIEFTAIN," R. R. ABRAMS, Commander, Capt R. C. MASON, Clerk; leaves Brownsville daily at 7 A. M., for Pittsburgh, and leave that city at 5 P. M., daily.

STEAMER "ELECTOR," ROBERT PHILLIPS, Commander; R. G. TAYLOR, Clerk: leaves Greensboro, for Pittsburgh Mondays, Wednesday and Friday, and return on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leaving Pittsburgh at 2 P. M. May 16, '66.-6m.

GEORGE S. JEFFERY,
Dealer in Books and Stationery, Magazines, Daily Papers Fancy Articles, &c., Waynesburg, Pa. apl, '66-1y

LIVERY STABLE.
here is connected with the Hamilton House a Livery Stable, with good horses, carriages and buggies for the accomodation of the public. Horses boarded, and well attended to, at moderate rates. D. G. SPRAGUE.
aug 5, '66.-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of JASPER BANE, late of Morris township, Greene county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them immediately, properly authenticated for settlement.
GEO. LIGHTNER,
of Morris township Administrator.
Jan9, '66-6w

For Sale.
A number of choice LOTS, in a desirable situation, in the borough of Carmichaels, will be sold cheap. Also, an Iron Fire Proof Safe, of good capacity. All will be sold on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1867, by the Executor of Wm. Crawford, dec'd.
For further particulars call upon, or address JAMES REA, Carmichaels, Greene Co., Penn'a. feb13-ts.

NOW IS THE TIME!
A. J. SOWERS
Has just returned from the East with a large stock of
CLOTHING
which he will sell cheap for cash.
Come and see:—Over Coats from $5 to $38

Dress Coats from	$10 00 to 30 00
Bu's. " "	5 00 to 25 00
Best all wool suits from	20 00 to 50 00
Best Union Suits	9 00 to 20 00

UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
HATS AND CAPS,
NECKTIES, GLOVES,
FINE SHIRTS
And a general assortment for Men and Boys wear.
Oh! do not forget that the chill winds of Winter
Are piercing and cold to the body exposed;
If your garments are torn and let in the weather,
Come quickly to Sowers' and get yourself clothed.
Room in Allison's building, Waynesburg, Pa. nov14, '66.-3m.

SOMETHING NEW!
MRS. E. S. SAYERS & HOSKINSON
Have just arrived from NEW YORK with a large assortment of foreign and domestic
DRY GOODS
which they propose to sell at the lowest CASH PRICES! such as Dress Goods, Dress Trimming, Dress Buttons, Gay's Patent Muffs, Ladies's Shawls, Furs, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps: also, a great variety of nice articles, at very low prices, for
Gentlemen & Ladies' Wear.
Wares of all kinds, and a complete variety of the best GROCERIES. All of which they propose to sell at the very lowest figures, depending on the quality and cheapness of their goods to gain them custom.
Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will prove that the above is correct. Room in Sayers' corner, east of the Court House, Waynesburg. nov8'66-tf

NEW EXCITEMENT!
THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT
—OF—
H. RINEHART!
FOR SELLING CHEAP GROCERIES!
HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE city, he has opened the largest
New Grocery
in town. He desires to inform the citizens of Waynesburg and vicinity of the care he have taken in selecting stock, having on hand a good supply of
CONFECTIONS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, TAR, also, PROVISIONS, BACON, DRIED BEEF POTATOES, FISH, DRIED PEACHES, &c, &c, &c.
Call and see him as he has been getting a
NEW SUPPLY
You will find him accomodating, and can sell lower than any one in the place. Be sure to go to the right place, in
LEDWITH'S OLD BUILDING,
opposite the Court House, and formerly occupied by the Post Office.
ap18, '66.-tf.

H. M. Sayers,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Will attend to all claims for back pay, bounty and pensions of soldiers and their representatives. The Pensions of the following class are increased from $8 to $15 and $25 per month, and widows for children under sixteen years $2 per month each, viz:
1st. Those who have lost the sight of both eyes, the use of both hands, or otherwise totally disabled and incapacitated from performing manual labor.
2d. All widows having children under sixteen years of age are entitled to $2 per month additional for each child.
3d. Guardians representing the *minor children* of soldiers are entitled to the same increase as if the mother was living. aug1, '66-tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Cumberland township, on SATURDAY, 2d day of March next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendent, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Cumberland township, Greene Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Morgan Young, Wm. Sharpneck, Peter Hewit, Rice farm and others, containing one hundred and three acres more or less, about ninety acres cleared, and has erected thereon a frame and Stone house, two tenant houses, frome barn and stabe, an apple orchard on the premises.

Taken in execution as the property of Geo. W. Kelley at the suit of Alvin Cloud, Hiram Cloud and Eleanor Duvall for use of said Eleanor Duvall.

☞If the money is not paid down on day of sale the Sheriff is directed to sell the property. HEATH JOHNS,
jan.16, '97.-ts Sheriff.

For the REPUBLICAN.

AN APPEAL FOR THE PAPER.

Why don't you write for the paper?
Is asked from every side,
Because my *light* is not a taper,
To light the whole world wide.

But if your light is not so great
As many others are
We'll take you as a second-rate,
But, do as others—dare,

Just ope your eyes if youre not blind,
And let us hear the news,
For many items you may find
To drive away the blues.

Your country life's as full of charms
As is your country homes,
And what we want, is, from your farms,
Full and complete caroms.

And as you "swing" the "circle round,"
Where daily toil enamers,
To memory charge the mental sound,
Of constant joys and cares.

And when the eve of day arrives,
Your mind from labor free,
You see the fruit experience gives
And lift it from the tree.

Thus while you feast on freshest air
From nature's fount so pure,
Impart that genial health so fair
Which gives to mind a cure.

And should you not in country *live*
But in the town *reside*,
Why then we ask what's in the hive,
Where men in power preside?

Of fashions change, or fortunes turn,
Where men of wealth do "school,"
Where great ambition's Cæsars burn,
And Pigmies often rule.

Thus ope your mind, your thoughts unloose,
And pen both night and morn,
Those precious gems, for the *public goose*,
That lives but don't "eat corn."

And you shall have the public thanks,
If you but write a pun,
Or make your lines cut up all pranks,
Of sense, or wit, or fun. G. W. D.

SPEECH

OF

HON. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER,

OF OHIO, ON RECONSTRUCTION; DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 24, 1867.

The House having under consideration House bill No. 543, to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights—

Mr. SHELLABARGER said:

Mr. SPEAKER: I would like to make the first thing I say on this occasion the most agreeable thing which I shall say; and with that design I shall say first that I am not about to make an hour's speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, the man who is now the acting President of the United States once said to me, in speaking of a bill like the one now before the House, that it was a measure to dissolve the Union. That proposition has been so often repeated by members upon the other side of this Hall during the debates upon the subject now under consideration that I have thought the House would probably pardon me if I should attempt to condense into a few sentences a suggestion or two in regard to that declaration, repeated so often and worn out so thoroughly as it is; and with the purpose of making the shortest statement that I can, of condensing it into as few sentences as I can, I trust the House will pardon me for reading part of what I have to say about it. I say it now, not because it is either new or important—important I mean as presenting anything novel for the consideration of the House—I present it only because the declaration has been repeated again and again with apparant earnestness by gentlemen on the opposite side of this Hall and as being worthy the attention of gentlemen on this side.

Every argument and every view and every method of presentation and statement which ever has been or which ever can be devised to enforce this doctrine, to wit, that the nation has no power to guaranty to these revolted districts loyal republican Governments, condense themselves into but two. One of these methods runs thus: that as all loyal men confess that by no secession, rebellion, or other possible or conceivable act of its people can any State, or the people thereof, withdraw from the Union, therefore these rebel States are in the Union. If in the Union then, as there can be no State in the Union which is not entitled to two Senators and at least one Representative, therefore these revolted States are entitled to such Senators and Represenatives and to all the other powers and representations of States, and any legislation denying this is usurpation and unconstitutional. Now, it is absolutely self evident that if this view establishes anything, it establishes this also, namely: that during the entire war these rebel States were entitled to elect our rulers, because if you admit that during the war these States and their people ceased to have such powers to elect Senators, Representatives, and Presidents, then you admit that it is possible for a State and people to do that which in law either forfeits or suspends their power to elect the nation's rulers, and the whole argument so far as based on this point is abandoned. Now, notice here that they who make this argument deny that individuals who go into rebellion can decitizenize themselves so as that the United States may, as to any individual, accept his renunciation of any power appertaining to citizenship, and declare him to have ceased to have the powers of one of the people, an elector of a State. Note carefully, also, that these same persons all maintain that it is wrong, and most of them that it is illegal, to try and punish as traitors those who waged this rebellion, and in persuance of this doctrine their Representatives vote nearly solid against punishing as a traitor Davis, the head of the rebellion. Now, this it is averred is the constitutional law of the Republic.

Mr. Speaker, may I borrow from another (Mr. Greeley) a method of illustrating this kind of constitutional law?

Whatever is a principle of our Constitution is capable of being written out into explicit and affirmative requirements of the Constitution. Let us write the above constitutional law out into language, not unjust or tortured, but fairly stating what this doctrine affirms. It reads thus when written out:

Article nine, section one Whenever hereafter a causeless rebellion shall arise, and war be waged against the United States, so great and bloody that the rebellion shall in fact abolish and overthrow all the constitutions and laws of eleven States of this Union which recognize the supreme authority of such Union, and shall remove from office all officers who have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and shall enact and enforce in the place of such constitutions and laws only such as recognized the supreme authority of usurped and rebel governments, and in the place of such loyal officers shall put such legislators and officers alone as shall swear to support such rebellion, and shall kill, imprison, or banish all such persons in such eleven States as will not aid in the said war to destroy this Union, and shall continue to wage such war for four years, and therein shall kill three hundred thousand of the loyal people, and, by starving and other practices of barbarians, shall murder sixty thousand more, and shall inflict upon the nation a debt of $4,000,000,000, and shall lay waste and desolate the entire land, and shall not cease such war until totally overthrown in overwhelming and crushing defeat, then, and in all such cases, the people so actually engaged in such rebellion, war, starvings, poisonings, and other barbarous practices for the overthrow of the Government as aforesaid, shall not be deemed to have done any act forfeiting or suspending any power or privilege of a citizen of the United States, or of an elector in any State, nor be deemed to have put it in the power of the United States to declare forfeited or even suspended any power of such persons to elect the rulers of the Republic; but, on the contrary, all such people, while so engaged, and the States, as bodies-politic, which they compose, shall, during all said four years of war, be deemed and held to be true, loyal, and republican people and States of this Union; and as such shall, despite the prohibition of the United States, be entitled to elect one third of the Senators, Representatives, and Presidential electors of the United States, and shall thereby be enabled in the Senate and House to defeat any act necessary to the existence of the Government of the United States, and which requires the assent of two thirds of such Houses or of either House. And moreover, it shall be lawful for those who originate, lead in, and execute such war, rebellion, and murders, at all times to be elected to the offices of President, Vice President, Senators, and Representatives of the United States. And neither by test oaths or otherwise shall it be lawful to exclude such leaders while engaged in such rebellion or afterwards from being elected to or assuming such offices.

Mr. Speaker, the man who affirms that this is not a substantially just affirmance in the terms of express law, of the exact effect of the doctrine that the people of a State can do no act which deprives even temporarily such people and their States of the power to elect our rulers is either a false man or an imbecile: and with him I hold no debate. And he who, seeing the consequences of such a doctrine thus fairly written out into the terms of law, does not turn away from them with loathing and utter disgust is worse than either false or imbecile. He is a traitor! And here I leave that.

Mr. Speaker, that second and only other method to which I have alluded, of enforcing the position that the United States have no power to assume the organization of loyal republican governments in these revolted States can be accurately stated thus: it says that, admitting that during the force and usurpations of the war of rebellion, the rebels and their States ceased to have the power to elect our rulers, yet the rebellion being crushed, the violent overthrow of the old constitution and laws of these States ended, and the people having submitted after crushing defeat to the authority they failed to overthrow, then and thereupon these old-State governments and such new ones as those so defeated may choose to form become at once republican and loyal States, and the United States have no control over the matter, either as to who shall be electors and take part in reviving these States, or as to when and upon what terms these States and their people shall resume the high power of States governing the Union!

Now, Mr. Speaker, if this be indeed the state of our constitutional law, then this too may be written out fully into the forms of express law. So written out in all its leading requirements and consequences, it reads as follows:

Article nine, section two. Whenever hereafter such a rebellion against this Union as is described in the first section of this article shall arise and be overthrown by the United States, then and in all such cases they who engaged in such rebellion, war, murders, starvings, poisonings, and other practices of barbarians, to the end that they might destroy the Government of the United States, shall, immediately upon their having their arms wrested from them, and while yet prisoners of war, have the right both as individuals and as the people and electors of their States to elect, and also to become the President, the Vice President, Senators, and Representatives of the United States. And such traitors shall, moreover, have the power to so frame their State constitution and laws that none shall be entitled to vote for the offices aforesaid except those who engaged in said rebellion; and the said traitors and the States which they compose shall be entitled thus to at once assume said control of the Government of the United States, although in fact none of them shall have either felt or professed any regret for such treason, and although they may remain as traitorous as ever toward the Government of the United States, and may in fact assumed such powers for the overthrow of the Government of the United States, and this although those so taking said offices for traitorous purposes may compose a majority of both Houses of Congress And it shall be unconstitutional and illegal for the United States, by joint committee of Congress or otherwise, to even inquire into the matter of the return to loyalty or into the other acts or purposes of the traitors aforesaid, or into the republican character or purposes of the governments of their said States. But, on the contrary, such rebels, and if they so order they alone, shall be, immediately upon their defeat as aforesaid, and while yet prisoners of war, entitled to assume and take control of the Government of the United States without inquiry, conditions, let, hinderance, or delay. And it shall, moreover, be unlawful to exclude such traitors from any of said offices either by requiring test oaths or otherwise, except only that each House of Congress may judge of the election and qualification of its own members, and expel if two thirds so order.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in this section I do not caricature or exaggerate, but on the contrary I far understate the appalling results of this position, which I consider a position which teaches that, in defiance of the sovereignty of this victor nation, and in the very teeth of its prohibitions, its rebel prisoners of war, at the very instant of their defeat, have the right—ay, sir, the right—as electors and rulers of sovereign States, to resume the control of their conqueror; and the right to vote out that awful life of the nation which their five hundred thousand murders done did not extinguish, but augmented into mightier being

No, sir; no. This is not the law of your nation's existence; and your injured country—what one ever so wronged before?—has the right and power in these revolted districts to see to it that there shall be returned and guarantied to them governments right loyal and right republican, the United States being judges.

Now, I have said all that I propose to say upon the general question of the power of Congress to pass the bill now before the House, or any other bill which shall provide for the organization of loyal republican governments in the revolted States, and to provide also for the government of the people of those States provisionally until such loyal State governments can be organized there'n.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a suggestion about the sixth section of this bill, which declares rebellion to have wrought a forfeiture of two privileges of citizenship, to wit; the right to vote and hold office.

Some gentlemen here of learning see in that section a declaration that Congress can vote the Territories and people, loyal and disloyal, of our Union out of the national jurisdiction and into foreign Governments, and can attach new and unknown penalties to past disloyalty by mere act of law without conviction.

Sir, this seems to me a most strange and obvious error, and arises out of forgetting that all the rights and obligations of citizenship arise, not at all out of any criminal enactments, but out of that contract and bond which connects the citizen with his country, and which binds both to certain correlative duties This mistake comes from forgetting what is self-evident without being stated at all, but which is stated by Vattel in these words:

'If the body of society or he who represents it [the Government] absolutely fail to discharge their obligations toward the citizen, the latter may withdraw himself; for, if one of the contracting parties does not observe his engagements, the other is no longer bound to fulfill his, as the contract is reciprocal between society and its members. It is on the same principle also that society may expel a member who violates its laws.'

This right of Governments to withhold from them who discard all the obligations pertaining to their citizenship the powers and rights which come alone from performing these obligations is one which, by necessity, attaches to and inheres in the very nature and structure of all civil society, and has been acted upon and enforced as a self-evident right of all government in every stable Government that has existed since the world began. This identical principle was asserted at the origin of your Government in the legislation of every one of the States of the confederation; was repeated and reenacted by three, at least, of the first Congresses under the Constitution, and has been virtually reenacted by being kept in force by every subsequent Congress which ever met under the Constitution.

But, sir, I am not about to enter upon an argument which I submitted to this House upon a former day; and only allude to it now to submit to the House a single suggestion about it. It is this which is submitted as an illustration and a proof:

There is a child before you. He moves about in the simplicity of his young nature, unconscious of the dignity which is upon him. He goes under your flag to another contry. There another Government injures his life, his property, or even a hair of his head—For that injury, sir, what ought to happen? Nay, sir, by the very law of your nation's life and honor what must happen? Now, nothing has occurred except that a foreign Government has put its hand in insult or injury upon a little boy, and he upon the other side of the globe, where midnight is when we have high noon. But then the boy was our country's and was under its flag. When the tidings come to us that that child was hurt, if needs be for his redress every sword in the land and every gun, every arm in the land and every drop of blood in the land and every dollar of money pass eagerly under requisition to the work of that child's redress; and for that redress your armies and navies start off in a procession which girdles the globe with the light of your banners.

And, sir, why all this? It is because that child bore with him what, thank God and the armies of America, is today the highest of earthly dignities; higher than that which made the person of him of Tarsus sacred in the presence of a Hebrew mob. The boy was an American citizen.

But, Mr. Speaker, others are in foreign lands from our country: Mason, Slidell, Breckinridge are abroad—Should one of these be hurt as the boy was, who in this House will arise and say that his avenging belongs, by any law of the Constitution or of men or of God, to his outraged country?

I will yield to any gentleman on the other side who will rise in his place and say that this Government should resent any insult or injury to such men. [After a pause] There is no response; no voice in all the loyal section of the country will be heard to assert it I therefore assume that their avenging belongs not to my country. Now, why not? Mason once did have the right to demand your protection, and he is unconvicted to-day. Why has he not the right to make the demand now? Why did your Government refuse to consider Thresher, unconvicted of any offense against your laws, as not entitled to the rights of an American citizen? Why did that man, (Mr. Webster,) who then administered your Department of State, and who is is to stand forever in your country's history unmatched and solitary as the master of your constitutional and your public law, refuse to accord the protection of this Government to one who engaged in the Lopez expedition but who was unconvicted of any crime? Sir, in the light of history, of law, and of reason, there can be but one answer: that along with the repudiation of the obligations of citizenship the right to claim its privileges perishes in so far as the Government may choose to forfeit them. And it is upon this principle that we may rightly enact this section into law.

Now, I shall say nothing more about this sixth section than I have already said. My own objection to it is that it fails to assert the right to life which my Government has; it is poor and impoverished in the extent to which it goes. I say here, in the name of the loyal people of this country, South and North, that it we fail to put its stamp of detestation upon the treason of these men, by prohibiting them from any rule and authority in that country, in so far as that prohibition shall be found by the United States to be requisite to retain the governments of the States and of the nation in truly loyal hands, we will stab to the heart that Government which we on all sides of the Hall love so well.

One illustrious in another age said what has passed into the proverbs of a foreign tongue. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.* A distinguished Senator translated that to read, 'It is sweet and *decent* to die for one's country.' But, sir, let me once for all say now—perhaps the last time that I shall ever speak upon the subject in the American House of Representatives—that if my Government shall, in any policies of reconstruction that may be adopted, abandon to their fate the men of the South who stood by their country when their country so much needed friends there; the men who proved their love of country when to prove it meant to die, and who proved it by receiving upon their own and their wives' and children's defenseless heads the storm of a huge and merciless treason, and shall, now in the day of the nation's triumph, consign them and their little ones, and the power of their States, to the dominion of those who made the rebellion, and whose almost tenderest mercies and best loyalty, the nation, appalled with horror, has just read in the fire and blood of Memphis and New Orleans massacres, then indeed the day have come when for our country it will has ceased to be even *decent* to die, and when our country will itself be dead.

Mr. Speaker, I return to the House my thanks for the singular attention and kindness with which I have been listened to, and here quit the theme.

A GOOD joke is told of one of our clever saloon keepers, which is too full of genuine humor, "under pressing circumstances," to be lost:

A short time ago, a representative of the Green Isle stepped into the saloon of the person above alluded to, and with a countenance full of inquiry said:

"An' have you got any good rye whiskey?"

"Yes, very good, the best in town,' said the saloon man.

"An' have you any half pint bottles my good man?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"An' will you plaise to fill one with your best rye whiskey for me?"

"Of course," said the obliging dealer, and after reaching for the required flask, and spending a full half hour in cleaning it, repaired to the cellar, and drew a half pint of his Bourbon and presented it to the gentleman in waiting.

"Pat" took the bottle, raised it to his lips, swallowed about half of its contents and then, after making the appropriate face over it, said in a very confidential tone:

"Will you pleise sit this on one side till I call for it?"

The saloon keeper, smelling a large size rat-trap full of small mice, carefully stowed said half pint away. The fellow never called for it, but took this novel way of obtaining a drink.

"And the bottle, never flitting, still is sitting,
still is sitting,
In a sacred, lonely corner, by the safe upon the floor;
And its mouth has all the 'awning' of a demon that is gnawing,
And the grocer stands 'a-pawing,' with his foot upon the floor,
Thinking how he'd like to kick that 'gentleman' from out his door;
But he'll see him—nevermore."