

Terms of Publication.

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Poetry.

LET US MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

Life is but a fleeting dream, Care destroys the zest of it; Swift gliding like a stream— Mind you make the best of it! Talk not of your weary woes, Trouble, or the rest of it; If we but have brief repose, Let us make the best of it.

Select Reading.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL GRANT.

A friend some time ago related to us an anecdote of General Grant, which is too good to be lost. Such of our readers as served in East Tennessee during the winter campaign of 1862-64—and no doubt we have a large number of them—will remember that the soldiers were very scantily supplied with clothing, and it was a common thing to issue corn in the car as rations both to men and mules, each man receiving from one to three ears per day. As the contending armies were lying near each other, each desirous of obtaining the mastery of the country, there was skirmishing, and, in fact, such engagements, as in the early part of the war, would have been considered respectable battles, were of frequent occurrence. On sudden emergencies the soldiers would be ordered into line, leaving their baggage in camp, to which they might not return for days, and when they did return they frequently found that the enemy had been there in the meantime, and carried off or destroyed everything of value. This was especially true of a brigade of Indiana six months' men, known as the "Persimmon Brigade," because, not relishing corn in the car, they chose to subsist on persimmons. So much were the men kept on the march that though Major Bellah, a Paymaster, was present, the commanding officers could not allow him to pay off some of the regiments for more than a month. Such was the state of affairs when General Grant having been appointed to the supreme command of the army, paid a flying visit to the forces occupying the country to the northwest of the Clinch river, on his way to Washington, in the winter of 1864. A few days before, the main body of the enemy had retired toward Southwestern Virginia, and Gen. Wilcox, who commanded the district of the Church, had fixed his headquarters at one of the County towns in the northern part of Tennessee. Grant arrived, unannounced and unexpected, at the place, on a bitter cold day, and forbade the firing of a salute or making any other demonstration. Even the sentinel in front of Gen. Wilcox's quarters was one of the "Persimmon Brigade," was not aware of his presence. After spending some time with Gen. Wilcox, Gen. Grant went out and mounted his horse. The sentinel, who was an up-country specimen of the Hoosier, was trying to keep himself warm by walking to and fro, alternately striking the butt of his musket on the pavement, and testing the solidity of the frozen earth by trying to thrust his bayonet into it. Gen. Grant appeared to be amused at the performance, and addressing the soldier, said, "Well, my man, to what command do you belong?" Picking up an old shoe on the point of his bayonet, and twirling it in the air, the man replied, "I belong to the wun hundred and—th Injanny;—Col.,—, the d—d old rip." "You don't seem to like Col.,—" said Gen. Grant. "Now, look here, Mister," replied the soldier, "I don't wish you any harm, but I wish you had to take my place under him for a month or two." "Why, what is the matter with him?" inquired the general. "Matter!—why did rot his old soul! he's starvin' us to death!" "Starving you?" "Yes, sir, starvin' us! I don't expect you'll believe me, for it's a tough story to tell a white man; but it's a gosh'll truth, I haint had a thing to eat nor for more'n eight days, except a few 'simmons!" "Well," said Grant, "that is a pretty tough story."

The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS,

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

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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VIRGINIA. Address of Gov. Peirpoint.

RICHMOND, Va., July 9.—The following are the main points in the address of Gov. Peirpoint to the people of Virginia. The Governor says: "I united in the call for the Convention which is to assemble in Richmond on the first of August next. The object of that Convention is to agree upon a basis of action which shall be acceptable to all the people of Virginia, without distinction of color or race, who love the Government of the United States, and are willing to ally under the protecting folds of the old flag to adopt a Constitution for the State that shall guarantee equal rights and equal privileges, legal and political, to all her people, rich and poor, white and colored, who will adopt the spirit of our free institutions, make labor honorable, and recognize education as a right to every child that comes into the world, who can be made to receive it; and to lay, again, deep in the foundations of the old Commonwealth, the eternal principles of freedom and enlightened progress as taught by our fathers. Painful experience has taught me that there are men in the State who hate the Government of the United States; who regard loyalty to it as a reproach, and who would place the head of proscription on the neck of every Union man, and politically and socially ostracize him if they could. Many of these men, or all of them, claim to be loyal to the Government; but how can they be loyal when they seek to proscribe every man who professes loyalty during the struggle through which we have just passed? I have been assured that the masses of the white people of the State do not share in their sentiments. From my personal intercourse I am satisfied that there are many leading men who were ardently engaged in the late Rebellion who do not share the feelings to which I refer; few if any of the colored people do. It is an effort on the part of certain political leaders to foment supposed prejudices of the people, that they may retain political control of the State, and continue a policy of agitation and hatred; that the spirit of enterprise and progress may be banished from the State forever; for when progress and education come, the occupation of these leaders will be gone. Republican was the name of the party of Jefferson and Madison. It passed away; it was revived, and is now the great dominant party in the United States, pledged to equal political and legal rights of all the people; pledged to every man in the nation; pledged to the support of the Government—to the education of the masses—to liberal professions in national improvements—to build up our country in all that is great and good, and that tends to the liberty and happiness of the people. The men rising to this great organization come from all the old party organizations of the country, and may be deemed a free party, available to all the great interests of the day. There is great opposition to this party by a large body of men North and South; but it is opposition for the sake of opposition. The object of the call addressed to us to give to all such an opportunity to combine in one great party, without distinction of race or color, and to unite in placing the old Commonwealth on a living basis, extending the hand of charity and good fellowship to all, that both white and colored may have an opportunity to select the best men for members of the Convention, and for future officers of the State; that our Government may be stable, administering impartial justice to the rich and humble alike. I say it to the credit of the colored men, that I have never met one who has expressed any other desire than for honest and capable men in office, be they white or black. They want justice, liberty and peace, that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor, lay a foundation for their future fortunes, get homes of their own, that they may educate and rear their children to honest industry, and qualify them for future usefulness. Seeing the effort to array one race against the other in the State, and fully appreciating the fatal result of such a state of things to the prosperity and welfare of the Commonwealth, and believing that there was danger that a majority of the white people were about to place themselves in a false position to their country, I should have been false to myself and to my State had I not joined the call to enable the people to vindicate themselves, and establish their government on a firm foundation of prosperity and comity with our sister States.

The second portion of Gov. Peirpoint's address is entitled "The Lost Cause," and after some explanation as to the derivation of that phrase he defines it as follows: "I think it was a bad cause that ought to have been lost, and so will future history pronounce it. The motive which urged its promoters was not that laboring men or the middle class might have greater privileges; with the exception of a single State manhood suffrage was enjoyed by all the white men who were of lawful age and not convicted of crime. It was not to elevate the social condition of the white masses of people by extending to them a system of general education; for the free schools of the North were made subjects of ridicule by the South-

ern politician. It was not to lessen taxation and lessen the burdens of government; because two standing armies, two navies, two sets of national officers, of every grade, home and foreign, would have to be supported, instead of one. It was not on account of a high protective tariff because the necessities of the "Confederacy" would have required the very highest duties on foreign imports that could have been laid to meet the requirements of the Government. It was not on account of the failure of Northern States to execute "The Fugitive Slave Law," because the cotton States that inaugurated the Rebellion scarcely lost a slave, except in their own swamps and jungles. The hopes of the rebellion had none of these objects in view. When South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, her leading men declared that they had been educating the people for the last 30 years, and that if they were not taught then they never would be. Her Governor declared that they must have a stronger Government; the term "Democrat," as a party name, was at once dropped; the declaration became fashionable that there was an end of free voting and free schools, and that Republican Government was a failure; it might do for rural districts, but was not fit for gentlemen to live under in a refined state of society; it had no power to preserve or perpetuate itself. Among the first acts of the Legislature of South Carolina was one to exempt the sons of her first families in her colleges and universities from military duties. Virginia passed an act to confine the application to the University and Military Institute, and appropriated the residue of the Literary Fund to military defenses; thus her statesmen put an end to the encouragement of education among the poor. Those who inaugurated and encouraged the movement had their minds filled with ideas of a free government, based on the idea that *every man should make his laws*. The exemptions from military duty of the large slaveholders by the Confederate Congress, the numerous demerits gained by these in power to the rich and influential, and the ruthless conceptions of the laboring and middle classes, all indicate the object of the leaders; in fact, it passed into a proverb that it was "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight." But I need not recapitulate facts to prove the intention of the leaders. *De Bow's Review*, the organ of the slaveholding oligarchy, expressed the object as follows: "The object of the rebellion, as it is defined by the rebels, is to establish a government in which the rights of the white race shall be preserved, and the rights of the colored race shall be destroyed." One of Virginia's most gifted and honorable men has declared, since the war, that it was universal feelings that brought on the war. I am aware that these ideas and notions did not influence the masses in Virginia who entered and were engaged in the war, and that, had the Conf. cause succeeded, and the old flag made to deprive them of these civil and political rights, every leader's head would have been in danger of the block, or his body of the scaffold. The spirit ofavery still rules in the minds of the masses. "The lost cause" made his tens of thousands of widows and orphans; I laid waste our fields and brought penury and starvation to our homes; I sought to deprive us of the best inheritance of freedom purchased by our fathers; it swept at the life and life of the nation. Man proposes; God disposes. Man proposed to erect a fabric of government whose cornerstone should be human slavery; Providence overruled the purpose, and made freedom of millions of slaves. The cause died, "when God arose to judgment to sever all the meek of the earth; surely the wrath of men shall praise Him, and the remainder shall those restraint. Thus said the Lord."

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The following is the reconstruction bill, as finally passed and sent to the President: SECTION 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the 21 day of March, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed the 23d of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress. SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army of the United States, and to have effect until disapproval, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding office or exercising, or professing to exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such districts under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General, as

appointed another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board. SEC. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out. RECONSTRUCTION. Correspondence between General Sheridan and General Grant. The following comprises a few of the letters which passed between Generals Grant and Sheridan in reference to affairs in the Fifth Military District: [General Grant to Gen'l Sheridan, June 7.] GENERAL: I see a dispatch from Washington announcing that the Secretary of War and myself favored a reprimand for your action in removing the Governor of Louisiana. I was not even in the city at the time. There is not one word of truth in the story. U. S. GRANT, General. [Gen'l Sheridan to General Grant, June 8.] Governor Flanders assumed duties of office to-day. He is a man of integrity and ability, and now I feel as though I were relieved of half my labors. As it has been heretofore, there was no security, and I feel, as the people of the whole State feel, that we have got rid of an unprincipled Governor and a set of disreputable trustees which he had about him. Nothing will answer here but a bold and strong course, and in taking it I am supported unanimously by every class and party. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General. [Gen'l Sheridan to Gen'l Grant, July 7.] The result of Mr. Stanley's opinion is now beginning to show itself by a defiant opposition to all acts of the military commanders, by impeding and rendering helpless the civil officers being under his appointment. For instance, the Mayor of the city notified the Common Council that \$1,250,000 of illegal bonds had been issued by the Controller of the City Treasury. The Common Council refuse to investigate to ascertain the facts. The city attorney refuses to sue out an injunction to stop the issue. I fear the chaos which the opinion will make if carried out, is but little understood. Every civil officer in this State will administer justice according to his own view. Many of them denouncing the military bill as unconstitutional, will throw every impediment in the way of its execution, and had will go to worse, unless this embarrassing condition of affairs is settled by permitting me to go on in my just course, which was endorsed by all the people except those disfranchised, most of whom are officeholders, or desire to be such. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General. [Gen'l Sheridan to Gen'l Grant, June 28.] I am in receipt of a communication from the Adjutant General's Department, dated 20th of June, in reference to registration. I am at a loss to know whether it is an order or not. The form and phraseology is not that of an order, but I may be mistaken, and I ask for information, whether I am to regard it as an order. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General. [Gen'l Grant to Gen'l Sheridan, June 28.] Your dispatch of yesterday received. Enforce your construction of the military bill until ordered otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney General has not been distributed to district commanders in language or manner entitled to the force of an order, nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force. U. S. GRANT, General. [Gen'l Grant to Gen'l Sheridan, June 29.] I think it advisable for you to extend the time for registration in Louisiana until the 10th of July throughout the State. The President will have returned before that and decided as to the further extension. U. S. GRANT, General. [Gen'l Sheridan to Gen'l Grant, June 29.] The registration in the State of Louisiana will be continued in obedience of the President, unless I receive further orders from him to the contrary. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General. [Gen'l Sheridan to Gen'l Grant, July 2.] I did not get your dispatch of June 29 until to-day. It was mislaid in the Washington office. I had already ordered the extension in the State, except the parish of Orleans, until the 25th of July, and after the receipt of your letter of the 24th, extension was made indefinite. The boards now have nothing to do in this city, and in most of the parishes. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General. [Gen'l Grant to Gen'l Ord, June 23.] GENERAL: Copy of your final instructions to board of registration, of June 10, 1867, is just received. I entirely dissent from the views contained in paragraph 4. Your views as to the duties of registers to register every man who will take the required oath, though they may know the applicant perjures himself, is sustained by the views of the Attorney General. My opinion is, that it is the duty of the register to see, as far as it lays in his power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register. To secure this end, registers should be allowed to administer oaths and examine witnesses. The law,

however, makes district commanders their own interpreters of their power and duty under it, and, in my opinion, the Attorney General or myself can no more than give our opinion as to the meaning of the law. Neither can we enforce their views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law—the district commanders. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, General. THE MAINE LAW. The good people of Maine have been trying the virtues said to be in the strict enforcement of this well-known statute. The constabulary, having concluded their legitimate labors, have recently been employed as follows, if we may believe the Standard, published at Augusta. It remarks: We give the following as the result of the past week's labor: A cow arrested for having two "horns." A colored individual, lately deceased, fined for being "on his tier." A pair of boots seized for being "tight." A little boy's kite sentenced to have its tail cut off for having been on a "high time." A clothing dealer "haunted up" for advertising "Great Bar-gains." A confectioner tried for selling "Ginger Snaps." A horse ran away and smashed a wagon. The horse was promptly arrested, but it being proved that the "smash" contained nothing intoxicating, he was acquitted. Several "cocktails" found in the hen coop of a prominent citizen, were confiscated. The success of the police in this seizure caused much "crowding," and it will doubtless "spur" them on to increased activity. An unfortunate Hibernian was locked up for having a "punch" in the head. A worthy shoemaker, seized on suspicion of being a "scobber," but proving there was no "sherry" connected with him, was released on condition that this should be his "last offence." He was informed that any future dereliction would involve the confiscation of his "fall." The excitement "waxed" intense. Complaint that a barrel of beef was found "corned" at Adams. "WHAT IS A TARE?" Many men, although not as exemplary as they should be in their lives, are yet at much pains to rear their children correctly. The sentiment with them is, "Do as I say, not as I do." Such a father—not far from Cincinnati—is in the habit of getting intoxicated, or on a "tare," rather often. He endeavors, however, to hide the fact from his children; but "little pitchers have long ears," and children know more of what is going on than grown people frequently suppose. One evening this exemplary parent was hearing his little Johnny recite his Sunday school lesson. It was from the fourteenth chapter of Matthew, wherein is related the parable of the malicious individual who went about sowing tares, etc. "What is a tare?" the parent interrupted to inquire. Johnny hesitated. "Tell me, my son, what a tare is?" "You have had 'em," said Johnny, "cussing down his eyes and wriggling his foot." "Had 'em!" said the astonished parent, opening his eyes rather wide. "Why what do you mean, Johnny?" "When you didn't come home for three days last week," said Johnny, "I heard mother tell Aunt Susan that you was off on a tare." The Sunday school lesson was brought to an abrupt close, and Johnny, who knew too much altogether to sit up any later, was sent off to bed. SPRING FEVER.—Corry O'Leary, of the Brooklyn Eagle, has experienced an attack of the spring fever. He describes its symptoms as follow: Did you ever catch the spring fever? It has caught me slightly, and I think of reporting myself to the Board of Health as a case of quarantine. If they would send me somewhere for a week or two, where I would have nothing to do and no board to pay, I think I should feel better. The symptoms of the spring fever are a vigorous inclination to do nothing. You feel as though you could stand any amount of repose. The spring fever is a bad complaint when you haven't time to attend to it. A SOUTHERN correspondent in one of his letters informs us of a novel and economical mode of courtship in Florida. "As you have never seen the language of pine I will give it here. A gentleman not wishing to face the music in person, sends his lady love a piece of pine, signifying, 'I pine for thee'; and she, wishing to give a favorable answer, sends in return a pine knot, meaning, 'pine not'; or if she wishes to say no, she sends a burnt pine knot, thereby signifying, 'I make light of your pine.'"

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1.50 per square for three insertions, and 50 cents per square for each additional insertion; ten lines or less counted a square. All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance. Business Notices set under the head of local news will be charged invariably in cents a line for each insertion. A liberal deduction made to persons advertising by the quarter, half-year or year. Special notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements. JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy colors; Hand-bills, Blankets, Cards, Pamphlets, &c. of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The Waynesburg Office has just been re-fitted, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.