

# AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"--A. LINCOLN.

VOLUME 1.

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

NUMBER 30

## The American Citizen,

Published every Wednesday in the borough of Butler, by THOMAS ROBERTSON & C. E. ANDERSON on Main street, opposite to Jack's Hotel--office up stairs in the brick building occupied by E. L. Yetter, as a store.

TERMS--\$1 50 a year, if paid in advance, or within the first six months; or \$2 if not paid until after the expiration of the first six months.

### The New Military Bill--What is it?

The following is the act as agreed to by both houses--Further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes:

The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two or three years, for military service, and any such volunteer, or, in case of a draft, as herein after provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town, township, ward, or city precinct, or election district of a county, towards the quota of which he may have volunteered, or engaged as a substitute, and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of \$100, and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of \$200, and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of \$300: one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service, and in case of his death while in the service, the residue of his bounty remaining unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow, if not to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

In case the quota of any part thereof of any town, township, and ward of a city, precinct or election district, or any county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such a call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part whereof which may be unfilled; and in the case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the government as commutation to release an enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

It shall be lawful for the executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and to the representative sub-divisions thereof which may procure the enlistment.

Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized in, or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their respective States which at the time of their assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

The twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved February 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years, under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years with or without the consent of his parents or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received; and such recruiting or mustering officer who knowingly enlists a person under sixteen years of age, shall be dismissed the service, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and shall be subject to such further punishment as a court-martial may decide.

Sixth--Section three of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1864, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to authorize and direct provost marshals, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section.

Seventh--That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at a place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Eighth--All persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of their being in said service,

and not enrolled prior to February 4, 1864, shall, on satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside.

Ninth--If any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the Provost Marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified, as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such, until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the Provost Marshal of his district; but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under the act.

Tenth and Eleventh--Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter, or in any way affect the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

The following are the names and nays on the passage of the bill:

YEAS--Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin (Mass.), Baxter, Beaman, Blair (West Va.), Boutwell, Boyd, Cobb, Cole, Crosswell, Davis (Md.), Daves, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Elliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Garfield, Goehs, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (Conn.), Ingersoll, Jencks, Julian, Kelley, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, McBride, McClurg, Miller (N. Y.), Moorhead, Morrill, Morris (N. Y.), Ames Myers, Leonard, Myers, Morton, O'Neill (Pa.), Orth, Randall (Ky.), Rice (Me.), Shenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburn (Mass.), Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windam, Woodbridge--65.

NAYS--Messrs. Wm. J. Allen, Alley, Ancona, Baily, Blaine, Bliss, Chandler, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Frank, Ganson, Griswold, Harris (Md.), Harris (Ill.), Hutchins, Korman, Knapp, Law, Lofland, Long, Mallory, Marey, Middleton, Miller (Pa.), Morris (Ohio), Noble, Odell, Patterson, Pendleton, Perham, Pruyn, Ran- dall (Pa.), Rice (Mass.), Robinson, Steele (N. Y.), Steele (N. J.), Stevens, Stiles, Thomas, Wadsworth, Webster, Wheeler, Winfield--32.

### "MORE PORK."

Among the commonest birds which frequent the forests of New Zealand is a small owl, generally known to the settlers and soldiers by the denomination of "More Pork," from a habit it has of pertinaciously and distinctly reiterating this phrase for half an hour before daylight. This bird gave rise to rather an amusing incident in the Huat Valley, during the time of the fighting with Mamaku and his chiefs, and when, in anticipation of a morning, a strong picket was turned out regularly about an hour before daylight. On one occasion the men had been standing silently under arms for some time, and shivering in the cold morning air, when they were startled by a solemn request for "more pork." The officer in command of the picket, who had only recently arrived in the country, ordered no talking in the ranks, which was immediately replied to by another demand, distinctly enunciated for "more pork." So *mal-proprios* a remark produced a titter along the ranks, which roused the irate officer, and he threatened to put the next person under arrest who dared make any allusion to the subject. As if in defiance of his threat, and in contempt of the constituted authorities, "more pork" was distinctly demanded in two places at once, and was seconded by an irresistible giggle from one end of the line to the other. It was impossible to overlook such a breach of discipline as this, and the officer, in a fury of indignation, went along the line in search of the mischievous offender; when suddenly a small chorus of "more pork" was heard on all sides, and it was then explained who the real culprits were.

### HOW TO LIVE.

We commend the following report of an experiment made by an eminent New York physician in his own family and practice: He says that from May to December, he habitually restricts his family and all his patients to two ounces each of animal food per day, urging them to use vegetables freely during the summer. Having, for twenty years, kept a record of the matter, he estimates the mortality in the meat-eating families as about four times as great as in those households which have faithfully followed the advice.

"I DINNA KEN."--Master--"Whaur was the text the day, Jock?" "I dinna ken. I was owre lang o' gaun in." "What was the conclusion?" "I dinna ken--I cam' out afore he was done." "What did he say about the middle o' t' then?" "I dinna ken--I slepit a' the time."

## Army Correspondence.

CAVALRY CAMP, NEAR CHARLES CITY POINT, VA., June 20, 1864.

MAJ. ANDERSON: Dear Sir:--Having previously promised you an occasional item, I now propose giving you a brief and miscellaneous account of our recent raid through several counties of Virginia. The 1st and 2nd divisions of Sheridan's corps, left Bottom Bridge, June 7th; crossed the Pamunkey river and traveled northward on the 7th, and 8th. We thought our destination was Fredericksburg, but we changed direction ere long, and on the 11th arrived at the Va. Central R. R., where a considerable rebel force was stationed holding it. Our brigade charged on their right, the centre of which was Sannets Tavern in which were a force of rebel sharpshooters; we took the house handsomely. The rebels then fell back into the R. R. ditch a few rods in rear of the house; but we charged on them again; drove them out of the ditch and followed them about one-half mile, where we formed across the track and held it; the next day, (Sunday 12th), we tore up about six miles of the road. The casualties of our Regiment in killed and wounded, were 31; of our company, Jacob Wolford, killed; Hugh Hamilton, John Davigan, Thomas Bogues, wounded. We captured over 300 prisoners, about one thousand contrabands, including men, women and children. We came back to White House, June the 20th, as that place was about to be evacuated on account of getting army supplies up the James river. We had a large supply train of over 800 wagons to guard to the front. The Johnny's courted the train very much, and used all their arts to get it, but we routed them, from White House. I do not know their force, but I understand it was the same we had fought at the R. R. Our division suffered considerably on the 24th. We were ordered to hold a road at St. Mary's Church, while our train passed; on another. We did hold it, but had to fall back after a severe contest against three times our own number; but fortunately not a wagon or a piece of artillery fell into their hands. Col. Covode was killed; he is much regretted by the Regiment; the loss of the Regiment in all, killed, wounded, and missing, is 43. Our company's loss is Corp. Thomas M'Lawrie and private Hugh M' Cormick, killed; John Caldwell, and Wm. Phelps, missing.

The above named camp is said to be between 25 and 30 miles from Richmond. I presume we will rest and recruit our forces, as they much need it, or at least stay till all the trains are safely landed across the James river; we are now under the protection of the gun-boats. Our loss in horses is considerable, but I have no idea of the amount. The most of them died of fatigue, owing to the great amount of laborious marching they had to endure. Our squadron, composed of Co's. E and G, is at present commanded by Lieutenant Coon, of Pittsburg. It is said the cavalry has done more service this summer than they had ever previously done since the organization. The time has come when every branch should put forth its most strenuous and as quickly and as speedily as possible, terminate this unholy rebellion which I think now needs only a few vigorous thrusts to pierce its heart.

Yours Respectfully,  
J. H. S.  
Co. G, 4th Pa. Cav.

### BILLINGS ON DRAFTING.

There are some nice points in drafting operations which are extensively discussed in the red ribbon circles. The most lucid explanation of a few of these is given by Josh Billings.

Widder wimmin and their only son iz xmp't, provided the widder's husband has already served 2 years in the war and iz willing to go again; I believe the supreme corte has decided the thing forever.

Once more--If a man should run awa with his draft, he probably wouldn't ever be allowed to stand the draft agin; this looks severe at first sight, but the more you look at it the more you see the wisdom into it.

Once more--Xmpts are those who have been drafted into the stait prizzen for trying to git an honest livin by supporting 2 wives at once, also, all them people who are craze and unsound on the goose; also, all the newspaper correspondents and fools in general.

Once more again--No substitute will be accepted who is less than three or more than ten feet high; he must know how ter chew tobacco and drink poor whiskee, and must be afraid of the itch or the rebels. Moral character ain't required, as the government furnishes that and rations.

Conclusively--No person can be drafted but twice in 2 different places without his consent, but all men has a right to be drafted at least once; I dont think even a rit of habeus corpus could deprive a man of this last blessed privilege.

## JOY COMES TO-MORROW.

Hope came to me, one day, and said,  
"Joy comes to thee to-morrow."  
The morrow came--my joy was dead,  
My soul was filled with sorrow.

Agate Hope came, and, smiling, said,  
"Why give thy heart to sorrow!"  
Joy only sleeps, she is not dead,  
She surely wakes to-morrow.

And as I wept, day by day,  
While hope, to soothe my sorrow,  
Would ever, as she passed, thus say,  
"Thy joy will come to-morrow."

GEORGE W. MARTIN.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

EVERY dewdrop, every raindrop, has a whole heaven within it, and so has every pure and high human heart.

THE only chance for some men's hats ever to obtain any thing valuable is to pass them around for pennies.

NEVER relate your misfortunes, and never grieve over what you cannot prevent.

AGE--When men grow virtuous in their old age they are merely making a sacrifice to God of the Devil's leavings.

HE that has no Friend and no Enemy is one of the vulgar; and without Tents, Powers, or Energy.

THE Passions act as Winds to propel our vessel, Reason is the Pilot that steers her; without the winds she would be lost.

WHEN men are brought together they listen to one another; but women and girls look at one another.

IT is said there are but two sexes, but you have only to come to Armstrong county to find a Middle-sex.

THE lawyers of Adrain, Michigan, are on a strike. The people are delating whether to give them bigger wages or to live quietly and starve them out.

A YANKEE editor says he "liked to die a larfin, to see a drinkin chap tryin to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign for a pocket handkerchief."

THE daily Papers all record the fact that the stone cutters have struck. Wide Awake inquires how they can cut stone without striking?

A VICTIM of sea-sickness described the sensations thus: "The first hour I was afraid I should die and the second hour I was more afraid I shouldn't."

ATHEISM--There is no being eloquent for Atheism. In that exhausted receiver the mind cannot use its wings--the clearest proof that it is out of its element.

YOU don't understand your business, landlord; did you never have a gentleman stop with you before? "No, not if you are a specimen."

MRS. PARTINGTON expressed her apprehension that the people of the gold regions will bleed to death as the papers are constantly announcing the opening of another vein.

WHEREFORE is a darky, with no hair on the top of his head, "like a candidate for a club who has been rejected by its members?" Because he's a BLACK BALD individual.

"MR. JONES, don't you think marriage is a means of grace?"

"Certainly; anything is a means of grace that leads us to repentance."

Scene closed with a broom-handle.

OPPORTUNITY has Hair in front, behind she is bald; if you seize her by the forehead, you may hold her, but if suffered to escape, not Jupiter himself can catch her again.

HARDFORD, one of the back towns in Maine, without a lawyer, physician or liquor agent within its borders, has not only filled all her quotas, but has a surplus for another call.

LOCAL politics run high in the Western country. A candidate for county registry, in Texas, offered to register marriages for nothing. His opponent undismayed, promised to do the same and throw the cradle in!

THE following is genuine Alabama poetry. It is addressed by a female secesh to her lover in the Confederate army:

"It's hard for you 'uns to live in camp;  
It's hard for you 'uns to fight the Yankee;  
It's hard for you 'uns and 'us to part;  
For you 'uns all know you have got 'us 'uns hearts."

IT is said that there are people in the "Mountain District" of Kentucky so green that they followed a wagon that happened to pass that way, twenty miles, "just to see whether the hind wheels would overtake the fore ones."

A MAN brought before a justice of the peace in Vermont, charged with some petty offence, pleaded in extenuation a natural infirmity. "I should have made a considerable figure in the world, Judge," said he, "if I hadn't been a fool; it's a dreadful pull-back to a man."

A YANKEE traveler, describing a doughnut of unusually large proportions, which he purchased in Buffalo, says--

"It was one of those stupendous achievements of art which are only attempted in the vicinity of the great works of Nature like the Niagara Falls."

## General Grant.

The New York Tribune pays this tribute to General Grant:

We loathe man-worship, and distrust the worth of a nation which but one man can save; yet every day's experience strengthens our faith in Lieutenant General Grant. The task devolved on him is arduous; he is confronted by an able General and a gallant veteran army, who enjoy enormous advantages in their defensive attitude, the nature of the country, and their intimate knowledge of its topography; yet, from the hour of his crossing the Rapidan, Gen. Grant has gone steadily, sturdily forward, repelling impetuous attacks; assaulting (when necessary) strongly fortified positions; withdrawing unobserved from the immediate front of his wary antagonists, and effecting the most daring and difficult flank movements, thereby achieving the fruits of victory without encountering the carnage which is the usual cost of such success--and all this with a stern quietude that indicates reserved force, and a consciousness of powers adapted to any emergency. We are not apt to be over sanguine. We realize that victory is often a happy accident, and that occurrences purely fortuitous often derange and defeat the ablest combinations; but having noted his bearing under every phase of fortune, his quick improvement of advantages; and his skillful reparation of mischances, we cannot doubt that he has a true military genius, and that he will do whatever one man can do to break the back of the slave-holders' rebellion.

### Pennsylvania Congressmen.

The long session of Congress has come to a close, and the Pennsylvania Representatives are about to appeal to their constituents. They have been entrusted with a high measure of responsibility in this fearful peril to our common country, and they will be judged by an earnest and loyal people with a jealous scrutiny that no cunning sophistry or political discipline can withstand. Those who have been faithful to the National cause will, in most instances, be returned by increased majorities, while those representing detestable districts, like Messrs. Miller, Coffroth, M'Allister, Dawson and Lazear, and have voted generally as Jeff. Davis would have dictated, will have a fearful rendering when they confront the people they have persistently betrayed. The following is a list of the present delegation--Democrats in *Italics*, and Union members in Roman:

1. Samuel J. Randall	12. H. M. Tracey
2. Charles O. Smith	13. Wm. H. Miller
3. Leonard Myers	14. Joseph Bailey
4. Wm. B. Kelly	15. A. H. Coffroth
5. M. Russell Taylor	16. Arch. M'Allister
6. John D. Rife	17. James T. Hale
7. John M. Broome	18. G. W. Soudell
8. S. E. Johnson	19. Angus Myers
9. Thaddeus Stevens	20. John L. Dawson
10. Roger Stevens	21. J. K. Moorhead
11. P. Johnson	22. Thomas Williams
12. Charles Dennison	23. Jesse Lazear

On the Democratic side, Messrs. Randall, Stiles, Strouse and Dennison will certainly be re-nominated, and we look for their re-election. A contest will be made against Dennison in Susquehanna and Luzerne, and against Strouse in Lebanon and Schuylkill, but the chances are largely with them. We have not seen any indications as yet of our Irish "Friends" in the mining regions of Schuylkill and Luzerne voting less earnestly, less frequently or taking less interest in making their neighbors vote against the war and everything that savors of loyalty and Freedom; and as they make their own criminal and election laws, they will give just as much majority as they deem necessary. We learn that Grow will not run again, and Campbell has gone abroad as Minister to Sweden. Ancona and Johnston will go out by party limitation and will be succeeded by intense Copperheads like themselves. Bailey will be rejected by his party for sustaining our armies in the field and the cause of the gov-

ernment generally, and will probably be supported by the Union men of the district against Mr. Glosebrenner of the *Age*. M'Allister, being neither hot nor cold, will go overboard by general consent. He cast just enough of loyal votes to alienate his own party, and not enough to gain the confidence of the Union men. Messrs. Miller, Coffroth, Dawson and Lazear, will likely be re-nominated--certainly they all can be without a contest if they desire it, and, unless the signs of the times prove singularly delusive they will all be defeated by decisive majorities. Their districts and M'Allister's voted as follows for Governor last fall:

14th District (Miller's)		
	Curtin	Woodward
Dauphin	15065	9375
Juniata	1450	3375
Union	3924	3250
Snyder	1758	1831
Northumberland	3940	3350
Curtin's majority, 1403.	12962	11949

  

16th District (Coffroth's)		
	Curtin	Woodward
Adams	3989	2017
Belmont	3455	2704
Franklin	3870	3710
Palmer	743	3023
Somerset	3964	1738
Curtin's majority, 723.	12820	12021

  

17th District (M'Allister's)		
	Curtin	Woodward
Blair	3283	2285
Cambridge	2164	3000
Huntingdon	2289	2487
Mifflin	1709	1025
Curtin's majority, 1237.	10410	9179

  

21st District (Dawson's)		
	Curtin	Woodward
Fayette	3091	3791
Juniata	2961	1952
Westmoreland	443	3531
Curtin's majority, 210.	11540	11827

  

24th District (Lazear's)		
	Curtin	Woodward
Beaver	3027	3050
Greene	1484	2990
Lawrence	3068	1251
Washington	4927	4971
Curtin's majority, 210.	12211	10638

It will be seen that Gov. Curtin's majorities in the five districts ranged from 219 to 1,573, and the soldiers' vote was of course rejected. Had it been counted it would have chosen Wallace over Lazear and Stewart over Dawson. Next fall the Union strength at home cannot be short of the vote given for Gov. Curtin, unless we should have decisive disasters in the field, and the vote of our heroic volunteers will be cast almost unanimously in favor of the great cause for which they are periling their lives. M'Allister will probably be succeeded by Hon. Louis W. Hall, of Blair; Wm. H. Miller will most likely be opposed successfully by Geo. F. Miller, of Union; Dawson will be succeeded by Stewart of Indiana; Lazear by Lawrence, of Washington, or Cunningham, of Beaver, and Coffroth will be run out by Col. Jordan of Bedford, or Gen. Koutz of Somerset. Judging the result in these districts by the present indications, the Union men cannot fail to gain at least five Congressmen in this State, and if New York, Ohio and Indiana do as well, the proposed amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery, will not be defeated in the next Congress for want of a two-thirds vote. Let the Union men look well to the interests of the cause in the debatable districts, and there will be few Copperheads chosen to hurl their impotent treason against the measures deemed necessary to give us a United and Free Republic.--*Franklin Repository.*

A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who is a soldier in Gen. Hunter's command, expresses the following opinion of the Rebel "situation": "The impression on my mind about the rebellion is that the rebels are now using their last man, last dollar and last loaf of bread. There is absolutely nothing in reserve. If beaten now, they go up suddenly and surely. We could see this everywhere. The last card is now being played, and if lost, all is lost for them. I do hope our people will hold out, no matter what happens to Grant or any body else. A little perseverance is bound to win the day. All rebels want to end the war now. They prefer subjection to another year of war."

ANOTHER REBEL INVASION.--The telegraph yesterday evening brought us the startling intelligence that another rebel invasion of Pennsylvania had probably been made. It is certain that a large rebel force, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 strong, under the leadership of Ewell and Breckinridge, had attacked Sigel at Martinsburg, and compelled him to fall back to Harper's Ferry. From Martinsburg the rebels are reported to have continued their march towards Pennsylvania, and had reached last accounts Hancock, which is situated on the State line. The route taken by the rebels is the same pursued by Lee one year ago, and indicates another invasion of our State. Gov. Curtin had gone forward to ascertain the state of affairs, and the greatest excitement prevailed at Harrisburg and Chambersburg.--*Pitts. Com.*

It is well some men are cowards, because it is only when under the influence of fear they acknowledge the power, and invoke the help of a Supreme Being.

### A LOSING GAME.

Some years since, before the secession war, a Southern gentleman visited the North for the purpose of seeing the lion and fighting the tiger. He tried the tiger, and didn't like it, and thought he'd take a sly at a game familiar to him by name only, called roulette. One turn of roulette, you know, makes the whole world win! He started out in quest of the game, fully knowing that roulette had something to do with roll, but entirely ignorant whether the roll was a French or a Dutch one. On the first corner he met a barrel organ man grinding away for dear life.

He was turning as though he had only a few moments to turn in, and didn't want to die before his work was completed--The tune was "The Bold Privateer."

Our Georgian friend thought he'd found his game. Stepping briskly up, he laid a dollar bill down on the box. The organ man's eyes opened--he bagged the bill, and ground away with renewed vigor.

Our Georgian thought he had lost, and "doubled up," laying down a two dollar bill. That war bagged, and the barrel of the organ went around as though there were seven cents inside it.

To make a long story short, the thing went on, and the Georgian "doubled up"--the organ grinder pocketing the money all the time--until he had "nary" another dollar left.

But he didn't complain. As he saw the last of his currency bagged by the delighted organ grinder, he simply remarked:

"Well, of all the games I ever backed against, this is the dogdardest! I guess I'll jump it; and he left."

### PURITY OF CHARACTER.

Over the beauty of the plum and the apricot there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit itself--a soft, delicate flush spreads its blushing cheek. Now, if you strike your hand over that, it is gone. The flower that hangs in the morning, imperiled with dew, arrayed as no queenly woman ever was arrayed with jewels, once shake it so that the beads roll off, and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be again what it was when the dew fell silently on it from Heaven. On a frosty morning you may see panes of glass covered with landscape--mountains, lakes, trees, blended in a beautiful picture. Now lay your hand upon the glass, and by a scratch of your finger, or by the warmth of your palm, all the delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character, which when, once touched and defiled, can never be restored; a fringe more delicate than frostwork, and which when torn and broken, will never be re-embroidered. He who has spotted and spoiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make them white again, can never wholly do it, even were he to wash them with his tears. When a young man leaves his father's house with the blessings of a mother's tears still wet upon his brow, if he once lose the early purity of character, it is a loss that he can never make whole again. Such is the consequence of crime. Its effects cannot be eradicated; it can only be forgiven.

Lorenzo Dow, the itinerant preacher, so famous in his life-time for his eccentricity, commenced his sermon on one occasion, by reading from St. Paul: "I can do all things." The preacher paused, took off his spectacles, laid them on the open Bible, and said--"No, Paul, you're mistaken for once; I'll bet you five dollars you can't and stake the money." At the same time putting his hand in his pocket, he took out a five dollar bill, laid it on the Bible, took up his spectacles again, and read,--"through Jesus Christ our Lord." "Ah, Paul!" exclaimed the preacher, snatching up the five dollar bill and returning it to his pocket--"that's a different matter; the bet's withdrawn."

### A WOMAN WITH HORNS.

A New York paper contains a letter from its correspondent at Larina, in the Island of Cyprus (Turkish do'inions), describing a most remarkable *homo naturae* race discovered there. It's nothing less than a woman with horns growing out of her head! She has one large horn on the side of her head of the size and consistency of an ordinary ram's horn, besides three or four corncules on other parts of the head. The writer states that he has seen her, and that she has been visited by nearly all the Consuls and Europeans in that place, some of whom are making an effort to secure her for exhibition.

A bloomer lady who appeared in Brooklyn the other day was stopped by an impudent little Irish boy, who wanted to buck her boots.

"Boots blackened, sir! shall I shine 'em up, sir?"