

The Greene County Republican.

WITH MALICE TOWARDS NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL, WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GO' 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, JULY 11, 1866.

NO. 6.

The Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE IN WILSON'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Two dollars a year, payable in advance. One dollar for six months, payable in advance. Three months, fifty cents, payable in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square for three insertions, and 50 cts. a square for each additional insertion; (ten lines or less counted as a square.)

Local advertising and Special Notices, 10 cents per line for insertion, with a liberal deduction made to yearly ad-vertisers.

Advertisements not needed with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Ordinary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Waynesburg.

D. BOSTON, PRES. J. C. FLETCHER, CASHIER.
DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAYS.
May 16, 1865.

W. E. GAPEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WAYNESBURG, PA.
Office—In N. Clark's building,
September 1865.

A. McCONNELL, J. C. PETERMAN,
McCONNELL & PETERMAN
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Waynesburg, Pa.

Office in the "White House" East door—Call on J. C. Peterman, will receive prompt attention.
Waynesburg, Pa. Oct. 26, 1865.

R. W. DOWNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Leichter's Building, opposite the Court House, Waynesburg, Pa.
Nov. 4, 1865.

GEO. W. WYLY & BUCHANAN, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Office in the old Bank Building, Waynesburg, Pa.
February 21, 1865.

T. W. ROSS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Jewell's building, West end of Main street, Waynesburg, Pa. April 1865.

LEWIS DAY, DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRITING PAPER, &c.

Window Paper, &c. Sunday School Books of all kinds, &c. on hand. Waynesburg, Pa. opposite Post Office.
May 9, 1865.

T. P. MITCHELL, Shoemaker!

Main St., nearly opposite Wright House.

Prepared to do slatted and pegged work from the coarsest to the finest; also, put up the latest style of Boots and Shoes. Clothing done on reasonable terms. May 2, 1865.

W. H. HUFFMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

ROOM IN BACHMAN'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, 1865.

Wm. Bailey, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE WRIGHT HOUSE.
KEEPS ON HAND ALWAYS A choice and select assortment of watches and jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates. April 1865.

N. G. HUGHES, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER.

Main St., nearly opposite Wright House.
READY made whips on hand, and having secured the services of two first-class workmen he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and best style. May 2, 1865.

THIRST NO MORE! "Joe" Turner's NEW SALOON!

Keeps Good Rye Whiskey, Brandy, &c. of all kinds, Gin, Wine, Ale, &c. And has the wherewithal to put up Fancy Drinks, Call and see him in the brick part of the Adams Inn. April 25, 1865.

Whiskers FORCED TO GROW On the Smoothest Face!

BY
CHARLES HICKEY,
No. 2, Campbell's Block,
Waynesburg, Pa.
aug 30, '65.

Valuable Recipes for sale.

The following recipes can be had by calling on or addressing it on a card to:
Hair Dye, No. 1, for 57.
Hair Dye, No. 2, Stimulating, Ointment, Hair Restorer, Hair Restorer, Cure for Pimples and Blisters, Remedy for Freckles and Tan, all for 57.
These recipes are as good as any in use anywhere.
THOS. FERRELL,
Waynesburg, Pa.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1866.

The President to day sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 18th inst., respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States. It will be seen from this report that the Secretary of State had on the 16th inst., transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th inst., proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times a question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is at the present time enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President and that of the 35 States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although, with a single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States in conformity with an organic law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capitol by Senators and Representatives, who have applied for and have been refused admission to the vacant seats. Nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important questions which the amendment involves. Grave doubts, therefore, may naturally and justly arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiment of the people, and whether State Legislatures, elected without reference to such an issue, should be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment. Waving the question as to the Constitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merit of the article which it submits, through the Executive Department, to the Legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial and in no sense whatever constituting the Executive to an approval or recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures or to the people; on the contrary, a proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution as well as of the interest of national order, harmony and union, and a deference to an enlightened public judgment, may, at this time, well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed upon the Legislatures of the several States for final decision, until after the admission of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the new represented States as have been or may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Washington, D. C., June 22, 1866.

MR. SEWARD'S LETTER.

TO THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent Resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the 18th inst., in the following words: "That the President of the United States be requested to transmit forthwith to the Executives of the several States of the United States copies of the Article of Amendment proposed by Congress to the State Legislatures, to amend the Constitution of the United States passed June 13, 1866, respecting citizenship, the basis of representation, disqualification for office and validity of the public debt of the United States, and to the end that the States may proceed to act upon the said Article of Amendment, and that he request the Executive of each State that may ratify said Amendment, to transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of such ratification," has the honor to submit the following report, namely: That on the 16th inst., the Hon. Amasa Cobb, of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Enrolled Bills, brought to this Department and deposited therein an enrolled resolution of the two Houses of Congress, which was thereupon received by the Secretary of State, and deposited among the rolls of the Department, a copy of which is

hereunto annexed. Thereupon the Secretary of State, on the 16th inst., in conformity with the proceeding which was adapted by him in 1865, in regard to the then proposed and afterward adopted Congressional Amendment of the United States concerning the prohibition of Slavery, transmitted certified copies of the annexed resolution to the Governors of the several States, together with a certificate and circular letter. A copy of both of these communications is herewith annexed. Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Dept. of State, Washington, June 20, 1866.

LETTER TO GOVERNORS OF STATES.

DEPT. OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit an attested copy of a resolution of Congress, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a XIVth Article to the Constitution of the United States. The decisions of the several Legislatures upon the subject are required by law to be communicated to this Department. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication is requested by your Excellency's obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE BATTLE GROUND AROUND THE CITY OF VICKSBURG.

On Monday last, says the *Commercial*, in company with an officer of high rank, who participated in the siege, for my *diary*, I examined the battle field around Vicksburg. Unless one understands the topography of the country, it is impossible to comprehend the magnitude of the military operations connected with the siege. By some mighty upheaval of nature the whole country is cut up into deep ravines, washes, gullies and sharp angular hills. The popular idea of a battle field being a plain, would be perfectly antagonized here. In the works made upon the Confederate side it was impossible to deploy a line of battle—hence the charges were made by head of column. We examined one road over which Blair's division charged, and where the heaviest slaughter ensued. The road is located on the crown of a narrow ridge, runs over comparatively smooth ground along the edge of the ditch on the right face of the enemy's position, and enters the parapet at the shoulder of the bastion. The crown of this ridge road was perfectly commanded by the well-served artillery and precise musketry of the rebels, and to cross this point was the terrible grandeur of the battle. The danger was all in fifty feet, for before reaching and after crossing this space the approach was comparatively covered. As soon as the head of the column reached this point, the enemy, in double rank, rose from behind his breast works and poured a raking and terrific fire upon the assaulting party. The rear would press forward, but to fall before the well-directed fire. The result was a disastrous repulse, and the production of the conviction in the minds of the leading Generals that such was the strength of the natural and artificial defenses of Vicksburg, and the determination of the force which lay behind them that the place could never be taken by assault, and only, it ever, by the regular approaches of parallels and saps. This afterward was the policy of the Federals. By taking advantage of the ground, they advanced their parallel works within a hundred yards of the redoubts which commanded the roads, and then restored to the preparation of covered roads and regular saps. A sap is simply a deep trench, so dug as to allow of covered approach to a fortified place. At appropriate spaces traverses are dug for the purpose of deploying and covering the men. These saps are dug under the protection of gabions. A gabion is a hollow cylinder of wicker work, resembling a basket, but having no bottom, filled with earth, and serving to cover the men from the enemy's fire while engaged excavating. Scores of these "saps," half filled with earth, may be seen around the crumbling works. By means of these the Federal army was enabled, with small loss, to lodge itself directly under the shadow of the Confederate fortifications. Such was the proximity that artillery and rifles were

considered inefficient, and the only effective weapon the rebels could employ was the hand grenade. This missile is a miniature shell about two inches and a half in diameter, filled with powder, exploded with a fuse and thrown by hand into the trenches or lodgements of the enemy. The officer who was with me informed me that the prevailing impression that the morning of the 4th of July was to have been distinguished by a general assault, is incorrect. Nothing more was contemplated for that day than a terrific shelling of the enemy's lines, and preparations for a grand assault to be made upon the 6th.

He was Adjutant General to one of the divisions, and saw the order issued by General Sherman to his troops. The plan was as follows: Ten soldiers from each company were to be detailed to run ahead, and with as many gunbags tightly packed with cotton, throw them into the ditches and alongside the ramparts, and thus form a compact footway over which the assaulting columns were to march. The plan was approved by all the General officers, and would, had not the capitulation on the 4th rendered it unnecessary, undoubtedly proven successful. I have already intimated that the principal losses of the United States forces in the siege of Vicksburg were occasioned by the two charges ordered by General Grant. After the sappers and miners began their work, the loss was surprisingly small. The army was then so many thousand miles approaching unopposed the strongholds of the enemy. But the loss in the two charges must have been immense. I have visited the cemetery into which has been gathered the Federal slain, and observed upon the head board of the number 1-637. There are acres of graves, and yet many of the bones of the fallen heroes have not been gathered up by those appointed for that purpose. On one of the old battle fields we observed in one pile the skeletons of seven men. The bones had been washed or plowed up, and were piled by an old stump, as irreverently and indelicately as we have seen hounders in a stony field. In one of the skulls I observed the gold filling of the dentist, as perfect as when first placed in the cavity. Here and there over a large plowed field could be detected human remains. What a commentary was here upon the glories of war!—Who were these fallen heroes? They fought for their country's flag, put stars upon their General's shoulders, added brilliant chapters to American history, won the theoretical applause of their country, and so far as personality is concerned, have served no higher purpose than to enrich a Mississippi cotton field with their blood and muscle, and reap in a rich growth of cotton and corn. It is horrible to think of the blood of our Union soldiers being coined into gold—the next crop of cotton, by the transmutations of nature and commanding laws of the vegetable and animal world, will present some of them to the market in the hat of the great staple of the South—and they will be quoted in the price currents of Liverpool with their blood and muscle.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE GREAT SETTLEMENT.

Governor Curtin's proposition to have extra sessions of all the loyal State Legislatures called to ratify the constitutional amendment appears to have failed. The Executives of New Jersey, Ohio and New York are said to have declined to do as suggested, and opposition has also come from other quarters. We sincerely regret this, as we believe that the whole matter could be settled, and the loyal portion of the southern delegations admitted to Congress before the close of the summer, whereby the agitation would be ended, and tranquillity be restored to the whole country. Such was Governor Curtin's aim in making proposition, and so understanding it we at once indorsed it. But Democratic politicians promptly stepped forward to oppose and denounce it. They alleged that it was a mere effort to avoid leaving the amendment to stand the test of the ensuing elections, and they were eloquent on the point that the present legislatures were not chosen with any reference to this issue.

Thus the position of parties in the pending campaign is settled: The Republicans go before the people in favor of a definite and righteous immediate adjustment of our domestic troubles—The Democrats want no adjustment—They expect to cultivate southern sectionalism as an available basis of party strength. The principles involved in the constitutional amendment are just those upon which we can most confidently appeal to the people, and had they been removed from contest by the immediate ratification of the amendment, as we proposed, it would have been a party sacrifice for the sake of public peace and prosperity. Now that this is prevented, mainly through the clamor of those who have done most to prevent Congress from arriving at any settlement at all, we go into the canvass with the assurance of victory from the outset. We therefore ask our friends everywhere to note that we stand, as a party, pledged to the principles of the constitutional amendment, which are briefly these:

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the States wherein they reside.
2. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
3. Representation in Congress shall be appointed to the population untraced with political rights.
4. No pejuared rebel who has violated an oath as a member of Congress, or as a national officer, shall be eligible again to any such office.
5. The national war debt shall never be repudiated.
6. The rebel war debts shall never be assumed or paid.
7. No compensation shall be paid for the freed slaves.
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It is against these principles we now find the Democrats marshaling in every loyal State. They are issues which appeal to the rights, the interests and the pockets of every loyal man in the republic. They are indispensably necessary to the welfare of the country, and should they be ignored we shall all be again at sea in a will tempest of agitation. The rebels are now silent and subjugated—But let their allies succeed in defeating these propositions and the enemies of domestic peace and civil rights will once more come out boldly with all their ambitious schemes. We do not fear the decision soon to be made. But we desire the people everywhere to understand the matter plainly. These are the great issues. No man must now be allowed to dodge them. Those who are not for them all are against them all. They stand together and address the reason, the common sense, the patriotism of all loyal men. Let this amendment be adopted, and nationality will be established throughout the republic upon an immutable and immovable basis.—*North American*.

THE LATEST MUSIC.

An amusing incident took place at a music store the other day, which is worth relating. A last young woman, who was dressed more like one of our young Mississippi country lasses than a city belle, entered the store in question, and asked the salesman to show her the latest musical publications. The young clerk, mistaking her for a "green y," handed, for her inspection, "Ben Bolt," "Annie Laurie," "The Last Rose of Summer," and the "Old Arm Chair." "Are these the latest publications you have?" inquired the female. "Yes, madam, these are the latest publications issued," responded the salesman. "Do you know what I wish you would do with them?" replied the woman. "Wrap them up for you, madam!" answered the clerk. "No," said she, "I haven't time to take them now." "I will do what you wish with them, madam," politely replied the young man. "Well, then," she responded, "you may place this 'Old Arm Chair' aside, sent 'Annie Laurie' on it, give her 'The Last Rose of Summer' to use as she pleases, and put old 'Ben Bolt' to kissing her, and let them kiss away until I return."

GOOD SENSE.

It will preserve us from censoriousness; it will lead us to distinguish circumstances; keep us from looking after visionary perfection, and makes us see things in their proper light. It will lead us to study dispositions, peculiarities, accommodations; to weigh consequences; to determine what to observe, and what to pass by; when to be immovable, and when to yield. It will produce good manners, keep us from taking freedoms and handling things roughly; will never agitate claims of superiority, but teach us to submit ourselves one to another. Good sense will lead persons to regard their own duties, rather than to recommend those of others.

IN MEMORIAM.—The Rochester Democrat proposes to erect a monument in honor of the defunct Democracy, and offers the following as an inscription:

The Democrat Party, a kind husband of Slavery, an indulgent father of Riots, and a firm friend of Rebellion.

Every tree contiguous to the fortifications has been denuded by shot and shell, and contains a cisson load of solid ammunition. When these missiles entered, the trees were green and flourishing. Now they are dead and scathed, and the perforations look comparatively small.

This Spring the farmers set fire to the canebrakes, which luxuriated over the storied hills. Hundreds of unexploded shells burst as the fire reached them, and for a time reminded the neighborhood of the horrors of the siege. The old line of fortifications around which the battles raged are from two and a half to five miles from the city. Very few marks are left in the city of the bombardment. Old rents have been repaired, and it is only here and there that a stranger would detect anything to remind him of the fearful scenes which once "painted hell on the sky" in this locality.

While around the crumbling fortifications mingle in common dust the remains of the gallant soldiers of two armies—in life, enemies, in death, friends—on the sidewalks of the city the survivors of the slain greet each other as friends, mingle in trade, divide profits, share losses, and challenge each other in the enterprises of practical life.

A NOVEL DRESS.

We used to think that there was one place in the United States where the inhabitants were sufficiently unprovincial not to interfere with people, whether they were dressed as Germans, Turks, Chinese, Hindus, or American Indians. But it seems that even New York is more or less provincial, as a certain Dr. Mary E. Walker, late of the U. S. Army, was recently arrested for creating a crowd by wearing the following dress:

"Mrs. Walker was dressed in a kind of gored sack, fitting closely at the waist and reaching a few inches below the knee. Below this point all that is visible suggests an under garment similar to the pantaloons worn by males, but fuller and gathered neatly about the ankle. The back is made of broadcloth, with very little trimming, and the sack is ornamented with a single row of jet buttons reaching from the throat down the front to the bottom of the dress. There is certainly, says the *N. Y. Tribune*, nothing immodest in the costume."

Now while we look upon dress, so far as questions of modesty are concerned, as a mere matter of habit—no universal costume being immodest to the general idea which grows up with it, and never knows anything else—we do not see that a dress could well be more "modest" than that of Dr. Walker. And while we should not like a lady friend of ours to make herself conspicuous, by wearing any novel attire—yet if she chose to wear such a dress as is described above we should defend her right to do so.

In fact the Police Commissioner before whom Dr. Walker appeared, while defending the action of the officer who arrested her, said, "Don't arrest her again, officer. Let her go. She's smart enough to take care of herself. Never arrest her again."

Appropos to this matter, the citizens of every town and village in the Union should know that there is no stronger proof that they have never travelled, and are in fact the veriest "Philistines"—as the German students say—than smiling or jeering at strangers because of some peculiarity in their manners or attire. Half the time those who do this are only displaying their own want of knowledge of the manners and customs of the great world.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at its recent session at Harrisburg, decided in the case of *Elnora Mohr*, of Lehigh county, that a woman can be indicted as a common scold. Judge Woodward, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said:

"As to the unreasonableness of holding women liable to punishment for too free use of their tongues, it is enough to say that the common law, which is the express wisdom of ages, adjudged that it is not unreasonable. And the Legislature have not changed the common law in this regard, but on the contrary declared so recently as 1860 that this offense shall be punished as heretofore."

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that all mutilated national bank notes must be sent to the office from which they were issued for redemption. If the banks recognize them he will redeem them. All United States notes, when not defaced more than to the extent of twenty-two, will be redeemed at the Treasury Department at their full face value. When the mutilation is greater the redemption will be in proportion.

Upon one of the fields we saw a little negro boy gathering bullets in a tin pail, which he informed us his mother took to the city and sold as old lead.

There are tons upon tons of iron and lead lying about the lines of fortifications which surround Vicksburg.

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IS IT NO LONGER FASHIONABLE "AT COURT" TO SPEAK OF THE LATE TROUBLES IN THIS COUNTRY AS A REBELLION?

Mr. Secretary Sewar, in his official announcement of the death of Gen. Cass, speaks of his "exalted patriotism at a recent period of politics at Vicksburg." The *Washington American* expects next to hear the most liberal and groundless rebellion on record spoken of as "an unfortunate family quarrel" or, as Mrs. Partington would express it, "a slight constipation of our internal relations."

A good story is told of Wigfall, who, at the collapse of the rebellion, fell into the vicinity of a party of Union soldiers in Texas. Being well disguised, he entered freely into conversation with the soldiers of the guard, and in the course of the conversation asked what they would do with old Wigfall if they were to catch him. "Oh, we would hang him, certain," was the reply. "And you would serve him right," replied Wigfall. "If I should be with you I have no doubt I should be pulling at the end of the rope myself!" The *Double Centinel* was not suspected, and its wit was therefore lost, but is worth producing now.

SUMMER BEVERAGE.—Here is a recipe for making ginger beer, a very wholesome and refreshing summer beverage: Put two gallons of cold water into a pot upon the fire, add to it two ounces of good ginger, bruised, and two pounds of good sugar. Let all these come to a boil, and continue boiling for half an hour. Then skim the liquor and pour it into a jar or tub, along with one sliced lemon and half an ounce of cream of tartar. When nearly cold, put in nearly a teaspoonful of yeast; to cause the liquor to work. The beer is now made; and after it has worked two days, strain it, and bottle it for use. Tie down the corks firmly.

As an example of the vagueness of our pronunciation, imagine the perplexity of a Frenchman just learning English, and wishing to speak of Gough, the lecturer. Is the name Goo as in Gough, or Gupp as in hiccough, or Goo as in through, or Gok as in hough, or Gan as in sought, or Goff as in tough, or Gow as in bough, or Goff as in cough; or rather, is the G soft and the name either Jo, or Jupp, or Joo, or Juk, or Jaw, or Juff, or Jow, or Joff?

In a western debating society the question for discussion was as follows: "If a fellow haint nothing when he gets married, and the girl haint nothing, is her things hizzon, or hizzon herin?"