VOLUME 1.

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

NUMBER 26

The American Citizen,

e Great New York Meeting.

The great meeting held on Saturday evening, in Union Square, New York, to express the nation's gratitude to General Grant and to the army, and to aid the national cause, was upon a very large scale and it was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of the people ever held in that city. There were two stands, both on the lower end of the Square, one on the east side of Broadway, and the other on the west, near the Washington Monument. At the stand on the west, Richard D. Lathrop called the meeting to order at six o'e ock, and nominated James T. Brady for chairman. At the cast stand, Fred-erick A, Conkling called to order, and nominated ex-Mayor Opdyke to preside. During the progress of the meeting there were displays of rockets, and at the close an exhibition of pyrotechnics specially adapted to commemorate the services of General Grant. A club was present, and with a fine band at each of the stands. varied the exercises with very patriotic

At stand No. 1 a likeness of Lieutenant General Grant, painted on a white ground and having a frame in the form of a shield, occupied a place in front of the main stand. Banners on each side bore the motto-

"Unconditional Surrender." and the lines .

The captured heights of Chattanooga prove

His words and deeds with equal lustre shine, While flanking Lee on the Virginia "line." Over the likeness of General Grant there was a banner with a likeness of Major General Meade and the following inscriptions, including appropriate lines:

"Rapidan." On the right was a likeness of General

Potomac Line.

Hancock and the inscription-"The Rapidan to the Chickahominy." On the left a likeness of Gen. Warren, with the words :

"Gettysburg."

"The battle-fields of Pennsylvania and Virginia." At one side of the platform there was likeness of General Burnside and the inscription :

"On every field from Rapidan to Richmond."

A banner with the likeness of General Wright, occupied the other side of this stand. It had the words :

Wilderness," "Spottsylvania," And these inscriptions were ac ied by lines referring to the various battles of the Generals and the armies under

At stand No. two the arrangement was similar to that at Stand No. 1. The position corresponding to the one occupied by General Grant on the first was given to Major General Sherman. It had these inscriptions:

· Vicksburg," Knoxville," "Atlanta, with the lines-

Far in the South, beneath the summer skies, The victor shouts of Sherm in s legions rise: Still rushing onward, with the speed of light, They gladly hall Atlanta for the coming fight.

Fighting Joe Hooker" had the place of honor above. The inscriptions were Williamsburg," Chancellorsville

" Lookout Mountains." On the right was a likeness of Gen. Thom-

" Mill Spring."

" Chattanooga."

To the left was a banner with a likeness of Gen. McPherson :

"Chattanooga," "Rome," "Reseca. Next was a likeness of Major General Butler, with the following inscription and

First in the field to aid his country's cause,
Firmly he slood defender of its laws;
When tresson shanneless staked throughout the land
His wisdom framed the code of contraband!

Another banner contains a likeness of

Gen. Dix, and the following :

"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot. Jone A. Dix.

The Washington Monument was draped in mourning, in honor of the late Gen Sedgwick and Wadsworth. Upon two flagstaffs near the monument will be like ses of these officers. Under the former representation were the words :

Victory crowns the living. Gratitude mourns the dead

Fame is immortal. Under the likeness of Wadsworth;

The patriot who falls in battle for free eds lustre on the page of history The following letter was received fro

Gentlemen: Your letter, inviting me to present at a mass meeting of loyal citizens to be held at New York on the 4th instant, for the purpose of expressing grat itude to Lieutenant General Grant for his signal services, was received yesterday .-It is impossible for me to attend I anprove, nevertheless, whatever may tend to strengthen and sustain General Grant and the noble armies now under his di-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, June 3, 1864.

H. F.A. Conkling and others :

My previous high estimate of General Grant has been maintained and heighten ed by what has occurred in the remark able campaign he is now conducting, while the magn tude and difficulty of the task before him does not prove less than I expected. He and his brave soldiers are ow in the midst of their great trial, and trust that at your meeting you will so shape your good words that they may turn to men and guns moving to his and their support.

Yours truly,

A. Lincoln. The following letter was received from Secretary Chase :

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1864. Gentlemen: The loyal citizens of New York honor themselves by meeting in mass to express their gratitude to the great soldier under whose lead the neroes of the republic have achieved so much for their country; to re-affirm their devotion to the Union, and to pledge their energies to the complete suppression of the rebellion. I thank you for the honor of an invitation to take part in their patriolic action and regret that the necessity of devoting my whole time to my official duties will make it impossible for me to be personal-Nothing can be said, howevly present. er in the spirit of your letter to which my whole heart will not respond. nit me to add that while we rejoice in the success of our armies, and give thanks to God for them, we should not forget that there is one class of defenders of the flag one class of men loyal to the Union, to whom we yet fail to do complete justice. It will be the marvel of future historians that statesmen of this day were willing to risk the success of rebellion rather than intrust to black loyalists bu lets and bal-

lots. Very truly yours,
S. P. CHASE. To Messrs. James Wadsworth, Frederick A. Conkling, &c., Committee, New York.

The following telegram was received from Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, June 4, 1864. To Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Secretary, &c I have to acknowledge your le ter of the 31st May, which I received this morning

on my return from Pittsburgh. I am much chagrined that the preof public business here prevents me from

Major General Sherman, in its recent passage over the mountains and descent upon the plains of northwestern Georgia, call for an expression of admiration for the stragetic skill and ability displayed by its commander, and for the dauntiess courage and indomitable perseverance exhibited by both officers and men.

Resulved That from the commences.**

Resolved, That from the commence-ment and throughout the war the Amer-ican navy has maintained its high char-acter. To its co-operation we are indebt-ed for the opening of the Mississippi.— In its strength and efficiency we have found our chief security against foreign interference; and the emulative character of its deeds have been such as to claim, in equal proportion, the tribute which is due to our soldiers and to our sailors.

Resolved, That the movements which Resolved, That from the commence

Resolved, That the movements which ity to advance upon his vulnerable points from several quarters at the same time, show the wisdom of confiding the sole direction and management of military operations to one general officer. That having reaped little but disaster from entrusting reaped little but disaster from entrusting important military commands to civil ians, who, whatever may be their general capacity, have not the necessary military education or experience, we congratulate

the country upon this change in the country and upon the fact that so responsible a trust has been placed in the hands of a man who has the universal confidence of

the nation.

Resolved, That no period since the be Resolved, That no period since the begining of hostilities has the prospect been
so favorable as at present of a speedy and
successful termination of the war; but, to
insure that end, it is necessary that our
army should be efficiently and rapidly reinforced, that every effort should be made
to stimulate enlistments, and that the
representations of the country who have the young men of the country who have the requisite vigor and nerve should come forward and share in the honors which will follow them through life, of having fought in the ranks of that noble army by whose courage and patriotism the republic

was saved.

Resolved, That, independent of all distinctions of party, and irrespective of all political preferences, we declare our unal-terable determination to unite in the pros-ecution of the war with all our vigor and all our might, until those who have raised their hands against the freestand most lib-eral government upon earth, shall lay down their arms and submit to the constitution and the laws.

The following poem was sung:

AMM, THE MORE CANO.

Odumbia's Eaglet yield a plane,
Your muss would now int, for whom
The people weet ton-girl.
Our calient Chief, who breats the storm
and Chief, who breats the storm
Super Transport all the section warm.
Fit battle on the path!

A Chaplet let us wave, To grace the Victor's brow; Descrying to receive
His Country's tribute now!
He fught on southern fields,
Where triumphs crowned his arms;
His gallant action shields
The nation from war's harms.

(Hail! Columbia's realm— Where milk and honey flow, Delighting hearts of them Who such blest comforts know;

The chariot wheels of Mars,
The Sabbath silence break—
Land of the Stripes and Stars
Thy Life is held at stake!

Thy Life is held at stake!
raveau ords are drawn for thee;
Let Teles feel the blow—
The and at Liberty
Shall thy swift vengeance know The honor'd Flag of old,

This Spangled Banner raise, And let the music sound; The name of Grant we'll praise On Freedom's happy ground! Land of our Washington.

Land of our Washington,
(Boasting heroes gallant.)
Hence in thy History's spun
The splendal fune of Grant!
Addresses were made by Senator Pomoy, Congressman Rollins, General Wollbridge, General Meagher, and others

Speech of Hon. Thomas Williams on Re-construction.

We have received a copy of the Co gressional Globe containing the very able speech of the Hon. Thos. Williams, deivered in the House of Representatives, on Re-construction. It has been pronounced one of the ablest delivered at

nothing but the excess of that conserva-tive element which is so ill-suited to occa-sions like the present. These are times when men cannot afford to doubt, and fear cannot be safely allowed in public counsels. The aphorism of Junius is but the translation of the thought of a greater than birmself.

than himself;
Our doubts are traitors,
That makes us lose the good we oft might win,
By fearing to attempt." THE RIGHTS AND PROPERTY OF THE EN-

than you can put out the light of her eyes, or arrest the missionary thought which she has haunched over a continent of the conquered on the particular circumstances of the case; that everything is lawful; that everything belonging to the offending party is confiscated; that the practice of nations has authorized the forfeiture even of the real estate of individuals; that this was more especially authorized in quarrels between republies; that where the quarrel is not with the sovereign, but with the nation, and the intention is to subdue a fierce and savage people, the conqueror may lay burdens on them, not only by way of compensation but of punishment; that if they have EMY. The result of these authorities, then, is

I think I may safely say that human history presents no parallel to this rebel-lion. Since the revolt of the rebel angels there has been no example of an insurrection so wanton, so wicked, so utterly cause-less, and so indescribably ferocious and less, and so indescribably ferocious and demoniac as the present. It was not the case of the oppression of a government whose weight had borne heavily upon the people. It was none of a violation. whose weight had borne heavily upon the people. It was none of a violation of the fundamental law. The object was not redress, like that of our Revolution, but destruction. It was a rebellion against the majority rule for the purpose not of but of overthrowing the gov reforming, but of overthrowing the gov-ernment, and erecting upon its ruins another of oligarchic cast, whose corner stone was property in man. It was the product of a system which threw all the lands of the South into the hands of a few men. It involved an act of aggravated treason against a humane, paternal and unoffending government. It has been conducted ing government. It has been conducted with a degree of inhumanity that has no example except in barbarian wars. It has involved to us an enormous expenditure of money and of blood. Its suppression has become impossible without removing the cause of strife, and disabling our enemy by liberating his slaves, and arming them against him. It cannot be repaired. There is no reparation possible that would be commensurate with the injury. Can you breathe new life into the bones that ornament the necks and fingers of southern dames, or bleach unburied, without even the humble privilege of a grave, on southern battle-fields? Can you recother them with the comply vesture that here them with the comely vesture that has been given to the vultures of the southern skies? Who shall restore the shattered limb; who fill the vacant chair at the family fireside; who give back the husband and the father, or dry the tears of the wid-ow and the orphan? What triumph, but that of the dread archangel, who gathers the tribes of the earth for the last solemn judgment, shall awaken the gallant dead who sleep in bloody garments in the Judgment, shall awaken the gallant dead who sleep in bloody garments in their beds of glory, from their deep repose?—Mock not the grief that is unutterable by the subject of indemnity or reparation.—"Give me back my legions!" was the passionate exclamation of the Roman Augustus, when a swift messenger brought to him the tidings of the slaughter of Varus and his brave comparisons in the forests of Germany. "Give me back my children!" is the walling cry that will burst from the bosom of the American mother, who weeps like Rachael for her first-born, by the wa-

latter, and the complete exorcism of the hell-born and tell-deserving spirit that has wrought all this world-wide ruin.

ters of the Merrimae and the Oh o-or mock me not with the idea of reparation.

There is no reparation for it, as there can be no punishment, except in the divesti-ture of the rights and the seizure of the estates of the guilty leaders. There is no

estates of the guilty leaders. There is no security except in the distribution of the

the only colony that landed in this newly discovered hemisphere upon any other er-rand than the search for gold. I cannot

You may look ankindly upon her, but you cannot freeze her into apathy any more than you can put out the light of her

taken up arms against him he may deprive them of their rights, and owes them no more than what humanity and equity require; that he may do himself justice respecting the object which has given rise to the war, and indemnify himself for the expense and damage he has sustained; that he may render them incapable of further mischief. Indemnity, security and punishment are all, therefore, means of self-defence which may be legitimately used.

WHAT REDRESS WE MUST SEEK.
I think I may safely say that human the safely say that human and the safely say that human has a suffered property of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered was a suffered property of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered was a suffered property of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered was a suffered property of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered was a suffered property of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered was a suffered property of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered was a suffered property of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered was a suffered property of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered was a suffered property of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered property of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered property of the safe she was informed that the top of the safe she was informed that the top of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered property of the safe she was informed that the the child of his affered property of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered property of the safe she was informed that the child of his affered property of the safe she was informed that the child of the safe she was informed that the child of the safe she was informed that the child of the safe she was informed that the child of the safe she was informed that the safe she was informed the safe she was informed that the safe she was informed the safe farewell; and then like David of old when he was informed that the child of his affections had ceased to live, she rose to her feet, dashed the tear drop from her eye, and in twenty days her iron-clad battalions were crowning the heights, and her guns frowning destruction over the streets of the rebel city. Shut out Massachusetts in the cold! Yes. You may blot her out from the map of the continent; you may bring back the glacial epoch, when the Artic ice-drift that has deposited so many monuments on her soil swept when the Artic rec-drift that has deposited so many monuments on her soil swept over her buried surface—when the polar bear, perhaps, paced the driving foes, and the walrus frolicked among the tumbling icebergs—but you cannot sink her deep enough to drown the memory of Lexington and Concord, or bury the summit of the fall comme that lifts its bead over the the tall column that lifts its head over the first of our battle-fields. "With her," in the language of her great son, "the past is at least secure." The muse of history

is at least secure." The muse of history has flung her story upon the world's can vass in tints that will not fade and canno die. PRESERVING THE UNION. It is suggested, however, by a gentleman from New York, on the other side of the House, (Mr. Fernando Wood,) that while we on this side are claiming to be for the Union, the enunciation of these doctrines by my able colleague (Mr. Stevens.) amounts to a declaration that we are no longer a Union party. The meaning of this, if it means anything is, that because the rebel States are out, without any agen-ey of ours, but with a large share of the ey of ours, but with a large share of the responsibility on the heads of those who, like the gentleman himself, encouraged the defection by their servility or by the assurance that they were opposed to coercion—as they oppose it now—and, taught them to believe that they would go out with perfect impunity, and that New York and Pennsylvania, would go out along with them—the mere statement of the fact that they were out in evidence that the party of the Administration on this floor is not in favor of the preservation of the Union! Well, we are in favor, at all events, of preserving all that is left of it. Union! Well, we are in favor, at all events, of preserving all that is left of it, and intend, with the biessings of God, to win back the residue, and pass it thro the fire until it shall come out purged of the malignant element that has unfitted it for freedom. But what does the honor-

able gentlemen himself, what do those who vote with him really think on this subject? Does he, do they believe that the rebel States are not out? If he does not look upon them as a new and independent power in the commonwealth of nations why does he propose to treat with them. not with the velolting States singly, bu with "the authorities at Richmond?" How is it that in his own resolution he proposes, in totidem verbis, the "offer to the Union?" Who are the "authorities at Richmond?" Will be inform us whethmounced one of the ablest delivered at the meeting to-morrow in honor of Gen. Grant.

It would afford me the highest pleasure to participate in the expression of graticipate in the propositions where adopted by the meeting:

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

The fol er they are a people known to our Constitution, or how these States are to return

Resolved. That the co-operative efforts of the Army of the Cumberland, under sibility that must necessarily weigh upon the plains of northwestern Georgia, call any man in the world's history. I dread to an expression of admiration for the the only colony that landed in this newly discovered hemisphere upon any other errand than the search for gold. I cannot forget that it was this prescribed race that inaugurated the Revolution, by forging in their capital the thunderbolts that smote the tyranny of England, and dying their garments with its first blood upon the commons of Lexington.

Leave out New England in the cold—
You may look unkindly upon her, but you cannot, freeze her juto apathy any more than you can not out the light of her his without it; who regard the collar as abadge of distinction, and would at all events, rather carry it than you had been events, rather carry it than you would neither early it from the black man, that he would neither run away, nor bear arms against his master or anybody else. They did him injustice in supposing that he was like themselves. Pompey, who was an involuntary slave, is tending toward the north star with a musket in his hand, while the proposition of the prop his white non-combatant substitute, a vol-untary slave, in rushing southward with the olive branch in his hands, into the pa-

unnatural children—I never doubted or faltered. I knew that its timber might be strained and its prow dip deeply into trough of the sea, but I read "re-urgam" on its keel. I believe it must rise again with the old flag—that God-blessed banner of our fathers, type of degenerated humanity, symbol of hope to the nation—still flying at its peak, its only stain washed out, like the star that guided the magi over the plains of Bethleheu, to light the oppressed of the old world to a knowledge ed out, like the star that guided the magiover the plains of Bethhem, to light the
coppressed of the old world to a knowledge
of their rights and capabilities. If it
might be permitted to the great captain
who conquered the liberties of Rome, to
say to the trembling pilot, "why fear you?
You carry Cassar." how much more may
we—with such a freight as no vessel bore
since tho ark of the patriarch rocked upon
the heaving tides of the deluge, or grounded upon the lofty summits of Ararat—
say to the trembling cowards who despair
of the Republic, and even yet sit down
and wring their hands like women over
the possibility of saving it. "O ye of
little faith! Up, if ye are men! A
world's hopes are staked upon your manhood!" Yes, there is no throb of this
great heart that does not pulsate through
the nations as they stand at gaze, looking
with suspended breath, upon the swaying
fortunes of this Titantic struggle. It is
the great battle of the ages. It is universal humanity in its last death-wrestle
with the powers of despotism. It is a
narrow view of the controversy to suppose
it a question of freedom to the negro only. The chain that binds four millions of
black men and as many white, both North
and 'coult, reaches not only to far diseant

great heart that does not pulsate through the untious as they stand at gaze. looking with suspended breath, upon the swaying fortunes of this Titantic struggle. It is the great battle of the ages. It is universal humanity in its last death-wrestle with the powers of despotism. It is a narrow view of the controversy to suppose it a question of freedom to the negro only. The chain that binds four millions of black men and as many white, both North and fouth, reaches not only to far distant Africa, but grasps in its iron links the men of all climes and complexions, from the green island that hangs at the belt of Britain, to the gorges of the snowy Caucasus—from the indoo, who bathes in the Ganges, to the Kalmuck who pastures his flocks upon the steppes of Tartary. and couth, reaches not only to lar the Africa, but grasps in its iron links the men of all climes and complexions, from the green island that hangs at the belt of Britain, to the gorges of the snowy Caucasus—from the indoo, who bathes in in the Ganges, to the Kalmuck who pastures his flocks upon the steppes of Tar-

Oh, levely rain-drop, clear and bright, Like diamonds clustering near, Unites the sunbeams in delight Doth arch rich rainbows there.

We love their mission, young and old, And blessings round them cast, Yet, ere its heauties d-th unfold, 'Tis fied into the past.

So all the rain-bows in this heart From tear-drops kindly glow; Yet, ere their pleasures they impart, Our lives with clouds o'erflow.

WIT AND WISDOM.

HE who doth a kindness to a good man, doth a greater to himself. HAVE money, and you will find kin-

dred enough. GEN. GRAAT says he is going to stop

smoking after the war is over. It is credible to barn-vard nature that while curses come home to roost, roosters

never come home to roost. MEN often attempt, by the light of reaon to discover mysteries of eternity .-They might as well hold a candle to see

the sun. THERE are out West a couple of sisters. who have to be told everything together, they are so much alike that they cannot be told apart.

Don't despair girls. Jabez Knapp, aged 93, and Thunkful Williams, aged 81, were recently married in Washington

FREQUENTERS of concerts, who are in the habit of beating time with their feet, are reminded that the Stamp Act has been

A WESTERN editor was recently re quested to send his paper to a distant patron, provided he would take his pay in "traid." At the end of a year he found that his new subscriber was a coffin ma-

"HAS your son Timothy failed?" in quired Gubbens of Stubbens, the other "Oh, not at all, he has only assigned

over his property and fallen back to take a better position," was the reply. "You have not a drop of the great Napolean's blood in your veins," said a

nephew the Emperor.
"Well," replied Louis Napoleon, "at all events I have his whole family on my

are there ?"

Boy,-" Broad axe, narrow axe, pos

The Cleveland Convention.

We have read the proceedings of the leveland Convention with interest, but it hout apprehension as to its results powithout apprehension as to its results po-litically. It appears to have been what is popularly known as a "fizzle." There was quite a respectable number of people in attendance, but they represented no one but themselves. They called themselves "delegates;" but they were solf appoin-ted and without constituents. It would be perfectly easy to get together the same number of discontented politicians any-where, at any inagrinable question.

number of discontented politicians anywhere, at any imaginable question.

Look, for instance, at the "delegates" from Pennsylvania. Who appointed them? Whom did they represent beside themselves? Were they appointed by the handful who responded to the call for the formation of a Fremont Club, in Wikins' Hall, or did they go simply of their own motion, and with the satisfied consciousness that in representing themselves they represented enough self importance for a large party? We can safely say, from our knowledge of public sentiment here, that, they represented no political organization of the slightest importance in this county; and the public will look in vain for any authority outside of it to

hell, and all who voted under it as almost certain of eternal damnation. Now that they have got to voting under it they cannot consort with those who periled their souls salvation by persisting in voting when they thought it heterodox, and advised against it, but are fain to consort with men of such immaculate purity as Gen. John Cochrane.

We have read over the platform, and see but little in it to condemn. With the exception of the one term resolution there is scarcely any part of it that the Baltimore Convention might not reaffirm. In looking it over the reader wonders where the greevance of these men is. It is not one of principle, for every principle in it, or whatever is in it worthy of the name, will undoubtedly find expression at Baltimore. The greevance is a personal enemore. The grievance is a personal one Evidently John C. Fremont is determined to run for President, and despairing of a nomination elsewhere, has this one manu-factured to order, sundry discontented men, ambitious of notoricty, seek it through this channel, as seeming to offer the best opportunity for that purpose, while others dislike Mr. Lincoln, seek this as the on-

dishke Mr. Lincoln, seek this as the only way of venting their dishke.

The mass of those who supported John C. Frement for the Presidency in 1856 will unite with us in the express on of a deep regret that he should suffer himself to be placed in this possition. For some time past, however, it has been evident that he was heat none one of two things. past however, it has been evident that he was bent upon one of two things—either to compel the Admisistration party to nominate him, or to create a breach in its ranks to secure, if possible its defeat. The nomination at Cleveland is the result of his conviction that he was certain not to be nominated at Baltimore; and since he is determined to run, we are glad to notice that the self-created convention which nominated him contained no one of any note and represented no element of any political importance.

The "delegates" themselves appeared to have been clearly of this mind, that the move was an atter failure. The nom-

are reminded that the Stamp Act has been repealed.

"Is that a lightning bug in the street? asked a short-sighted old lady.

"No, grand-ma," said a pretty little Miss, "it's a big bug with a cigar."

Some people are never contented. After having all their limbs broken, their heads smashed, and their brains knocked out, they will actually go to law and try to get further damages.

A LITTLE boy, disputing with his sister on some subject, I do not now remember what, exclaimed.—

"It's true, for ma says so; and if ma says so, it is so, if it ain't so

"It's true, for ma says so; and if ma says so, it is so, if it ain't so

"It's true, for ma says so; and if ma says so, it is so, if it ain't so

"It's true, for ma says so; and if ma says so, it is so, if it ain't so

seem to have acted from a like inpulse.
We do not, as we stated at the outset, feel any apprehension as to the results of this Convention, politically. The masses of the friends of the Union and the Government will tally around the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, satisfied that its platform will be radical enough, and that every vote cast in opposition to its nominees, for a third candidate, will be in effect, a vote for the Chicago Copperhead nominees.—Pitts. Gaz.

"FATHER," said a young lisper of some four summers, " when wath the flo

"Oh, my son," replied the parent, "that happened a long time ago."
"Wath we all alive then?" persisted

Napolean's blood in your veins," said a testy old Jerome one day in a pet to his the little inquirer.
"No dear," was the reply, "the flood we read of in the Bible happened many

thousand years ago."
"Well, now," rejoined the boy in great disgust, "that is too bad ! I thought Tom TEACHER.—" How many kinds of axes Brown (another youngster of the same age) wath fibbin. He thaid to me this porning that he was there then and wa-

Boy.—"Broad axe, narrow axe, post axe, axe of the legislature, axing price, and axe of the Apostles."

TEACHER.—"Good! go to the head of your class."

ded through."

Artiemus Ward says: experien is an excellent schoolmaster, but char, dreadful wages.