

Terms of Publication.

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The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS, VOL. XI.

FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln. WAYNESBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

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Terms of Advertising.

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Poetry.

CAUTIONARY QUOTATION. Marriage is like a flaming candle light Placed in the window on a summer night, Inviting all the insects of the air.

To come and sing their pretty waltzes there, Those that are out but heads against the pane Those that are in but to get out again!

Select Reading.

JIM WOLF AND THE TOM-CATS.

Here is one of Mark Twain's good stories. He knows how to make the reader laugh, and if the following does not provoke a smile, it is because there is no mirth in mankind during the hot weather.

I knew by the sympathetic glow upon his bald head—I knew by the thoughtful look upon his face—I knew by the emotional flush upon the strawberry on the end of the old fire-brick's nose, that Simon Wheeler's memory was busy with the olden time.

"We were all boys, then, and didn't care for nothing, and didn't have no troubles, and didn't worry about nothing only how to shirk school and keep up a revivin' state of divilment all the time. This var Jim Wolf I was a talking about, was a 'prentice, and he was the best hearted feller, he was, and the most forgivin' and ovesel'd I ever see—well, there couldn't be a more bullier boy than what he was, take him how you want; and sorry enough I was when I seen him for the last time.

"Me and Henry was always pestering him and plastering horse bills on his back, and putting humble bees in his hair, and so on, and sometimes we'd crowd in and lunk with him, notwithstanding his growling, and then we'd let us to get mad and fight against him, so as to keep him stirred up like. He was nineteen, he was, and long lank and bushful, and we was fifteen and sixteen and tolerably lazy and worthless.

"So, that night, you know, that my sister Mary give the candy-pullin', they started us off to bed early, so that the company could have full swing, and we rung in on Jim to have some fun.

"Our wander looked upon the roof of the ell, and about ten o'clock a couple of old tom-cats got to rainin' and charvin' around on it a cayusin' on like sin. There was four inches of snow on the roof, and it was frozen so that there was a right smart crust of ice on it, and the moon was shining bright, and we could see them cats like daylight. First they stand off and c-row-yow-yow, just the same as if they was a cussin' one another, you know, and how up their backs and push up their tails, and swell around and spit, and then all of a sudden the gray cat he snatched a handful of fur out of the yellow cat's lam and spin her around like a button on a barn door. But the yellow cat was game, and he'd come and clinch, and the way they'd gongo, and bite, and howl; and the way they'd make the fur fly was powerful.

"Well, Jim, he got disgusted with the row, and 'lowed he'd climb out there and shake them off'n that roof. He hadn't rely no notion of doin' it, likely, but we everlastin'ly dogged him, and bullragged him, and 'lowed he'd always bragged how he wouldn't take a dare, and so on, till himself he histed up the winder, and lo! and behold you, he went—went exactly as he was—nothin' on but a shirt, and it was short. But you ought to seen him! You ought to see him creep over that ice, and diggin' his toe nails and his finger nails in for to keep from slippin'; and above all, you ought to see that shirt a flappin' in the wind, and them long ridiculous slanks of his'n a glistenin' in the moonlight.

"Them comp'ny folks was down there under the eaves, the whole squad of 'em under that onery shed of old dead Washin' Dower vines—all settin' round about two dozen sassers of hot candy, which they'd sot in the snow to cool. And they was laughin' and talkin' lively; but bless you, they didn't know nothin' 'bout the panorama that was goin' on over their heads. Well, Jim he went a sneakin' and a sneakin' up, unbeknowns to them tom-cats—they was a swishin' their tails and yow wovin' and threatenin' to clinch, you know, and not payin' any attention—he went a sneakin' right up to the comb of the roof, till he was in a foot'n a half of 'em and then all of a sudden he made a grab for the yellow cat! But by Gosh he missed fire and slipt his holt, and his heels flew up and he flopped on his back and shot off that roof like a dart—went a smashin' and crashin' down through them old rusty vines and landed right in the dead centre of all them comp'ny people—sot down like a yerd hot candy and let off a howl that was hark from the tomb! Then girls—well they felt, you know. They see he warn't dressed for comp'ny, and so they was left. All done in a second; it was just one little war-whoop, and a wish of 'em was in sight anywhere!

"Jim he was in sight. He was covered with that bilin' hot molasses can-

GRANT AND ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Removal of District Commanders—Grant Urgently Urges that it be not insisted Upon.—The President Reminded that the Will of the People is the Law of the Land.—Grant Says the Military and Political Reasons Why the Order Should not be Insisted Upon.—Mr. Johnson is not aware that Sheridan's Removal was Anticipated by the People.—Gen. Thompson's Administration of his Department Completed.—Gen. Sheridan's Title Declared One of Absolute Tyranny.—The President Says Sheridan has Exceeded his Authority in his Administration.—The President "Prattles" About His Constitutional Powers.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1867.

The following is the correspondence between General Grant and the President:

H'D'G'S, ARMIES OF THE U. S., Washington, August 17, 1867.) His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President, United States:

Sir—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing me to appoint General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of Missouri, General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland, and also your note of this date enclosing the instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order saying "I would be pleased to hear any suggestion you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly, in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of millions of treasure, to preserve the integrity and union of this country, that the order be not insisted upon. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard. General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the will of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South, those who did all they could to break up this government by arms and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order, as a triumph. It will embolden to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them, for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress. No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do I cannot think he will hesitate for a moment to obey my order, leaving in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, and the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services. Gen. Hancock, known to the whole country as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will leave is a complicated one, I feel confident that under the guidance and instructions of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during the recent civil struggle.

In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you remark that this is a Republic, based, however, upon a written constitution. That constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice will when collected in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, another requires he shall take care that the law be faithfully executed. Believing that a change in command in the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the law, I have issued the order, which is the subject of this correspondence. In thus exercising a power that inheres in the Executive under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of the land. By his oath the Executive is solemnly bound to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and although in times of great excitement it is lost to public view, it is the duty without regard to consequences to himself, to hold sacred and enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the Republic, for the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no judiciary to afford to the citizens protection for life, limb and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and a despotism be fixed on the people in violation of their combined and expressed will.

In conclusion, I fail to perceive any military, preliminary and patriotic reasons why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance I did not consider Gen. Sheridan the most suitable man for the command of the Fifth Military District. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he will faithfully execute the law, will at the same time give more general satisfaction to the whole people, white and black, North and South.

I am, General, Very respectfully, yours, ANDREW JOHNSON, To GEN. GRANT, Secretary of Interior.

ICE formed on Mount Washington, N. H., last Tuesday night to the thickness of a quarter of an inch.

THE city of St. Paul had a population in 1849 of four hundred; its present population is seventeen thousand.

disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management.

He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law, nor necessary to his faithful and efficient execution. His rule has in fact been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our Government or nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs that has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious and satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress, for the object is to facilitate their execution through an officer who has never failed to obey the law, and to exact without his jurisdiction a like obedience from others. It cannot be interpreted by the unreconstructed element of the South, those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and who wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order, as a triumph, for as intelligent men they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them, for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress. No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do I cannot think he will hesitate for a moment to obey my order, leaving in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, and the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services. Gen. Hancock, known to the whole country as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will leave is a complicated one, I feel confident that under the guidance and instructions of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during the recent civil struggle.

As but very few of those who attempt writing for the public eye know how to properly prepare their manuscript, we here give the necessary "rules and regulations," which should ever be borne in mind by those who wish to see their articles in print. Hundreds of articles are thrown into waste baskets daily, for no other reason than that they are gotten up in such bad style that they cannot be "set up" by the printers without being copied off and otherwise corrected by the editor, who does not always have the time, or the inclination, to attend to such matters. Correspondents, by observing these rules, will save themselves, and publishers, much vexation spirit:

1. Write with black ink, on white paper, wide ruled. 2. Make the pages small, one-fourth that of a foolscap sheet. 3. Leave the second page of each leaf blank. 4. Give the written page ample margin all around. 5. Number the pages in the order of their succession. 6. Write in plain, bold hand, with less respect to beauty. 7. Use no abbreviations which are not to appear in print. 8. Punctuate the manuscript as it should be printed. 9. For italics underscore one line; for small capitals, two; for capitals, three. 10. Never interline without the care to show its place. 11. Take special pains with every letter in proper names. 12. Review every word; to be sure that none are illegible. 13. Put directions to the printer, at the head of the first page. 14. Never write a private letter to the editor on the printer's copy, but always on a separate sheet.

A Worthy Candidate.

The loyal voters of the Commonwealth ask no higher tribute to the worth and character of Judge Williams than the following neat compliment paid him by the only daily Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania the day following his nomination. It said:

The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersion, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be. It is an auspicious sign of the times, and if the county conventions are equally fortunate in the selection of legislative candidates, there will be a stop put to the deplorable corruption at the seat of government under a new reign of honest men and conscientious legislators.—Pittsburgh Post, June 28th, 1867.

A SUSPICIOUS click was heard from the garments of a suspicious female at a recent picnic near Gotham, and on investigation by a blushing Fenian, it was found that she had been stealing lager beer glasses. She had strung them around her garters.

THE GAMBLER'S ARGUMENT.—It is well known that a society has been formed in New York for the "Suppression of Gambling."

A counter movement has been commenced by the gamblers. On Saturday night the latter held a meeting, at which John C. Heenan was elected temporary chairman. One of the speakers used the following argument: "The business of gambling is a legitimate one. A player pays his money and takes his chance, as he does in the gold rooms; and so does the most respectable merchant of the city who buys Eric at 99, expecting to sell at 100. And they are both gamblers. One watches the turn of a card; the other waits for a rise in stock. He who gains in the latter case is no less a gambler than the man who deals faro for a livelihood." This is hard on Wall street.

FANNIE FERN.—Fannie Fern thinks it ought to be considered a disgrace to be sick, confidentially adding: "I am fifty-five, and I feel half the time as if I was born in Maine, where the timber and the human race last; but I don't eat pastry, nor candy nor ice cream. I don't drink tea—bah! I walk, not ride. I own stout boots—pretty ones too. I have a waterproof cloak, and no diamonds. I like a nice bit of beefsteak and a glass of ale, and any body else who wants it may eat pap. I go to bed at 10 and get up at 6. I dash out in the rain, because it feels good on my face. I don't care for my clothes, but I will be well; and after I am buried, I warn you, don't let any fresh air or sunlight down on my coffin, if you don't want me to get up."

HISTORICAL.—We see by an exchange that the first grist mill built in this State was that now called Robert's, one mile northeast of Germantown. It was erected in 1683, by Richard Townsend, a Friend, who brought the chief materials from England. Some years afterwards, in his private address to Friends, he states that his was the only mill for grain in all the parts, and was of great use to the inhabitants. They brought their grists on men's backs save one man, who had a tame bull who performed the labor.

GETTING MARRIED.—A loafer, who had been noisy, was up before the Mayor's court. His honor told him to pay over five dollars for his fine. "C-c-can't do it," muttered he; "ain't got the p-p-pewter."

"Are you a married man?" inquired the Mayor.

"N-n-n-not exactly so f-f-far gone yet, sir."

"Well, I will have to send you to the work-house."

"T-t-t-ain't nuthin' to g-g-go there," said Alick; "b-b-but when you t-t-talked about m-m-marriage, old fellow, you f-f-frightened me."

FALSEHOOD is on all accounts inexcusable, and can never proceed but from some bad principle, or a total contempt of virtue and honor. The difficulties it runs one into are not to be numbered. One lie requires ten others to support it, and the failure of probability in one of them ruins all. In fact it is a very difficult thing to tell a straight lie.

THE serious charge brought by the Democratic press against Judge Williams that he is not a native of the State, suggests the case of the eloquent S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi. In his waria contest for Congress in that State, his opponent stated that the people of Mississippi were under obligations to vote for him because he was a native of Mississippi, while Prentiss was not. In reply to this, Prentiss said the fact stated by his opponent placed them under greater obligations to him than to his opponent, for, said he, "after arriving at maturity I voluntarily came to this State, while my opponent came under circumstances over which he had no control."

"Why don't you wheel that barrow of coals, Ned?" said a learned miner to one of his sons. "It is not a very hard job; there is an inclined plane to relieve you." "Ah," replied Ned, who had more relish for wit than work, "the plane may be inclined, but hang me if I am."

FRANTIC.—A young man recently wrote to his sweetheart, saying, "There is not a globule of blood in my heart which does not bear your photograph." He had it very bad, hadn't he?

THE motto of the street railways in St. Louis last week is said to have been "six center tyrannus." The car conductors were called "Head Centers."

ABOUT ten per cent. of the Democratic county treasurers in Indiana have become defaulters within the last three months. The last added to the roll is the treasurer of Wells county.

THE WHITE AND COLORED VOTE OF THE SOUTH.

There are but two States in the South where the negro population outnumbers the white—the States of South Carolina and Mississippi. In the other eight re-constructing States the whites are so largely in the majority that if they are outvoted it will be either because they refuse to register, or because more of them are disfranchised than Congress intended. The following table gives estimates of population and voters for 1867, based on the census of 1860, with proper allowance for natural increase and for the losses during the war:

Table with columns: States, White, Negro, White, Negro, Total. Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Texas, Virginia.

If all were registered the white majorities would be as follows: In Alabama, 26,278; Arkansas, 37,519; Florida, 4,588; Georgia, 32,599; Louisiana, 24,686; North Carolina, 48,596; Texas, 15,000; Virginia, 39,540. The black majorities would be: In Mississippi, 2,370; South Carolina, 6,139. If in the eight States where the whites are dominant disfranchisement is limited by the conditions of the Reconstruction bills, the white majorities cannot be entirely wiped out except possibly in Florida. The southern obstructionists assert that the registers reject a great many white men who are not legally disfranchised, and, as there is no appeal from their decisions, that it is impossible for white men to obtain their rights. This may be true in some localities, but it is not likely that it is the general fact.

There is no evidence of any such general purpose of the military commanders to reduce the whites to a minority by unfair means as the obstructionists allege. On the contrary, they show every disposition to administer the law strictly and fairly. The disfranchisement of whites, therefore, which gives the negroes a majority of voters in every State except Arkansas, is voluntary. The whites refuse to register. If negro supremacy is established throughout the south, as now seems likely, it will be the fault of the whites themselves, who sulkily stand back and surrender their power because they dislike the conditions under which they are permitted to exercise it.

Intelligence of White Voters in the South.

The papers give us plenty of funny stories as to the lack of intelligence in the black juries and voters of the South. The case of the white men, who have always been both voters and jurymen, is not so full reported. A late speech of Gen. Beidson tells this story:

While in command in Kentucky a court-martial was assembled at this place, and forty-six white Kentucky soldiers arraigned before it for trial. Their counsel entered a plea in their behalf, which was presented to Col. Cummings, the president of the court, and which, on examination, was found to contain six names and forty marks. Thus forty-six native white Kentuckians could not write their names, a gift which, according to Dogberry, comes from nature.

Another case is mentioned where, in what is called Blackwood prison, there were fifty-six voters, of whom "six could read and write, and fifty could not. At the polls it was found that fifty men had voted the Democratic ticket, and six the Republican; and, on consulting the poll-books, it was further ascertained that the names of the six men who had voted the Republican ticket were the six who could read and write."

How Lopez was killed.

The following letter describes the assassination of Lopez, who betrayed Maximilian:

Lopez was stopping at a hotel in Puebla, where his wife spurned him from her presence. Early one day a Mexican arrived, and familiarized himself with a hostler in a lively stable adjoining the hotel. General Miguel Lopez was inquired for, but not being in, the stranger was told that the General would be in at dinner. Before the dinner hour Lopez returned, and was pointed out to the stranger, who made special note of his man. When dinner was called, Lopez and his assassin occupied opposite seats at the table. After some minutes, during which time the stranger called for wine, he drank a glass of wine, he deliberately rose, drew a concealed knife, and sprang at Lopez, and stabbed him nine times. The stranger then took his hat, and, as he started to leave, said: "This is the way all traitors should be paid." No one interfered, or prevented the assassin from leaving. Thus was the blood of Maximilian, Miramon, Mejia, yes, and thousands of others, avenged.

DR. MARY WALKER is about to return to the United States.

It is confidently stated that General Lee has been to the circus.

"ARCHIE LOVELL" has been dramatized for the Versatile Lotia.

EX-GOVERNOR Bramlette is going to practicing law in Louisville.

W. B. BRISTOW, the musician, died Sunday morning in New York.

THE King of Portugal and Ponia-towski made a joint call on Rossini.

"HOG-EM" is the euphonious name of a ten days' old city in Montana.

A BOY sculptor in Columbus, Ohio, cuts wonderful statues with his jack-knife.

MILLARD FILLMORE is living in elegant ease and studying the classics in Buffalo.

A LETTER from Mexico, dated July 30th, states that new raisins were then in the market.

LORD PALMERSTON was favored with the only private visit made by the Sultan in London.

THE Indians never scalp negro soldiers. Much cry and little wolf is their motto.

BRIGHT's friend, Henry Vincent, delivered a lecture on America after he got back to Liverpool.

SENATOR TREMBULL, it is stated, endorses Gen. Grant as a suitable candidate for the Presidency.

THE wife of Jesse Carter, of Mobile, Ala., was recently killed by her son, who mistook her for a robber.

SANTA ANNA thinks he can buy himself off. Not if the Mexicans estimate him at his own valuation.

"NONE of your unkind reflections," as the old maid said to the looking-glass.

THE original meaning of chignon is cabbage. Heads of cabbage—oh, ladies!

BENJAMIN G. HARRIS is mentioned as the Democratic candidate for the next governor of Maryland.

WAIT for others to advance your interests and you will wait until they are not worth advancing.

IRA ALDRIDGE, the famous negro actor, died recently in Poland, while on a professional tour.

WEAR your learning, like your watches, in a private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one.

SOME fifty unpublished letters of Voltaire are said to have been discovered in Belgium by M. Philarette Chasles.

FOUR LYON, on the Arkansas river, is about to be rebuilt, at a cost of \$700,000, and will be one of the finest forts in the west.

THE Detroit Board of Trade has passed a resolution that two hundred pounds shall hereafter constitute a barrel of flour.

A GREAT public demonstration in behalf of Mr. Stanton is to be held in Springfield, Illinois, as soon as Gov. Oglesby returns.

THIRTY thousand muskets, taken from the Austrians during the German war, are to be converted into Prussian needle-guns.

THE Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge are to visit Ireland, to be present at the coming national horse show in Dublin.

A JUDGE of the Supreme Court of Maine has decided that a marriage between a negro and a white person was illegal and void.

THE entire population of Ireland is estimated by the Registrar General at 5,811,625 in the middle of the year 1866.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in St. Louis against the bakers, with a view of inducing them to reduce the price of bread.

A TAPE worm fifty-seven feet long has been taken out of the stomach of a Rochester man. The man is reported in good spirits and so is the worm.

AN editor referring to patent metallic air-tight coffins, says: "No person having once tried one of these coffins will ever use any other."

GENERAL SHERMAN, at St. Paul recently, denied that he was a Democrat. He said: "No, sir, I am not, and never was. I am a soldier."

"PARIS has 250,000 women who should be married but are not, beside fifty thousand licensed and unlicensed nymphs du pave.

THE Tuscarora Indians have a tract near Niagara Falls; they are mostly farmers. The tribe now numbers only about four hundred.

A CROP croaker says he will have to give up on the abundance of the hay and wheat crops, but will not "acknowledge the corn."

IN the little town of Winn, Maine, one hundred thousand hives are annually tanned into sole leather at one tannery, said to be the largest in the world.

FIVE thousand and ninety dogs have been drowned in New York this year. The city pond should be little else than an infusion of back by this time.