

# THE PULASKI CITIZEN.

VOLUME 8.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1866.

NUMBER 19.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**NATHAN ADAMS,**  
Office in Court-house next to Post Office,  
**WILL PRACTICE LAW.**  
in Chancery and Circuit Courts of Giles. He will  
Attend to the Collection of Claims  
against the U. S. for Bounty, Pension, Back Pay,  
or claims for property—and charge nothing in such  
cases until the money is collected. Feb 12-5m

**SOLOM E. ROSE,**  
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,  
PULASKI, TENN.  
Office in the South-west Corner of the Court House,  
**WILL PRACTICE**  
in the Courts of Giles and adjoining counties, Feb 12-5m

**AMOS R. RICHARDSON,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
PULASKI, TENN.  
Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties.  
Office in the Court House. Jan 12-5m

**T. M. N. JONES,**  
Attorney at Law,  
PULASKI, TENN.,  
Will Practice in Giles and the Adjoining Counties.  
**OFFICE.**  
West side Public Square, Up-stairs, over the Store  
of May, Gordon & May, next door to the Tennessee  
House. Jan 12, 5m

**P. G. STIVER PERKINS,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
PULASKI, TENN.,  
Will Practice in Giles and the adjoining counties.  
**OFFICE**  
In North end of the Tennessee House, west side  
of the public square. Jan 12, 5m

**BROWN & McCALLUM,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.  
OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Walker  
& Brown. Jan 5, 1f

**RUTLEDGE & REED,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.  
WILL practice in the Courts of Giles, Marshall,  
Marion and Lawrence. Particular attention  
given to the collection of claims. Office s. e. corner  
Public Square, Up stairs. Jan 5, 1y.

**LEON GODFROY,**  
Watch Maker & Jeweller,  
PULASKI, TENN.,  
All kinds of repairing in Watches or Jewelry  
done promptly and satisfaction warranted.  
Shop at Mason & Ewell's Store. Feb 12-1f

**J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,**  
Wholesale Dealers in  
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods  
NOTIONS, & C.  
No. 155 Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth,  
Jan 12, Louisville, Ky. 5m

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**DRS. GRANT & ABERNATHY,**  
Pulaski, Tenn.,  
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of  
Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their  
services to the people of Giles and the adjoining  
counties, and hope by strict attention to business  
to merit a liberal share of public patronage.  
Special Attention Given to Surgery.  
Having had ample experience in the Army during  
the war, and being supplied with all the appliances  
necessary, they feel fully prepared to treat all cases  
entrusted to their care.  
Office near South-west Corner Public Square.  
Jan 5-5m

**TONSORIAL.**  
ALEX and CALVIN, Knights of the art Tonsorial,  
A. L. invite the young, the old, the gay, the grave, the  
idle of Pulaski, to call on them at their new  
BARBERS SALOON,  
North side Public square, at the striped pole.  
F. B. KEEL, E. EDMUNDSON.

**Ezell & Edmundson,**  
East Side Public Square, Pulaski, Tenn.  
Keep constantly on hand a full and assorted  
**STOCK OF GOODS,**  
Embracing a great variety,  
All of which they offer at low prices—especially  
their elegant dresses.  
Ready Made Clothing.  
All kinds of Barter, all kinds of money, premium  
and uncurrent, taken at their market value.  
Jan 5-3f

**Sam. C. Mitchell & Co.,**  
House Carpenters & Joiners,  
PULASKI, TENN.  
ARE prepared to do all work in their line at short  
notice and in the most approved style.  
Window sash, Blinds and Doors made to order at  
the best of prices.  
**FUNERAL UNDERTAKING.**  
We are prepared to furnish coffins of all kinds  
and sizes at short notice. Jan 5-5m

**W. W. McCORD,**  
Book and Job Printer,  
CITIZEN OFFICE,  
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.  
HE IS AT CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE—UP STAIRS,  
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.  
CASH required for all Job-work. No Job can be  
taken from the office until paid for.

**M. D. Le MOINE,**  
ARCHITECT,  
Office No. 11, Cherry St., near Church,  
NASHVILLE, TENN.  
P. O. Box 177. Jan 1, 1866-5m.

## THE FRANCHISE LAW.

Radical Law and Legal Ruffianism—The  
Whole Thing in Full.

AN ACT to alter and amend an Act, entitled, "An  
Act to Limit the Elective Franchise, passed June  
5, 1865.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General  
Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That  
every white male inhabitant of this State, of  
the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the  
United States and a resident of the county  
wherein he may offer his vote, six months  
next preceding the day of election, shall  
be entitled to the privilege of the elective  
franchise, subject to the following excep-  
tions and disqualifications, to wit:

First, Said voter shall have never borne  
arms against the Government of the United  
States for the purpose of aiding the late re-  
bellion, nor have voluntarily given aid,  
comfort, countenance, counsel, or encour-  
agement to any rebellion against the au-  
thority of the United States Government,  
nor aided, countenance or encouraged acts  
of hostility thereto.

Second, That said voter shall have never  
voluntarily borne arms against the Govern-  
ment of the United States for the purpose  
or with the intention of aiding the late re-  
bellion, nor have I, with any such inten-  
tion at any time, given aid, counsel, or en-  
couragement to said rebellion, or to any act  
of hostility to the Government of the United  
States. I further swear that I have never  
sought or accepted any office, either civil  
or insurrectionary authority.

Third, That said voter shall have never  
voluntarily supported any pretended govern-  
ment, power or authority hostile or inimi-  
cal to the authority of the United States,  
by contributions in money or property, by  
persuasion or influence, or in any other way  
whatever. Provided, That the foregoing  
restrictions and disqualification shall not  
apply to any white citizen who may have  
served in and been honorably discharged  
from the army or navy of the United States  
since the 1st day of January, 1862, nor to  
those who voted in the Presidential election  
in November, 1864, or voted in the elec-  
tion for "Ratification or Rejection" in Feb-  
ruary, 1865, or voted in the election held  
on the 4th day of March of the same year  
for Governor and members of the Legisla-  
ture, nor to those who have been appointed  
to any civil or military office by Andrew  
Johnson, Military Governor, or Wm. G.  
Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, all of  
whom are hereby declared to be qualified  
voters upon their complying with the re-  
quirements of this act. Provided, That this  
latter clause shall not apply to any com-  
mission issued upon any election which  
may have been held.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the  
Governor of the State shall, within sixty  
days after the passage of this act, appoint  
a Commissioner of Registration for each and  
every county in the State, who shall, with-  
out delay, enter upon the discharge of his  
duties, and who shall have full power to  
administer the necessary oaths provided by  
this act. The said Commissioner, before  
entering upon the duties of his office, shall  
take and subscribe an oath to support the  
Constitution of the United States and the  
Constitution of the State of Tennessee, and  
to faithfully discharge the duties of his  
office, and also the oath prescribed in Sec.  
3 of this act, which oath shall be filed in  
the office of the Secretary of State.

This said Commissioner shall keep his  
office at the county seat of the county, and  
it shall be his duty to take the proof re-  
quired by this act, and to register the names  
of each and every qualified voter, and to issue  
a certificate that each and every qualified  
voter is entitled to the Elective Franchise,  
and he shall preserve and keep the neces-  
sary records of his office, and shall receive  
from the Treasury of the State the sum of  
one hundred dollars to be paid upon the  
warrant of the Comptroller of the State; and  
said Commissioner shall make a report to  
the County Court, at each quarterly session  
thereof, showing the number of voters regis-  
tered previous to said quarterly session,  
provided that all sums of money paid by  
said Commissioner for the United States  
Revenue stamps in the discharge of his  
duty, shall be credited and paid out of the  
County Treasury.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said  
commissioner shall issue certificates of regis-  
tration to every white soldier who may  
have served in, and been honorably dis-  
charged from the army or navy of the  
United States since the said first day of  
January, 1862, upon the production of the  
proper certificate of such service and dis-  
charge, or legal evidence of the facts of such  
discharge. Said commissioner shall issue  
certificates of registration to all those who  
voted in the said November, February and  
March elections, upon production of the  
poll books of the election at which said  
voter voted, or a certified copy, under oath,  
of such poll book in case the voter may  
have removed to another county, or upon  
the affidavit of two enfranchised citizens,  
known to the commissioner to have been  
unconditional Union men throughout the  
rebellion, in case said poll books may be  
lost.

And he shall issue certificates of regis-  
tration to those citizens of Tennessee who  
have been appointed to office by the said  
military or civil Governors upon the pro-  
duction of the commission showing such  
appointment or the proper certificate of the  
Secretary of State, that such commission  
was issued, in case of loss. But every  
other person claiming to be entitled to the  
privilege of the elective franchise, as pro-  
vided in this act, shall, before he obtains a  
certificate thereof, prove by the evidence of  
two competent witnesses known to the com-  
missioner to have been themselves at all  
times unconditional Union men, that they  
are personally acquainted with the person  
so claiming, and that they verily believe  
that he has not been guilty of any of the  
disqualifications hereinbefore specially men-  
tioned, which proof shall be taken upon affi-  
davit, subscribed by said witness and filed  
in said office of said commissioner; and said  
applicant shall also take and subscribe the  
following oath before the commissioner of  
registration.

I do solemnly swear that I have never  
voluntarily borne arms against the Govern-  
ment of the United States for the purpose  
or with the intention of aiding the late re-  
bellion, nor have I, with any such inten-  
tion at any time, given aid, counsel, or en-  
couragement to said rebellion, or to any act  
of hostility to the Government of the United  
States. I further swear that I have never  
sought or accepted any office, either civil  
or military, or attempted to exercise the  
functions of any office, either civil or mili-  
tary, under the authority or pretended au-  
thority of the so-called Confederate States  
of America, or of any insurrectionary State,  
hostile or opposed to the authority of the  
United States Government, with the intent  
and desire to aid said rebellion or insurrec-  
tionary authority.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That upon  
the taking and the filing of the proof and oath  
required in the 3rd section of this act, the  
said Commissioner shall register the name  
of said voter, and issue to him his certi-  
ficate thereof; Provided, That nothing here-  
in contained shall prevent said Commissioner  
from hearing proof from equally compe-  
tent testimony contrary to contravening the  
proof offered and taken in behalf of said  
applicant; and the said Commissioner shall  
be the judge of the weight of the conflicting  
testimony so far as the same may effect the  
issuance of certificates.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That no  
person shall be entitled to vote at any State,  
County, District, or Municipal election, or  
any other election held under the laws of  
this State, unless he shall have been regis-  
tered and shall have received a certificate  
thereof as provided in this act, and any per-  
son swearing falsely to any of the facts re-  
quired to be sworn to by the provisions of  
this act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury,  
and upon conviction thereof shall suffer all  
the pains and penalties provided by law for  
such offence, and this act and all the pro-  
visions thereof shall be strictly construed  
to prevent evasion thereof, and the Judges  
of all the Circuit and Criminal Courts of  
this State shall give this act specially in  
charge to the Grand Jury at each term of  
such Court.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the  
Secretary of State shall provide, at the ex-  
pense of the State, the necessary books for  
the registration of voters, and shall cause  
to be printed the necessary forms contain-  
ing the necessary forms for the oaths, affi-  
davits and certificates, as provided for in  
this act, which books and blanks shall be  
furnished to each Commissioner appointed  
and qualified under this act, and the ex-  
pense of supplying such books and blanks  
shall be audited by the Comptroller and  
paid by the Treasurer out of any money in  
the State Treasury not otherwise appro-  
priated.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That it  
shall be the duty of the Governor, before  
any State or other general or special elec-  
tion, to issue writs of election to command-  
ing officers of regiments, batteries or de-  
tachments of officers and soldiers, who may  
be at the time in the service of the State, or  
of the United States Army, wherever lo-  
cated, and it shall be the duty of the officer  
to whom such writ is directed to open and  
hold, or cause to be opened and held, the  
election required by said writ, and make  
returns thereof to the Secretary of State,  
and the votes of such officers and soldiers  
shall be counted the same as if such voters  
had been counted in the counties in which  
said officers and soldiers may reside, and the  
returns shall designate the county in which

said voters may reside. Provided, That  
the Governor shall not be required to issue  
such writs of election for county, district  
or corporation officers.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all  
certificates heretofore issued under the pro-  
visions of the act to which this is amendatory,  
are hereby annulled, and shall not be  
used at any future election in this State,  
from and after the passage of this act, ex-  
cept at the election for county officers, to  
be held on the first Saturday in March, 1866.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That all  
candidates for any official position shall,  
before the day of election, be required to  
take and subscribe the oath prescribed in  
the Third Section of this Act, which, in  
case of a candidate for a county office, shall  
be filed in the office of the County Court  
Clerk; and, for all other offices, in the  
office of the Secretary of State; and, that the  
Judges of Elections or other officers, shall  
reject, and make no return of the votes cast  
for any person who has not so taken and  
subscribed said oath; and the same oath  
shall be taken and subscribed as an official  
oath, by all Judges and Clerks of all elec-  
tions, and all deputies in any of the offices  
of the State or County. Provided, That  
candidates who may have served in, and  
been honorably discharged from, the Army  
or Navy of the United States since the first  
day of January, 1862, or who may have  
been appointed and commissioned to any  
office by said Military or Civil Governor of  
Tennessee, shall be eligible to office, except  
political offices, without taking said oath.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That in  
case any County Court shall fail or refuse  
to induct into office any of the officers elec-  
ted under this act, it shall be lawful for the  
Commissioner of Registration, upon orders  
from the Governor, to perform that duty  
and to administer all necessary oaths, and  
to take and approve all necessary official  
bonds, and the same shall be good and valid  
in law.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That no  
election shall take place until the registra-  
tion provided for in this act shall be com-  
pleted in the county, circuit or district in  
which said election shall be had, and the  
report or reports made to the Governor, ex-  
cept the said election for county officers in  
March, 1866.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That it  
shall be the duty of each Commissioner of  
Registration to report to the Governor when  
he shall have completed the registration of  
his county; and when said reports are all  
in from any county, district or circuit, or  
from the entire State, it shall be the duty  
of the Governor to issue his proclamation  
and writs of election announcing the com-  
pletion of such registration, and ordering  
elections to fill all the vacant offices of the  
State, counties, circuits or districts.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That it  
shall be the duty of the Commissioner  
without delay to proceed with the perform-  
ance of his duties; and before completing  
the same in his county, he shall give at  
least ten days public notice, by advertise-  
ment in some newspaper, or at least four  
public places in his county, of his inten-  
tion to complete, and for the time being  
close his registration. But it shall be his  
duty after making his report to the Govern-  
or to attend for one day at each quarterly  
session of the County Court, for the pur-  
pose of issuing certificates of registration  
to such persons as may be entitled to them,  
under the provisions of this act, and for  
each day he may so attend he shall receive  
the sum of three dollars, to be paid out of  
the County Treasury.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That  
every willful and intentional violation of  
this act by the Commissioner of Registra-  
tion, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor,  
and upon conviction he shall be removed  
from office, and shall pay a fine of not less  
than fifty dollars to the use of the State.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That  
every violation of this act is hereby declar-  
ed to be a misdemeanor, and punishable  
upon presentment or indictment, and every  
person participating in such violation shall,  
upon conviction, be fined not less than ten  
nor exceeding one hundred dollars, and  
may be imprisoned at the discretion of the  
court.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That an  
act entitled "An act to limit the Elective  
Franchise," passed June 5th, 1865, be,  
and the same is hereby altered and amend-  
ed as provided in the several sections of this  
act, and the provisions of this act shall be  
deemed and held in lieu of the said act en-  
titled "An act to limit the Elective Fran-  
chise, passed June 5th, 1865, with the ex-  
ception of the preamble thereon prefixed.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That this  
act shall take effect from and after its pas-  
sage.

A NEW INVENTION is spoken of for meas-  
uring distances, which promises to be very  
useful. It is attached to a buggy or car-  
riage wheels, and so arranged as to strike  
at every mile.  
"I don't like to patronize this line,"  
said a culprit to a hangman. "Oh, never  
mind this one," was the reply, "I will soon  
suspend its operation."

## For the Pulaski Citizen.

Waiting.

BY ELLA LILLIAN STEPHENSON.  
Wearily waiting for storms to cease,  
To wrap my soul in perfect peace;  
Waiting for life cares to pass away  
And bring me safe to endless day.

The cares of earth, the storms of life,  
Its bitter woes, its tears and strife,  
Will no longer shroud my soul in gloom,  
When laid to rest in the silent tomb.

Waiting in silence with fast flowing tears,  
For the end of life-doubts, sorrow and fears,  
Wishing alway for the darkness to fall  
And wrap me close in death's chill pall.

No longer then would I fret at pain,  
When o'er my grave sweeps the driving rain:  
The flowers of Spring will blossom fair,  
But I could not breathe the fragrant air.

Waiting and longing, with wild unrest,  
For hands to be folded across my breast,  
Praying for the hour when the church bell's toll  
Shall announce the release of my earth-weary  
soul.

Longingly looking beyond the dark river,  
Where the freed spirit roams unfettered forever,  
I yearn, oh! how sadly, for the hour to come  
When friends will say "her brief life's done."

Wearily waiting for my sad eyes to close,  
The lids folded softly in death's repose,  
Never to open on earth-scenes again—  
Never to flash gladly, or grow dim with pain.

Full soon I know the end will come,  
Life's toils and woes will soon be done:  
No more in keen anguish will I bitterly weep  
When falleth upon me the wished-for sleep.

The flowers will blossom above my grave,  
The wind the tall grass will gently wave,  
And sing a sad requiem, soft, tender and low,  
For the pale young sleeper who rests below.

The merry warblers at evening will sing,  
Above me their notes will sweetly ring;  
They will carol their songs in happy glee,  
But never a sound will be heard by me.

Love's kiss no more will flush the pale brow,  
Nor warm the cold heart with a soft, tender  
glow.  
Fingers which once clasped those grown so chill  
Will never again feel an answering thrill.

A heart-wail arises for the longed-for rest,  
To be laid gently away in the grave's silent  
breast,  
Where sorrow and care will be tasted no more  
By the sorely-tried heart whose life-dreams are  
o'er.

Soon will the sad eyes be closed in sweet sleep,  
Never to awaken from the slumber so deep;  
Soon will the hands be crossed in rest,  
Pale, still and cold upon the young breast.

Soon, ah! how soon this pain will all cease—  
I will enter at last into wished-for peace;  
Soon will dear friends smooth the hair from my  
brow.

I shall rest, oh! how sweetly!—I wish it was  
now.  
TUSCUMBA, ALA., April 18, 1866.

## Gossip for the Ladies.

A New York journal of fashion thus  
comments upon the reported adoption of  
of linsey woolsey by the Empress Eugene,  
and administers a rebuke to American  
fashionable extravagance:

There is a rumor that the severest sim-  
plicity is to follow the present extravagance  
in dress; that the empress herself has set  
the example of plain linsey-woolsey, and  
that the highest ladies have followed it, as  
of course they would even if it went to the  
extent of wearing sackcloth and ashes. It  
is not certain how far the report is to be  
credited but we hope it is true.

It is said of a certain royal princess, that  
she never buys a piece of goods without  
considering whether it will do to cut over  
for the children; and, with such thrift and  
economy in high quarters, we may reason-  
ably expect more prudence and forethought  
than has been usual among fashionable  
women.

Why we need wait for such a lesson from  
the Empress Eugene, or any royal princess,  
however, it is difficult to imagine. In this  
country, where we have neither state or  
ceremony to support, one would suppose  
ladies would feel free to dress as they  
please, and would prefer not to be hampered  
by the servile restrictions which blind the  
followers of courts. But this is far from  
being the case. A whisper as to the cut of  
a sleeve, the shape of a bonnet, the length  
of a dress, or the color of material, and our  
women all rush off like a flock of sheep,  
and proudly reappear, clad, like children,  
exactly in the appointed style.

With all women it has ceased to be a  
question of whether they have dresses and  
other garments sufficiently for warmth and  
comfort, but whether they have them in the  
fashion.

Very many women think that plainness  
in dress means ugliness, unbecomingness;  
but that is not so. A lady may dress  
plainly, but with fine taste, and with a just  
regard to ornament. It is the vulgar fol-  
lowing of certain modes, the eye-rolling  
with trimming, because it is the "fashion,"  
that we object to; and the setting up of  
certain oracles to the exclusion of all inde-  
pendent individual thought or action.

It is shocking to walk the streets and see  
the long lines of young girls painted and  
dressed in the very extreme of the most  
outrageous mode—small hats bedizened  
with gold, and furbelows of every descrip-  
tion, and affording them no protection  
against cold or storms; long veils drawn  
into a string; fancy jackets and coats, dis-  
playing any quantity of expensive buttons,

but without suggestion of either warmth or  
comfort.

While this love of dress is fostered in  
young girls, we cannot expect much self-  
control or earnestness of purpose from them  
when they become women. The last and  
only resource is to make linsey-woolsey and  
its attendant virtues the fashion.

The "waterfall" is rapidly being discard-  
ed by the eastern ton, having been super-  
seded by various fanciful and artistic meth-  
ods of dressing the hair, upon which sub-  
ject here is some good advice and timely  
warning:

"The 'waterfall' has pretty nearly gone  
out. Quiet ladies verging toward middle  
age, who do not care about keeping quite  
in countenance the prevailing fashion, still  
wear it, in a small, unobtrusive way; but  
dashing young ladies, who promenade the  
streets in all the glory of velvet cloaks and  
bird of paradise feathers, between the hours  
of one and five of every fine day, have dis-  
carded them long ago, and in their place  
exhibit huge coils, serpentine braids, or,  
more frequently still, flowing curls, sur-  
mounted by a braid instead of a comb.

"The side rolls were not relinquished  
without a struggle. It took time for ladies  
to accustom themselves to making them;  
and when at length they acquired the art  
of rolling over the hair smooth and even,  
the achievement was considered no slight  
one. Inexorable fashion, however, has done  
away with rolls, and substituted an ugly  
row of short curls, or the very much pret-  
tier fashion of waved and crimped hair,  
puffed high, or tossed about, like a field of  
hay with a pitch-fork. Through the meshes  
of this mass of crimped hair, bands are  
worn of gleaming gold or silver velvet,  
studded with steel, narrow ribbon, or scarlet  
chenille. The latter is pretty and simple,  
very suitable to young girls, who should  
avoid the stiff and elaborate in every detail  
of costume.

"But it is of great importance that young  
ladies, in curling and frizzing their hair,  
should not destroy it. Burning it up by  
the ordinary method is a crime; it is the  
swift and certain way to insure its loss be-  
fore it has had a chance to grow gray."

EVERY MOMENT SUNDAY.—By different  
nations every day in the week is set apart  
for public worship. Sunday, by Christians;  
Monday, by the Grecians; Tuesday, by the  
Persians; Wednesday, by the Assyrians;  
Thursday, by the Egyptians; Friday, by  
the Turks; Saturday, by the Jews. Add  
the fact of the diurnal revolution of the  
earth, giving every variation of longitude a  
different hour, and it becomes apparent that  
every moment is Sunday somewhere.

It is not what people eat, but what they  
digest, that makes them strong. It is not  
what they gain, but what they save; that  
makes them rich. It is not what they read,  
but what they remember, that makes them  
learned. It is not what they profess, but  
what they practice, that makes them good.

## On Marrying.

Some fellow who seems to think well of  
the "institution," discourses of marrying.  
Hear him:

"Get married, young man, and be quick  
about it, too! Don't wait for the Millennium,  
hoping that the girls may turn to angels,  
before you trust yourself with one of them.

"A pretty thing you'd be alongside an  
angel—wouldn't you—you brute! Don't  
wait another day, but right now—this very  
evening ask some nice, industrious girl to  
go into partnership with you, to help clear  
your pathway of thorns, and plant it with  
flowers. Suppose she 'kicks' you, don't  
you know, your block-head, that there is  
such a thing as trying again, and that the  
'minnow' having bitten at the hook and  
run away there is now a chance to  
catch a better fish? Marrying won't hurt  
you—it won't. I'll sew the buttons on  
your shirt, and mend your breeches and  
your manners too—it will!

"Going to get out of this 'subjugated'  
country, and try your fortune in Mexico or  
Brazil, are you? Well, if you will go, take  
somebody with you that will love and care  
for you, where all others will be indifferent  
to your welfare. But don't go—at least,  
for a time. Get married! There never  
was a better time, for we are all subjugated  
rebels together, and no one will 'make re-  
marks' about the scantiness of your ward-  
robe, or the coarseness of your furniture.  
You can cut the wood, and she can do the  
cooking, with a little stove that won't cost  
much.

Plenty of freed women to wash and iron,  
and clean up generally. Stop your whin-  
ing about being poor, and get married!

Stop drinking whisky, chewing and  
smoking tobacco, and playing cards, and  
save the money thus foolishly—worse than  
foolishly spent. Your wife—that is to be—  
will take care of your savings, and furnish  
you in return with woman's affection, and  
pure coffee to warm your frozen nature.

Get married—you especially who are in  
the "sear and yellow leaf" of bachelorism,  
and if you don't may you freeze to death  
some of these cold nights. You ought to  
freeze, you good-for-nothing, buttonless  
creature!