PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Whatever might have been the mis figs among some of our public men, a the policy of Andrew Johnson in the ministration of the Government they must by this time be thoroughly dissipated. We were not among the number of those who for a moment entertained this apprehension. We regarded the fact of his nomination for Vice President—an honor ansolicited by him—when it was believed that a nomination was tantamount to an election, made by the collected in-telligence of the nation, under circumtelligence of the nation, under circumstances requiring the gravest considera-tion, as the highest possible endorsement of his ability, integrity, and patriotism. So well fortified was our convictions of his being the right man, that not even the shadow of a doubt presented itself. Besides, the man's record was before the verify and there was not a good to true in the condition of the conditio world, and there was not a spot upon it.

Through a life of many and trying vicissitudes, which would have forever paralyzed the hopes of thousands, he never
faltered in a firm determination to achieve a name among his fellowmen. Aud in all this struggle, sometimes almost over-whelmed with fortuitous circumstances of an adverse nature, he maintained a fidel-ity of character which, even in the heat-ed political contest of the day, escaped without impeachment.

without impeachment.

When we especially consider Andrew
Johnson's partizan career, coming down
to the outbreak of the rebellion, it challenges not merely our approval, but admiration. Like thousands of others belonging to his political party he never dreamed that, whatever might be its sympathy for the institution of slavery, and however closely the fraternity existed be-tween the North and the South on national questions, the party as a party would rebel against the constituted authority of the country, attempt its over-throw and the establishment of a sepa-rate and independent government. He never dreamed that Treason, the greatest of crimes, lurked at the bottom of the of the autagonism of his political friends, and that they had conspired to ruin the country they could no longer rule. But no sconer did the astounding truth flash upon him; no sconer did the damning evidence of their monstrous guilt stare him nakedly in the face, than he denounced, in burning, withering tones, the enormous sin, its wicked au-thors and advocates. Look at the record of the United States Senate from December, 1869, to March, 1861. In his outbursts of indignation, he spared no one coming under his excorating lash. He knew none as triends but those who stood inconditionally for his country one and indivisible. He knew no enemies but

indivisible. He knew no enemies but the enemies of that country, be they whom they might.

When he went back to his home in Tennessee, which, through the effort of leading slaveholders, who were always leading politicians also with those controlling the power of the State, he found them not merely ripe for rebellion, but as having already taken the preliminary steps toward carrying the State out of the Union and uniting her fortunes with the so-called confederacy. He threw himself into the breach—the very wide breach—but found himself powerless against a self into the breach—the very while breach
—but found himself powerless against a
carefully-formed and potent coalition. A
long and desolate war was inevitable; yet
he did not relent his efforts to save his State. The capital was rescued from the the sacrilegious hands of the rebels, mainly through his advice and assistance, mainly through instance and assistance, just as it was subsequeutly saved from re-capture by the rebels, while Military Governor, by his determined firmness and courage, when in all others nearly every hope had vanished. His official career ope had vanished. His official caree this latter capacity, will be a valuable chapter for the historical student for generations vet unborn. Suffice it to erations yet unborn. Sume it to say, that while erereising the functions of Military Governor, he was looked upon by the Great Union Party of the Nation to be the fittest person to fill the elevated position of Vice President of the United position of Vice President of the United States on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln as President. With him he was Lincoln as President. With him he was chosen by a vast majority of the American people; and subsequently by the act of a mysterious Providence, Abraham Lincoln fell a sacrifice to the fell spirit of the rebellion, and he, Andrew Johnson, was inaugurated and is now President of the United States.

dent of the United States.

What man, in his right mind, can have misgivings as to the administration of this self-reared, doubly tried, and scatheless patriot? No one. On the contrary, since he has assumed the reins of Government his policy has been beyond criticism. It has been cool, frank, independent and just. And if he cannot arrive at certain conclusions as to the political status of the freedmen, it is an honest difference of opinion, in which he is supdifference of opinion, in which he is sup-ported by some of the leading statesmen of the country; hence, is undeserving of condemnation. In this, however, there is no cause for jubilant on the part of the rebel sympathizers in the North. They will have, upon the dangerous gulf upon which they are floating, but a narrow plank for their support, with the con-sciousness that they have none other to rely upon. bet them clutch it to their hearts' content; and as the waters are content; and as the waters are gurgling in their ears let them remember that while they had much to do in precip tating and sustaining the rebellion, the hope that Andrew Johnson will prove false to his record and false to his country name to his record and false to his country and its glorious destinies, will be as base-less as their other and warmer cherished hope that treason would be triumphant and Union dissolved.—Germantown Tel-granth

precise object of it, on the supposition that the condition of affairs in that State

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation any Paper in the County.

THOM'AS ROBINSON. - - Editor. M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JULY 26, 1865 ## "Liberty and Union. Now and Forever, On and Inseparable." - D. Webster.

#### REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE SENATE. JOHN N. PURVIANCE. (Subject to District Conferees.)

LEGISLATURE HENRY PILLOW JOHN H NEGLEY. (Subject to District No

> COUNTY TREASURER. WM. E. MOORE. DISTRICT ATTORNEY

W. H. H. RIDDLE. COMMISSIONER. WM. DICK.

AUDITOR. J. C. KELLEY, 3 years. G. H. GUMPER, 1 year

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

### Conferee Meeting.

The Senatorial Conferees of this disrict-consisting of Armstrong, Butler and Lawrence-met at the Monongahela House, on Thursday of last week, and after balloting till some time on Friday, adjourned to meet on the 3d day of August-each delegation adhering to its own candidate. It is hoped that at their next meeting some more united action will be had-good feeling pervaded their deliberation. Gen. Purviance's friends are, we believe, quite hopeful of success.

We have received several commu nications, and letters on the subject of our Legislative situation. The letters congratulating us for our independent course and assuring us that the people will sustain us. For the communications we have not space at present, but may have hereafter, if so they shall appear. Our friends in the country may rest assured that our county shall not occupy a false position with our consent.

It is not generally known that there is law upon our Statute Books, punishing those who may be so thoughtless as to appropriate to their own use the materials of which other peoples fences may be erected. The act referred to was passed by our State Legislature at its last sessicn and provides that any person or persons who shall maliciously break, or throw down any post and rail, or other fence, or shall carry away any post or rail, or other material of which such fence was built, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. and on conviction shall be fined Fifty (\$50) Dollars, one half of which shall be paid to the informer, and the other half to the support of the poor of the Township or Borough in which the offence was committed, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months or both, or either, at the discretion of the Court

# Communications.

For some time past, our paper has been favored with a number of Communications on the important question of Temperance. One on the same subject is found n our present number. Intelligent readers understand that Editors are not presumed to endorse every thing that correspondents write. On this question we wish to say this; that we can truly sympatize with those who, having seen the evil effects of intemperance upon those around them, speak even harshly of the trafic in intoxicating drinks. Still we are not of those who feel warranted in calling by hard names all those anomaly after the traffic of the stream and hold to it. This strange infatuation appears most remarkably in the unflinching obstinacy with which many adhere to their old sentiments on calling by hard names all those engaged in the business. Some of the villages in our county have suppressed the use of intoxicating drinks altogether. • We are free to coafess that such localities seem to enjoy a better state of society than others, where drunkenness abounds.— We have no donbt, however, that many landlords, who feel constrained to keep landlords, who feel constrained to keep. in the business. Some of the villages in landlords, who feel constrained to keep drinks in conformity to custom, would much prefer that their use was discontinued alterether. When any general

despair. Five short years ago, four milions of human beings were held in bondage with not a ray of hope for their liberation, to be seen above the political horizon. But with the fetters being forged for the enslavement of some eighteen million more; and these of "a superior race." What a change has five years wro't? To-day the chain of the slave is, practically, no where to be seen. While we are thus moving with lightning speed in one department of progress, shall we despair of any other necessary reform? Certainly In the meantime we would advise our Temperance friends to be moderate. and exercise a liberal charity to all, and

### The 14th Pa. Cavalry!

We have just received a copy of the ac-tion taken by this gallant regiment in reference to their detention in the service. Their friends have been exercised for some time past, not knowing what to think in reference to the disposition likely to be made of them. Whether the government, or their officers are most to blame. we cannot say. To us it seems certain that injustice is being done them to a some cause. The following extract from the Leavenworth Times, explains how the officers of some regiments treat their commands, and we have no reason to suppose that the officers of the 14th are acting in any better faith towards theirs.

"It may not be generally known, but such is the fact that an order has been issued by the War Department to muster out all troops belong-ing to the Army of Tennessee. The 15th Ills. volunteers, now stationed at the Fort, formerly belonged to the army aboved named. A day or two since the boys understood that they were to be sent out on the plains, and knowing of the order to muster them out, one of their number, Sergt. John M. Kerthly, of Co. E, came down to the city and telegraphed the fact to Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, at the same time asking if efforts would not be made to have the regiment mustered out. He was answered in the affirmative, which answer fell into the hands of the Colonel, Gillman, who, in a spirit of petty revenge, im-mediately reduced Kerthly to the A colonelship is a fat "take, ranks. one both safe and profitable to hold in these " piping times of peace;" and it is meet that the man, deavors to deprive another of so lu-crative a position should be prompt-ly and severely p: nished."

We have some faint recollection of a great act of tyranny being perpetrated by the Secretary of War, in the officering of this regiment, by disregarding the wishes of the efficers and men as well as a strong outside pressure in the appointment of Colonel. During the continuance of the fearful struggle through which we have passed, all loyal men were willing to look over, for the time, even acts of injustice. But now that the crisis has passed, and the war ended, they will no onger bear in silence gross acts of injus-The enlisted men of the 14th have acted wisely in their effort to obtain justice at the hands of the Government. Governor Curtin will not turn a deaf ear to their petition-all that a faithful Executive can do will be done. The War Department has been managed by its Secretary with an iron will This seemed necessary. But we hope for the good name of Mr. Stanton, as also for the comfort and well-being of our brave soldiers who have already fulfilled their whole contract with the Government-at least in a moral sense that a less rigid rule will be adopted in the future. And more especially do we hope soon to hear of 14th being once more restored to their friends-many of whom belong to our own county.

ness and light, they stick to notion that

slavery.

We can make some allowance, on the

with these sentiments in favor of slavery, with these sentiments in favor of slavery, or with the wishes which they suggest, we know not. The pertinancy with which they are held would seem to indreate an expectation of slavery coming to something yet. But the mere adhesiveness of some minds to their opinion is sufficient to account for the continuance of the old slavery attachments. The Democratic association with slavery, that has been the basis of the strong sympathy with the basis of the strong sympathy with the rebellion, seems to be as strong as ever. The war has not extinguished the attachment that grew thereupon, and, probably; there is a lingering and cherished expec-tation that the sharp and shrewd politi-cians will dodge the emancipation meas-ure, and get back to the ancient order of

things.

In the meantime it looks somewhat queer that every measure for a wise re-construction, for a judicious settlement of the States lately in insurrection, should encounter both in the South and the encounter both in the South and the North, the opposition connected with the old ideas of slavery, as a power in the State. The light that has been let in on that subject has been rejected. Men stick to their old sentiments, and wish to walk in their old paths, affording new illustrations of the work destriction. lustrations of the poet's doctrine :

To follow foolish precedents, and wink With both the eyes, is easier thin to think." -Pitts. Commercial.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

"The Retrospect."

MR. EDITOR :- If the reader can find a copy of the Democratic Herald, edited and published by Mr. Coll, in Butler, on the 17th day of April, 1861. he will find. 1st. "War has commenced, and Fort Sumpter after a siege of about eighteen hours surrendered.

2d. A long editorial on the above subject. I thought then that it was the wrong time to be writing "The Retrospect." The nation was just commencing her struggle for existance, and "Let no him that girdeth on his armor boast himself, as he that taketh it off." I would suggest to the elitor of the Herald the present as a more appropriate time for "The Retrospect." The nation has con quered her enemies and gracefully lays off her armor. I therefore re-produce a

"The agitation of the slavery question first reached our shores from England, and the British seed of Abolition ism having been sowed from the pulpit and the venal press for years, the party took root and was soon one of the great parties

of the day." O, yes Mr. Co.l, the venal pulpit is and always has been a very bad thingand it has pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to do many bad things among which, the abolition of slavery, is the most conspicuous; pity we could't tear down these altars of freedom and kill these apostles of liberty, and make a proslavery God of our own, and then the pro slavery Democratic party, and the proslavery Democratic Herald would be the oracles of the day. But if you had waited until the struggle was over you might haverecorded that this seed sown by the venal pulpit, had grown up, and notwithstanding all your opposition, has come to perfection, burried beneath its spreading branches are the chains of a race, its leaves are all starry banners of Liberty and Union, its blossoms are those of peace, and the rich fruit of universal freedom bend down its benign branches until the lowest of the human race can pluck there-

from. But the retrospect continues: "The fears of the people of the Sout for their safety were aroused, and the law of self-protection justifies their alarm.— The darkened heavens told them of the coming storm, and well they improved their time to avert its evil consequences."

This needs no comment. Fort Sump ter had just been announced by the edi tor, as captured, and the war commenced and he must of course enlighten the people of Butler county with his views upon the new and important issue, and he tells There are many persons whose chief power is shown in holding on to their old opinions. Their tenacity is amazing.—
Through thick and thin, through dark. the Southern torts, arsenals, mints and Strength of argu- navy yards, and robbing our treasury

> Loyal men buckled on their armor and went out to defend their country. Traitors buckled on their armor and went out to destroy this government. The editor of the Herald took up his pen to. justify and extol that which he was too cowardly to defend. But hear him further as he pleads for the Southern confederacy.

"The Southern people, having tried in vain to gain some assurance of their safety under the new Administration, began to put to themselves the question:—
Is it legally and constitutionally true that

was loyal beside this; just think of it, scene of conflict, was writing such questions as the above, the rebel Vice President in the Convention that passed the ordinance of secession, asked the follow-

ing questions:

"What reason can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it, and to what cause or one overt act can you name or point, on which to rest the plea of jus tification? What right has the assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? Can either of you to-day name one govermental act of wrong don by the government of Washington of which the South has a right to complain? I CHALLENGE THE ANSWER."

This coming from an arch-traitor is patriotism, compared with anything ever written by the editor of the Herald and is the best answer that could be given, to the following assertion, also an editoria of the same number of the Herald.

"But what is most amusing of all their twaddle is, that the Republicans can now after they have inaugurated civil war in the country, coolly and deliberately sit down and say, "Thank the Lord this war is none of our seeking."

Thus, when the toesin of war was first

ounded, when organized rebellion had fired the first shot, and the very day the President's Proclamation reached us, calling for troops to suppress the rebellion, the edi tor of the Herald says to his readers: "The North have inaugurated civil var. The South are justifiable,"--- and in substance that they had a right to secede, and protect themselves "against the wowed hostility of a federal union"that they have "well improved their time" and then closes this most comprehensive retrospect" as follows:

"The irrepressible conflict predicted by Seward and Lincoln, has been brought upon us by the Republican party. Where will it end? Time must determine."

Yes, and time has determined, and now is the time for "the retrospect." The conflict has ended. 1st, in the overthrow of Slavery; 2d, in the overthrow of Rebellion; 3d, in the overthrow of the Dem ocratic party which supported both, under all circumstances; 4th, in the triumph of the great principle, not of "Freedom National and Slavery Sectional," but of Free dom national and Slavery nowhere; 5th in the triumph of the United States of America as one free country from th lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including Butler county The Democratic Herald to the contrary notwithstanding. But for this great tri umph, we fail to find any point or period in a retrospective view of four years in which we can give any credit to the Herald. It has pursued a very consistent uniform straightforward course, always loyal to treason. Opposed to confisca tion, opposed to emancipation, opposed to arming the negro, opposed to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, opposed to the suspension of traitors, opposed to the prosecution of the war, opposed to solliers voting, and opposed to every thing calculated to bring about the glorious re sults that have crowned the Godlike sac rifices of the loval citizens and soldiers of our country. Soon after writing the above "retrospect," under some fear of personal safety, the Herald displayed the State and after further pressure the national flag, but during four long years while its columns may be found with opposition to the government, trying to suppress a wicked rebellion, you will ail to find any denunciation of the Southern Confederacy, or any word calculated o encourage our soldiers in the field and bring victory and peace-but always to make our victories appear contemptible and our future task insurmountable; intimidating the people by fearful forebo-dings of. "Another Draft" into a dishon-Southern Chicago Platform. And when formant's knowledge, the different ch the stronghold of treason was at last captured, and the news came on wings of lightning, men, women and children rejoiced, and the bells rang for joy, but the Herald was a sad and lonely mourner .-And to-day, while bereaved mothers and press and pulpit for having sowed the seed of Abolitionism.

record should refuse to publish the two following resolutions, endorsed by patriots and soldiers, and unanimously passed at our celebration in Sunbury, on the 4th of

Resolved, That we look with the mos

not guilty, and nothing in the second you them of the injustice of vending intoxi- to ourselyes.

Now many men who will read this, do not deserve. As you take a "retro- cating liquors. Where were the Elders say that the rebel Vice President Stephens should be hung, and yet his language | feel that the execution of all humanity is required to "feed the flock of was loyal beside this; just think of it, upon you, and as you read these resolu-while a POOR SMALL-SOULED SOAP-MINE tions you must have fit the rope of jus-BIPED, a thousand miles from the tice tightening around your neck, and we do not wonder that you shrank back agast at your crime and refused to hang yourself. We cheerfully excuse you for not publishing our resolutions; it would have been inconsistent with your "Retrospect." Had it been some account of desertions from our army, some defeat of our army and navy, some speech of Vallandigham, some failure of our iron-clads, some hanging of an Abolition preacher, some New York Riot, or some "Observer" mourning over the fall of Richmond, we would have have you to remember that a thing not published in your paper, is only the more rent contempt and eternal execration.
"RETROSPECT."

#### For the American Citizen Butler Temperence Meeting.

few notes, that might form a basis for a in the town of Butler for years. Communication for your excellent paper. Hence at the ringing of the bell I proceeded at once to the appointed place, ism is said to be rampant, so that peacea and being a stranger, and rather diffident, I took a seat near the door, determined to see and hear all I could. After a half hours suspense, a few unruly boys came clattering up stairs, revealing the character of their parents by their rudeness. In another quarter of an hour, about twenty adults had made their appear- the creek, and in fact, a stranger hardly ance, after which there was a silence of a few minutes, bating the disturbance All this I learned from responsible percreated by "Young America." sat inside the bar, whom I afterwards of improvement are seen about the place. learned were the announced Speaker and | And I have heard it said that several enthe Methodist Minister of the place.— Soon it could be seen that the whole affair was likely to prove a signal failure. At this juncture the Minister rose up and key sold in Butler. Though I do not repassed to the other side of the house, and side in the place, yet it is the county seat after consultation with a few persons, of my own county, and for the honor of (strangers to me) he announced to the paucity of the numbers present, and the little interest felt by the citizens of Butler, for any active Temperance movement t was thought proper to adjourn the meeting, without anything further. I must confess I left in degust, not at the Spear One Rum Hole can, and will do more ker, for I did not know him-and I understand that he was a stranger in the God intended the law to be a "terror to place, and hence there could be no preju- evil doers," and the citizens of Butler dice against him, but against the cause he advocated. After this magnanimous display of Temperance principles, I got in conversation with an intelligent gen- key shops to visit, many of them would tleman, who gave me the following infor-

From the best he could remember.

he remarked that there were eight churches in the borough as follows: Old School Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist, German Lutheran, English Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, and German Reformed; and that the great majority of the inhabitants of the town and vicinity were and that living in the ferent churches; and that living in the Borough and contiguous to it, the following Ministers of the Gospel, viz: Presbyterian, (Old School) four; United dregs of sin, to our own sorrow.

TEMPERANCE.

Sunbury, July 21, 1865. and vicinity were members of these different churchos; and that living in the to their own disgrace, that which they and German Reformed, one ;-and among dings of "Another Draft" into a dishon-orable compromise or a support of the one present. And to the best of my ines were represented in the meeting as fol- thirty "co lows: Presbyterians, two; U. Presbyterians, none; Episcopalians, none, Methodists, eleven; English Lutheran, one; Roman Catholic, one; German Reformed, none. I asked myself this question: orphan children rejoice that the nation ties, the Herald mourns that the Democratic Party is dead, and curses the cenal cessor, and he was undoubtedly a temperance man, for he said : "Give all No wonder that a Herald with such a dilligence to add unto your faith virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to know ledge temperance; and to temperance patience;" &c. Why were not more of the Protestant Ministers present? I wonder if the bread and butter argument had Indiords, who feel constrained to keep drinks in conformity to custom, would much prefer that their use was discontinued altogether. When any general that the condition of affairs in that State cannot need so considerable a military force, the authority of the United States of the united State of the word of the hearts of men ; it has simperiled our mow there is set down at 80,000 to which 20,000 more is to be added, making 100,000 more first of correspondents, who shall still be well one with it, inasmuch as for sometime or Government had been apprised of the payment had been apprised of the payment had been apprised of the payment of the spatial payment of the payment of the agree of the payment of the way in the fact, that Maximillians had transforred to France the rich State of Sonom. if now the large and the last of special payment in the state of the payment of the way and slough through briar and brake.

Indiords, who feel constrained to keep demonstrated by the had they have been demonstrated by the had been cantom withdraw rom the Union (however urgent the cause) without in the victories of our ramies; throw continued altogether. When any general discontinued altogether, whatever influence to the minutes of times and munity out of the hearts of men; it has imperiled our payment of the without the victories of our ramies; throw continued as state cannot withdraw rom the Union (however urgent the cause) without in the victories of our ramies; throw continued altogether. When any general decided particism and toff the victories of our ramies; throw continued the victories of our ramies; throw contin anything to do in keeping any of them is nothing in the first of which you are places, as it would require to convince happy and quiet; we create

required to "feed the flock of God which is among them, taking the oversight thereof," and, to be ensamples to the flock." Paul said, he was an Elder, and as such, it is said, he "reasoned of rightousnes, temperance and judgment." Wh should not modern elders do the same ?-Where were many of the Methodists, who boast of a million of members; and not a Rum Seller in the whole church? They must be more active in the Temperance cause, elsewhere than in Butler, or they would be as badly cursed as others, with intemperate members. What explananation can be given for there being but two Presbyterians present, out of their expected you to publish it: but we would large aristocratic congregation? And where were those who adhere so rigidly to David's Psalms? David's son said likely to be true, and that these resolu- "Look not upon the wine when it is red, tions are the firm resolve of all soldiers when it giveth its color in the cup, when and loyal men and all creatures with sucle it moveth itself aright. At the last, it a history as you possess, have our abhor- biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." No doubt he learned this from his wise old Father, whose Psalms are so full of instruction. In short, where were all the remainder of the professed followers of Christ? Are they afraid of MR. EDITOR :- Having found it ne- this Hydra Headed monster? Or do cessary, for business purposes, to find my they themselves like the beast? There way to the borough of Butler, on Wedis something wrong in this matter. Butnesday, the 19 inst. I noticed POSTERS ler is represented by eight different churup on almost every corner of the street, ches, and nearly twice as many holes where announcing a Temperence Meeting, which they vend that which kills soul and body was to come off that night at the Court No doubt they are visited daily by fully House. Although it would cost me a ten twice the number that visit the churches mile ride after night, I determined to re- weekly. And yet I am informed that nfain, and learn what I could, and take a there has not been a temperance meeting

Any man who applies can take out : license, without a remonstrance. Rowdyble citizens can hardly be refreshed with informed that gates are taken off their hangings, signs are taken down, and carried off, dore steps are carried into the streets, buggies and wagons are run into feels safe to stop in the place over night. Two men ons resident in the place. But few signs terprising men, seeking a place to educate their children, have turned their eyes elsewhere, on account of the amount of whismy native county, and for the cause of few who were present, that owing to the temperance. I am induced to write what

> Ministers may preach till their heads are grey, without affecting any great reformation, unless they use God's Minister -the law, to aid them in their work .harm, than ten Ministers can do good .ought to make it such.

If those young men who parade the streets at night, had no Saloons, or Whis likely spend their evenings in Literary Societies, or perusing a good book, or do ing something to prepare them for success in life.

Ministers and their flocks must first love in this temperance cause, or intem perance will sweep away into a drunkard's grave and adrunkard's he'l its thousands. and many of them may be our sons, brothers or fathers. Providence may teach some of our prominent Ministers and Laymen will not learn in any other way. May we learn wisdom, before we drink the bitter

THE NEXT CONGRESS .- One hundred and seventy-five members have been elected to the next House of Representatives, of whom one hundred and fortythirty "conservatives" and southern sym-thizers, as the N. Y. Post terms them Kentucky and Nevada have yet to elect. Giving the South six out of the nine members from the former we will have the following results; nservatives" and southern

nion members elect	.144
Taut	
uthern Sympathizers elect	
was at wat was in.	120

delegations from the eleven Southern States will be chosen in time; if chosen dly probable that the ber will be admitted. There need be no fear for the next House. The Senate is perfectly secure against all contingen-

—A vine bears three grapes—the first af pleasure, the second of drunk-enness, and the third of repentance.

"Pompey, why am my shoe like decorporation ?" "Gub it up, Sam. Why am it?"

"Kase it hab no sole. Yah! yah!

CONTENTMENT .- Can any charge God that He hath not given him enough to make his life happy? No, doubtless : for nature is conte with little; but when we might be