

THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNION.

"WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG, AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION."

Volume III.

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ODE FOR THE TIMES.

The following beautiful and patriotic lines
were written by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson,
of New York, in answer to a question, by a
lady, "whether he was for peace?"

Am I for Peace? Yes.
For the peace which rings out from the cannon's
throat,
And the sullen of shot and shell,
Till rebellion's spirit is trampled down
To the depths of its kindred hell.

For the peace which shall follow the squadron's
tramp,
Where the brazen trumpets bray,
And, drunk with the fury of storm and strife,
The blood-red chargers neigh.

For the peace which shall wash out the leprous
stain
Of our slavery, foul and grim,
And shall under the fetters which creak and
clank
On the down-trodden dark man's limb.

I will curse him as traitor and false of heart,
Who would shrink from the conflict now,
And will stamp it with blistering burning brand
On his hideous, Cain-like brow.

Out! out of the way! with your spurious peace,
Which would make us rebellion's slaves;
We will rescue our land from the traitorous grasp,
Or cover it over with graves.

Out! out of the way! with your knavish themes,
You trembling and trailing pack!
Crouch away in the dark, like a sneaking hound
That its master has beaten back.

You would better the fruit of our father's blood,
And sell out the stripes and stars,
To purchase a place with rebellion's votes,
Or escape from rebellion's scars.

By the widow's wail, by the mother's tears,
By the orphan who cry for bread,
By our sons who fall, we will never yield
Till rebellion's soul is dead!

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
A GOOD MAN AND TRUE.

The following remarks were made by a
non-commissioned officer of the New
York artillery (we have the number, but
prefer not to give it) in a hotel in this city
recently. The officer is at home on a
twenty day's leave, given him on account
of his remarkable good conduct and bravery.
Though he describes himself as a
'leaver,' no one will deny that he is a true
man and patriotic soldier. The conversa-
tion was started by the entrance into the
room of a French poodle. The soldier
said:

"There's a French poodle, I know it is.
I used to be in the fancy dog business my-
self before I went to soldiering. Did I
find soldiering pay better? Yes, I did. I
always spend all I can get. I can't help it,
you see I am a loafer, I am. I got my little
seventeen dollars per month for the little
place I have in the battery, and I spend it
all, and I fight for my country. Here in
New York I use to get more money, but I
spent it all, and it didn't do me any more
good than what I get now. And then I
know I am doing my country's work. You
see there are soldiers, and there are 'sogers'.
I am a soldier, clear through.

"We have lost two batteries since this
war began, and I've been all through the
fighting from the first. We came out of
one fight with seven men, and out of another
with five. It seems strange to me
that while I saw men laid out all around
me who had wives and mothers and babies,
I shouldn't be hit. I am a loafer; I haven't
got a mother, or a wife, or a sister or a
brother. But they spared me, and killed
hundreds of men who had lots of folks to
mourn for them. I wish, sometimes, that
I could have been laid out in the place of
any of those poor fellows. Nobody would
cry for me, but there would be some honor
in dying for my country. I am going back
in a few days, and if I should get an arm
or a leg shot off, I should have to come
back to New York and beg for my living.
I hope if they hit me they will kill me, I
am ready to die any day for my country."

Those were the actual expressions of a
brave and honest soldier, and we quote
them as showing a heart of gold, the like of
which are more plenty in our army than
many people suppose.

In the gay circle of the Fabourg
St. Honoré, Paris, they were complimenting
the beautiful duchess de — on the ap-
proaching and apparent birth of an heir to
so illustrious a house as her own. "Say
nothing of it to my husband," she replied,
"it is a little surprise I'm preparing for
him!"

LEGISLATIVE PROTEST.

The following protest by the members of
the Legislature who opposed the election of
United States Senator, was offered in the
Legislature and spread upon the journals
of each House. Their reason is stated in
clear and unmistakable language, and will
not fail to convince all unprejudiced minds
that the pretended election was brought
about by the most corrupt means. We in-
vite for it a careful reading:

The undersigned, members of the Sen-
ate and House of Representatives of the Kan-
sas for the session which commenced on the
12th day of January, A. D. 1864, in ac-
cordance with the provisions of Section 11,
Article 11, of the Constitution of the State
of Kansas, do hereby most solemnly and
strenuously PROTEST against the passage
of the House Concurrent Resolution No.
15, in reference to Joint Convention of the
two Houses for the purpose of electing a
Senator of the United States for the State
of Kansas, from the term of six years from
and after the 4th day of March, A. D.
1865.

We protest against the Resolution and
the election to be held in pursuance thereof,
as a violation of an established rule govern-
ing the time of electing Senators, as a sur-
prise upon the people of the State, as a
wanton and wicked usurpation of powers
with which the people of the State never
intentionally clothed the members of this
Legislature, as a procedure glaringly in-
consistent with that good faith which under
all circumstances is due to the people from
their public servants.

To the end therefore that our constitu-
ents in their several districts, and the peo-
ple of the State at large, may be distinctly
informed of the views that have governed
the action of their public servants in rela-
tion to this procedure, of such transcen-
dent importance to the people in every aspect
in which it can be regarded, we desire that,
as a part of our protest, the following reso-
lution for the course we have deemed it our
duty to pursue may be entered upon the
Journal of the Senate, viz:

1st. Because the election of a Senator at
this session, if not contrary to law, is in
violation of an established and settled rule
of action which prescribes that Senators of
the United States shall be elected by the
Legislatures of the several States at the
regular session next preceding the occur-
rence of the vacancy to be filled by such
election; and the rule, unvarying and uni-
versal, so settled and established by the
concurring practice, usage and custom of
every State of the Union, without a single
exception, from the formation of the Govern-
ment to the present time. Known, acted
and relied upon as it was by the people,
when the members of this Legislature were
chosen, it has acquired in our judgment
in honor and good conscience, a binding force
and obligation as great at least as that
of a legislative enactment, and cannot be
violated without a flagrant betrayal of
the trust reposed by the people in their
Representatives.

2d. Because such election at the present
time is unnecessary and uncalled for, inas-
much as another Legislature, composed of
both branches of members fresh from the
people, will assemble on the second Tues-
day of January, A. D. 1865, giving ample
time and opportunity for the election of a
Senator by a Legislature elected with special
reference to such election, and representing
the will of the people in relation thereto.

3d. Because an election at the present
time is unexpected, undesired, a surprise
upon the people of the State against their
known will and wishes, and in our judg-
ment, a high-handed outrage upon their
just rights, and in support of this position
we simply assert what no man of ordinary
information and candor can deny, that not
a single public press or public speaker ever
dared to advocate such an election before
the commencement of the present session,
and that no man or party, no section or
faction ever failed to resent the imputation
of such a design as false and slanderous.

And further, we assert upon our honor
as men and as Senators, that at the com-
mencement of the present session and dur-
ing the first two weeks of the session, not
a single member of either House could be
found to advocate or favor an election,
while all disavowed and nearly all denou-
ced the measure. How so sudden, complete
and radical changes of opinion on a matter
of so great importance can be accounted
for, without resorting to the hypothesis—
that undue or improper influences have
been brought to bear, we do not deem it
necessary to determine.

4th. Because the members of the present
Legislature were not elected with any refer-
ence to the choice of a United States
Senator, but a majority of them on local
and minor issues, with the distinct under-
standing on the part of the electors that
custom and usage, if not express legislative
enactments, had fixed the regular session of
1865, as the time for electing a United
States Senator for the term of six years
from March 4th, 1865.

5th. Because it is unjust to our citizen
soldiers, whose gallant services in the sup-
pression of the slaveholder's rebellion have
shed imperishable lustre upon our State,
inasmuch as thousands of such soldiers, by
reason of absence from their homes, were
prevented from casting their suffrages for
the members of the present Senate in the

fall of 1862, and of the House in the fall
of 1863, but many of whom will be able to
vote in November next by reason of the
expiration of their term of Service.

6th. Because the people of Kansas have
from the very beginning of their existence
as a Territory to the present time ever man-
ifested a resolution and unwavering purpose
to maintain and vindicate their legitimate
influences and controlling weight in the
Government, and have never failed to
stamp with condemnation any attempt on
the part of their representatives to wield
the powers of the Legislature for any pur-
pose except the legitimate advance of the
common well being; in proof of which we
need only to recur to the most prominent
incidents in our brief but eventful history.
For example: The Legislature of 1855
adopted a body of laws designed to fasten
the system of human slavery upon the em-
bryo State, at the dictation of a haughty
oligarchy, in derogation of the rights and
interest of the citizens. The people indignantly
spurned an repudiated the entire
legislation of the slave conspirators, resist-
ed the enforcement of their enactments by
force of arms, and triumphantly vindicated
their prerogatives as the rightful sovereigns
of the soil.

Again, in 1857, the same oligarchic in-
terest passed an act, having all the forms
of law, but lacking all its substance, to provide
for the formation of a State Government by
a Convention to assemble at Leocompton.
The people treated the enactment with
quiet contempt, and refused to be represent-
ed in the Convention. Afterwards when the
Constitution framed by that Convention,
having all the forms of law, but lack-
ing its vital principle, was attempted to be
enforced, the people unanimously repudi-
ated it, and proposed to make good their in-
alienable rights at all hazards. Their ma-
jestic attitude of defiance confounded their
would be oppressors, and gigantic iniquity
fell still-born.

Once more, when the Legislature of
1858, attempted the removal of the Terri-
torial Capital from Leocompton to Minneola
—not to promote the public welfare, but to
enhance the value of town lots donated to
the members in presumed consideration of
the vote—the people, though earnestly de-
siring the removal from Leocompton, and
determined to accomplish it at the earliest
possible moment consistent with honor,
honesty and law, promptly and with almost
entire unanimity repudiated the corruption
perpetrated in their name, and "Minneola"
became a by-word of reproach from that
time forth. These instances suffice to con-
vince us that the people of Kansas know
their rights, and are prompt to vindicate
them, and that any attempt to forestall their
opinions, or to mete out their highest hon-
ors, places and dignities, without consult-
ing their wishes, will be as futile as it is
presumptuous.

And finally, because the proceeding in
question is contrary to the spirit and letter
of our Bill of Rights which declares that
all political powers are inherent in the peo-
ple, and that all "powers not expressly de-
legated remain with the people." We hold
that the people by the adoption of the
Constitution have delegated no power to the
Legislature to elect Senators except in the
manner pointed out by the Constitution,
and at the time fixed by the universal con-
currence of all the States, and we feel that
we cannot more fittingly close our Protest
than by adopting as our own the sentiments
of a most earnest and enlightened advocate
of free popular Government:

Nothing for the People but by the People.
Nothing about the people without the People.

LIST OF SENATORS.

Abram Bennett, Rufus Oursler,
R. G. Elliott, F. W. Potter,
M. R. Leonard, S. M. Strickler,
James McGraw, D. M. Valentine,

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

M. Barnes, A. K. Hawks,
J. C. Batsell, D. M. Johnson,
H. Cavender, James Kenner,
G. T. Donaldson, B. M. Liago,
Wm. Draper, William Osborn,
D. V. Eskridge, J. T. Sternberg,
J. M. Evans, Job Throckmorton,
Joseph Frost, John A. Wakefield,
Bradley E. Fullington, J. W. Williams,
O. J. Grover.

A PARALLEL.

Said our friend Dr. Eddy, of the North-
western Christian Advocate, the other day,
to a friend, "I think there is a remarkable
parallel in the case of Paul, who was bitten
by the adder on the Isle of Melita, and the
President of the United States. Both were
men to human seeming, most unlikely to
be the chosen of God for their good leader-
ship. Mr. Lincoln, like the Apostle, sailed
into the terrible Euroclydon, which burst in
terrible fury, and to his wise counsel the
lives of all on board are due, and, I believe,
'an angel of God stood by him.' The Is-
land of Emancipation was reached, and the
barbarous people showed much kind-
ness." But as Abraham was seeking the
comfort of the storm-tossed, the viper of
copperheadism (and it is interesting to see
how near alike the two snakes are) came out
and fastened upon him. The terrified peo-
ple looked to see him swollen and fall down
dead; but he did not cease his word, but
simply shook of the reptile into the sea.
The villainous snake came off second best."
—Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON CITY—CONTRASTS.

The following interesting notes of Wash-
ington, and its society, previous to and
since the decline of "chivalry," we clip
from a correspondence of the Kansas City
Journal of Commerce:

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Real estate improvements bid fair to
follow suit, if they do not keep pace, with
the political and social advancement of
Washington. It has been the universal
exclamation of every one visiting the Cap-
ital, that, aside from the government build-
ings and grounds, the city was a disgrace
to the nation. Such, undoubtedly, is the
fact. On Pennsylvania Avenue, the long
est, straightest, levelled, and widest street
on the continent, perhaps there are not half
a dozen respectable looking business houses;
and the private residences, at least but few
of them, are by no means creditable to the
Capital of the country. A handsomer site
for a city cannot be found on the continent,
being remarkably level, or pleasantly undu-
lating in places, and surrounded by a mag-
nificent range of low hills on both sides of
the Potomac, which constitute the most
enticing spots for palatial residences. No
city that I have seen has such level and
wide streets. Yet no dwellings worth the
name adorn those hills; the handsome
streets are unpeopled, and absolute squalidity
may be written over half the city.

That you may form some idea of the
spirit, or rather want of spirit, that pos-
sessed this city—I mean the originals—I
will mention only a few facts. From its
foundation up to sometime during Jackson's
administration, nothing but the most primi-
tive sort of a ferry connected this city with
the Virginia side. Some Northern mem-
bers of Congress, growing ashamed of it for
the Capital's sake, proposed an appropri-
ation to build a substantial iron bridge of
the first class. This was defeated by the
local influence of the city, aided by the
Virginia delegation which fought it most
persistently; and the matter was finally
compromised by the present miserable
patched up abomination of a crossing, known
as the Long Bridge. Without attempting
to narrow the stream, they stretched the
bridge out over a mile and a half of pond-
erous, and the draw of the bridge at the
farther side from the city, leaving or rather
making, a vast extent of stagnant water and
mire on both sides of the river to breed
miasmatic fevers for the benefit of the citi-
zens. Another item of their sagacious
management, is the canal. This was de-
signed to pass the water of the Potomac
from the upper end of the city, on the
northwest, through the heart of the town
and out into the East Branch on the south-
west. It proved a failure—the water only
rushing through at high tide and gradually
falling, depositing all the filth and mud in
the bed of the canal, there to "stink and
shine and shine and stink" from one year's
end to another, except only during the few
hours that the rising tide covers it.

When I tell you that this outlandish chan-
nel of disease and filth passes along almost
parallel to Pennsylvania Avenue, and be-
tween it and the public grounds of the
Smithsonian Institute, the Washington
Monument grounds, and the Botanical
Gardens, and then cuts right through the
latter, and almost under the walls of the
Capitol building, you can form some idea of
the sense of the sublime and the beautiful
that must have entered into the souls of
those who conceived the thing. A company
of Northern capitalists made a proposition
to the city authorities to take possession of
this nuisance, reconstruct and connect it
with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal which
terminates in Georgetown, but a mile or
two above, so that the boats which bring
down the coal from Cumberland, and the
grain and produce from the Shenandoah
valley, should deliver them in proper places
in the city, and keep the channel always
clean and clear, if the city would give to
the said company the franchise of the tolls
arising therefrom for a certain period of
time. But, no, Sir! the august conclave
of city sires could not allow any company
of Yankees to enrich themselves by turn-
ing one of its nuisances into a source of
health and wealth. No, Sir, they would
keep their filth and stench first. And
they're done it unto this day. The street
railroads, which came to town along with
Father Abraham and his people, were de-
clared a Yankee innovation to which the
indignant Washingtonians would not sub-
mit—they would never ride on them—
never. Yet the stock of it is worth two
hundred and fifty per cent, but every dol-
lar of it is owned in Philadelphia.

I might enlarge this list of examples, but
enough is given to show you what a hercu-
lean task of reformation has to be accom-
plished here in physical as well as in polit-
ical and social science. And the work is
progressing. A company has been char-
tered by the present Congress for the pur-
pose of improving the Potomac river—
changing the channel to this side of the
stream, so as to give this city a levee and
the use of the Potomac, and building a
bridge that shall be a credit to the Capital
and not an eye-sore to every one who visits
it. The canal is to be either perfected, or
else healed up and hair over. Meanwhile,
buildings of a better class than formerly are
springing up all over the city. I have been
assured by builders, that a greater number
of good buildings, both business and dwel-

ling houses, have been erected in Washing-
ton within the past three years, than in
twenty-five years before. Had a tithe of
the energy and enterprise that have made
some of your young Western cities spring
up as if by magic, been exercised here,
Washington might have rivalled any Capital
of Europe. But better late than never—
she has fallen into different hands now,
and she will show her keeping in the future.
At any rate, the ennuuchs having been de-
posed, we are ready to bet high on the
result.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

The revolution in the political aspects of
the country is not more marked than is
that of the social regime of this city. Said
an intelligent gentleman of Annapolis to
me, the other day: "Sir, I have been an
habitué of Washington for twenty-five win-
ters, and never have seen the time before
the present Administration when I could
enter any hotel of this city without seeing
half the crowd drunk and disorderly; nor
the best conducted restaurant without see-
ing from one to half-a-dozen fights. Never
have I seen the time before when the gam-
bling halls were not as public as the hotels
and as much frequented; nor the time when
it was not more or less dangerous for or-
derly people to promenade Pennsylvania
Avenue. Sir, I have seen that now fash-
ionable promenade emphatically cleaned out
from one end to the other by gangs of well
dressed rowdies, the sons of the first fami-
lies. Few balls were ever held that were
not followed by assaults—few even free
from them during the evening—or produc-
tive of a duel. The theatres were fourth
rate, if not absolutely low, and literary
societies were entirely unknown. Sir,
Washington is a sound convert." This
state of things is attested by thousands,
and the manners and habits of the old resi-
dents are as striking proofs of it as the
pitted face tells of a former attack of the
small-pox. A more radical change cannot
be considered. The hotels are nightly
thronged, but a single glance suffices to
assure one that he is in the midst of a stir-
ring, driving mass of intelligent, orderly
men, every one of whom stands upon his
personal character. Pennsylvania Avenue
is one of the quietest, pleasantest prome-
nades on the continent; what few gambling
halls remain are almost hidden as in a
country village, and public rowdiness is
absolutely unknown. The theatres are of
the first rank, and present the first stars,
and are frequented only by the most orderly
and appreciative classes, and not less than
four public literary associations are in full
blast, sustaining courses of lectures by the
highest literary talent of the land; besides,
a score of private clubs and circles, where
literary rehearsals and gossip are the order
of the evening.

Schuyler Colfax is the first Speaker of
the House who has ever established a regu-
lar order of weekly receptions, and these
are working wonders in developing the
highest order of social tone in Washington.
Freed, as they are, from the rather unso-
cial formalities of the Executive receptions,
and yet known to be not quite so open to the
everybodies who are at liberty to call on the
President, they bring together all congenial
spirits and partake more of the social gat-
herings of large circles of friends. Here,
for the first time in Washington, is estab-
lished beyond cavil—even admitted by men
who have spent their lives in Southern
society—the long denied fact of the superi-
ority of Northern, Eastern, and Western
women. Southern belles adorn the ball
room. In the quick sayings and ready re-
partee which make up the stock in trade of
idle conversation at such places, they were
aw fait—that had been their forte from
their childhood. Fixed up dolls to be
looked at for the occasion, they were nothing
short of angels in the eyes of those no less
empty and vapid males whose peculiar
chivalry consisted in professing to regard
them as really angels, and themselves
their archangels. Their style of conversa-
tion and taste for compliment fostered these
almost comic whimsicalities. That lady
was the beautiful and accomplished wife of
Col. B. of Kentucky; those the angelic
daughters of Judge M., of Alabama, and
that the lovely heiress of the lordly W., of
South Carolina; and thus we had it, though
the first may have been as ugly as a mud
fence, and the others insipid to stupidity,
or vain and silly to disgust. But as here,
where every woman is measured by what
she knows, and by the force of her own
personal character, the women of the North
stand pre-eminent over their Southern sis-
ters. Not regarding ignorance of public
affairs as an accomplishment—as Southern
gentlemen would have you believe they
regard it—the women of the North discuss
the state of the country, the condition of
the army and navy, give her views on the
pending questions before Congress, criticize
this Senator and that Representative, talk
of our foreign relations, is posted in litera-
ture, discusses reforms and social progress
and conditions, and besides is perfectly at
home in all the light gossip work of society.
This latter is her natural knowledge, and in
it, she is the equal of her Southern sister;
but regarding the former as the higher
accomplishment, because it is the more
highly appreciated by the Northern male
sentiment, she is by just that much superior
to the woman of the South. When sense-
ible men associate with such women as these,
they feel within themselves: "Well, these

are the women fit to be the mothers and
instructors of our sons—these women are
fit to be our equals, and not merely the or-
namental appendages of the gallant Col.
B., the noble Judge M., or the lordly planter
W." These are some of the healthy
indications of the social revolution going on
in Washington. —KAW.

GLUTTONY.—Those individuals who fur-
nish splendid tables, and eat profusely,
generally die early. Rich and high re-
spected food is very prejudicial to the human
system, bringing in its train various dis-
eases, which, if they do not terminate in
the speedy destruction of life, often make
that life burdensome.

Nero passed his days in voluptuousness,
debauchery and extravagance. He gave
unbounded sway to all the bad propensities
of nature. He was cruel in the extreme.
He destroyed his own life in the 32d year
of his age.

Heliogabalus indulged himself in every
species of excess. While he was a ruler
the imperial palace was a scene of wicked-
ness. The most infamous characters were
his favorites. His head was severed from
his body at the early age of seventeen.

Apicius was a famous glutton. He wrote
a book on the pleasures of eating. After
he had consumed the greater part of his
estate, he destroyed himself.

Cleopatra was noted for her extravagance
and excesses. She destroyed herself
by the bite of an asp in her 40th year.

Reader, be careful of rich, unwholesome
food—and avoid all excesses. Tarry not at
the tempting board. Better rise from a
good appetite, than to be surfeited with
food. Too much eating unfits the mind for
study and the body for work.

A FEW WORDS TO A FATHER.—Take
your son for a companion whenever you
conveniently can; it will relieve the already
overburdened anxious mother of so much
care. It will gratify the boy; it will please
the mother; it certainly ought to be plea-
sure to you. What mother's eye would not
brighten when her child is kindly cared for?
And when his eye kindles, his heart
beats, and his tongue prattles faster with
ideas of "going with father," does she not
share her little boy's happiness, and is not
her love deepened by her husband's consid-
eration, so just, and yet too often so extra-
ordinary? It will keep him and you out
of places, society, and temptations into
which, separately, you might enter. It
will establish confidence, sympathy, esteem
and love between you. It will give you
abundant and very favorable opportunities
to impart instruction, to infuse and cultivate
noble principles, and to develop and
strengthen a true manhood. It will enable
him to "see the world," and to enjoy a
certain liberty which may prevent that
future licentiousness which so often results
from a sudden freedom from long restraint.

A lad in a printing office came upon
the name of Hecate, occurring in a line
like this:

"Shall reign the HeCATe of the deepest hell."
The boy, thinking he had discovered an er-
ror, ran to the master printer and inquired
eagerly whether there was an e in cat.
"Why, no, you blockhead," was the reply.
Away went the boy to the pressroom and
extracted the objectionable letter. But
fancy the horror of both poet and publisher
when the poem appeared with the line:

"Shall reign the Hix Car of the deepest hell."
A newspaper sometime ago gravely in-
formed its readers that a rat descending the
river came in contact with a steamboat with
such serious injury to the boat that great
exertions were necessary to save it. It was
a rat, and not a rat, descending the river.

In the Priory of Hamessa there dwelt a
prior who was very liberal, and who caused
these lines to be written over his door:

"Be open evermore, O, thou my door,
To none be shut, to honest or to poor."

But after his death there succeeded him
another, whose name was Rayahard, as
greedy and covetous as the other was boun-
tiful and liberal, who kept the same lines
there still, changing nothing therein but
one point, which made them run after this
manner:

"Be open evermore, O, thou my door,
To none, be shut to honest or to poor."

The following sentence from a recently
written novel, shows the importance of
punctuation:

"He enters on his head, his helmet on
his feet, armed sandals upon his brow;
there was a cloud in his right hand, his
faithful sword in his eye, an angry glare,
he sat down."

During the dark days of the siege,
when food and forage were scarce, and the
ghastly corpses and bleached skeletons of
starved males lined the thoroughfares here-
abouts, General Grant and Quartermaster
General Meigs arrived at Chattanooga.
Taking as a riding on horseback one afternoon
they passed the carcasses of a huge mule
lying by the roadside, whose "ill maver
went up" before and around them. The
hero of Vicksburg removed his bear root
from his lips, and remarked, sorrowfully,
"Ab, General, there lies a dead soldier of
the Quartermaster's Department!" "Yes,
General," replies the Quartermaster General
in subdued tones, "in him you see 'the
ruling passion strong in death,' exemplified
for the old veteran has already assumed the
offensive."