-At last accounts the 77th Regimen was stationed at San Antonio, Texas.

A SMALL HIT AT JOHN BULL.—The King of Greece has ordered a monument to be erected to Byron, at Missoloughi. ...The formation of a new county out of portions of Venango, Crawford and Warren counties is still being agitated, and it will probably be accomplished.

-The Iron-elad Dictator, from New-port, Rhode Island, has arrived at Boston. She gave general satisfaction to those sailing her. She will probably next prosailing her. She seed to Halifax.

-Fears are entertained in England that their coalfields may give out some day or other. Ninety millions tons of coal are annually brought to the surface in the colleries of England.

in the colleries of England.

—There are 6598 boats belonging to the Eric canal, of which number 1449 are of greater tonnage than the vessel in which Columbus discovered America.

—The Late Tunnel at Chicago has now reached a length of two thousand nine hundred feet, and is progressing at the rate of twelve feet per twenty-four hours.

It is a curious feet that President —It is a curious fact that President Johnson was married at Greenville, Ten-nessee, by Mordecai Lincoln Esq., a dis-tant relation of the late President.

-Says the N. Y. Sunday Times : More

-Benjamin Brown of Waterford, N. —Benjamin Brown of Waterford, N. Y., in his 98th year, is said to be the only man living who actually bore arms during the Revolutionary War. He fought in the defence of the New London, in September, 1781.

admits counsel to the accused, and the same liberty of cross-questioning witnesses. The principles of justice have as much consideration and weight, and even if it were otherwise, it is ridiculous to affirm that Davis' trial by such a court is precisely the same crime as that of which Davis is accused. It is the same as saying that a trespass is equal to murder, because both are violations of law. We know not whether Davis is to be tried by a civil or a military one; but the law officers of the Government, we presume, are competent to decide the matter.—The intimations we have, are that if put on trial for treason, it will be Mr. Davis' let to stand before a civil tribunal and if for the assassition of President Lincoln, the trial will be by the same kind of a court as tried the other participators in the hordon, in September, 1781.

—A Miss Neely, of Mockville, N. C., shot a negro wowan through the heart on the 2d inst., while the latter was arguing with her master. Slavery is truly a humanitarian institution !

-Col. M'Clure, in his paper, the Frank-— Col. M'Clure, in his paper, the Prank-lin Repository, says: "If there is one man in the State who more than another don't mean to run for Governor, it is A. K. M'Clure." He ought to know.

—Gen. Rumfort, the Mayor of Harrisburg, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the sale of liquors at the bars of homestic than the sale of liquors at the bars of homestic than the sale of the sale of

ting the sale of inquors at the that city tels, taverns and restaurants, in that city after 11 o'clock p.m., For violation of this order one of the large hotels has been

nned \$50.

—It is stated that a "respectable young lady" in Pittsburgh cloped the other night with a youth, whose addresses her "cruel parient" had forbidden. She took along the old gentleman's money box, containing \$400.

-On the 8th inst., a San Francisco rowdy, named Billy Mulligan, shot and killed two men while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, and was himself shot dead by a policeman.

The piers of the suspension bridge, across the Ohio at Cincinnati, are nearly completed, and the wires will be suspended in a short time. The bridge will have a span of 1057 feet, being the longest in America.

-The Fourth of July was celebrated in California, Nevada and Oregon with unparalleled enthusiasm. Speaker Col-fax delivered an address in San Francis co, having safely arrived overland from

normatche criminal, or do wrong to the suitor, at the expense of society. In some of the States three-fourths of the jury—that is nine out of the twelve—are competent to find a verdict, and so it should be everywhere. -Major General Logan address large and enthusiastic audience last Ffi-day night at the Court House, Louisville, in favor of the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery in the United States.

—A gentleman in New York has offered to give \$500, in prizes of \$200, \$150 \$100 and \$50, to those soldiers who have either lost their right arm, or have had it disabled, who will show the best specimen of left and penmanship—the design be-ing to induce the men to become skillful en, in order to fit themselves for lucrative and honorable positions.

youthful pioneer. But we never shall; nearly all that remains to us of her brief biography is, that she taught her son to read the Bible. Near the village of Gentryville, Spen--A citizen of Quebec recently locked —A citizen of Queece recently locked up his daughter because she wanted to marry a young lawyer. The young man, however, though poor in purse, was fertile in resource, and sued out a writ of habeas corpus for his beloved. As she was of out headstone or monument. A few weeks before his tragic death, the President expressed his intention, in a letter to a friend, to visit the lo-cality and erect a suitable memorial corpus for his beloved. As she was of age to decide for herself, she was produced, and the couple were married and went on their way rejoicing.

The story of the murder of a woman and three children, by three men, near and three children by three men, near London, Ohio, and the subsequent killing of the men by the husband and father, printed in the last Telegraph, is pronounced a hoax by the Madison County Union, published within four miles of the alleged scene of the tragedy.

—The Union State Central Committee

held a session at Harrisburg, on the 19th, and passed a resolution convening the Union State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 17th of August. The members called upon General Cameron and pre-sented to him, from the Union men of Philadelphia, a life-sized portrait of himhe says:

—The number of letters now received at the Dead Letter office in Washington averages four-teen thousand a day. Let-ter-writers should remember that prepay-ment is imperative under the amended postal law passed by the last Congress.

-It is known that the twelfth diamond for magnitude yet discovered in the world was found by an Irishman digging in Manchester, opposite Richmond, on the James river. The peculiar appearance of the stone, even "in the rough," at-tracted his attention, and after nearly —How does Mr. Comstock relish throwing it away as common crystal, he sold it for some five thousand dollars.

-David E. Bevins, who, it will be re-Adrian, Mich., to get their property, and his own young wife about to become a mother, that he might marry another in Grathon, Ohio, has been sentenced to the —A letter from A.J. Johnson, Sunder land, Mass., July 16th, says: "I am sorry to say that this whole section is almost entirely destitute of growing fruit. I have heard some of the oldest inhabi-Grafton, Ohio, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary of that State for life, this he severest punishment known to of that State. Before sentence sed he made an affectionate speech was passed he made an affectionate speech about his mother, &c. One can hardly imagine the existence of such a fiend.—Perpetual imprisonment is a greater punishment than death. It is a life of torous without a gleam of hope. real crops could not look better, and they are certainly three weeks in advance of

The World in a Aut-Shell President Johnson-The Demo

The world does not like to be snubbed The New York World likes it as little as any other. For some time it assumed a wonderfully patronizing air towards President Johnson. Any amount of good advice it gave him, without the ask-President Johnson. Any amount of good advice it gave him, without the asking. It thought out knotty questions of administration, all for nothing. It made the way plain for setting aside the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln. But when the President showed a strong propensity for judging of his own duty, and acted accordingly, the World took it sadly to heart. It is decidedly in a nervous way, on hearing a rumor that. Mr. Davis is to be tried by a Military Commission "The President's advisers," it says "are made to do this thing," which it characterizes as "a violation of all decency, justice and magnanimity." It argues the matter, affording an eminent example of strong passion and weak logic, as follows; "Davis' crime was his violation of the Constitution of the United States. President Johnson commits precisely the same crime in trying to punish him in this illegal way; without the excuse which Davis had as the representative of five million of people.

This is mere absurd nonsense; the raving of alarm sympathy and mortified pride. A military court is as legal a method of trial as a civil court, for its own class of ofienses. It Judges and decides upon law and testimony. It admits counsel to the accused, and the same liberty of cross-questioning witnesse. The principles of justice have as

the trial will be by the same kind of a court as tried the other participators in the horrid crime. In either case there is no occasion for the distressful anxiety of the World on the subject. Nor is it altogether becoming to declare, as the World does, that military trials are for the purpose of convicting, as though justice were thrown out of the account, and vengeance was also as the world.

THE UNANIMITY IN JURY TRIALS

One of the reasons given out by the advocates of military trials in place of the ordinary proceedings by the law courts is, that juries as at present constituted are unreliable. Not, indeed, that citizens

unreliable. Not, indeed, that citizens who compose these juries are untrust-worthy in the mass, but because our jury system requires unanimous agreement by the jury. It is said that a single man who is obstinate, wrong headed, corrupt or disloyal, may bring about the escape of an undoubted traitor, murderer or other felon if he stands out against the other slaves. Apart from its applicability to

able whether this unanimous verdict, which is attributable to the jealous care of the English Constitution over the rights of the subjects, does not too often

liberate the criminal, or do wrong to the

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

-It would be interesting to know more about President Lincoln's moth-

er, and of the influence she undoubt-edly had in guiding the mind of the

cer county, Indiana, is her grave, a modest grass covered mound, with-

over the grave. A paper, in commenting on this fact, remarks "he

this or any other land have received.

men just emerged from the condition

-Good so! We admit the plausi

"We of the Southern States must

not be uncharitable toward our North-

ern brethern who hesi ate to admit to the control of public affairs men

just emerged from the condition of

Now try it this end foremost:

bility of this.

of the Northern States, must

It sounds well .-

swayed such tribunal .- Pitts. Com.

The Largest Circulation any Paper in the County. To THOMAS ROBINSON. - - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher. BUTLER PA.

The American Citizen.

WEDNESDAY AUG., 9 1865. # Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable." - D. Webster.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

LEGISLATURE. HENRY PILLOW JOHN H NEGLEY. (Subject to District Nomination.) 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. NATHAN M SLATOR

Some time since a communication appeared in our paper, with the caption Things I like to See and Hear.' first saw this article when printed; we had no knowledge of its authenticity, nor even the locality from which it came We thought however, that it had better not been printed. We have since received a communication in answer to som of its innuendoes, seeming to recogniz the existence of malica in its author. We don't believe that a further examination of this matter would be productive of any good, and therefore, for the present decline publishing anything further on the subject-believing that no injury has resulted from the publication in question. In the mean time we would suggest that its author must select some more happy theme, before reaching distinction in the literary world.

eleven. Apart from its applicability to the present times, this objection is worthy of consideration as affecting the whole administration of justice. It is question-The Democracy.

For some time past, this old defunct organization seemed to have lost all interest in even the preservation of its own tife. Foiled in all its efforts to gain power-disappointed in all its hopes for the overthrow of the dominant party of the country-expectant upon the destruction of our common nationality-the leaders of the once great Democracy, seemed to feel content that they were "let alone," enjoying the blessings of peace and Union, or which their opponents had wielded all the power of the Government since it fell into their hands.

The loyal people of the country are omewhat surprised to observe a fresh effort to galvanize once more, this faithless organization, and to hold it up as the renresentative of Democratic ideas. With this view their papers are teeming with appeals to their party friends to rallyto fill up their conventions, and at least affect signs of life. To this we have no objection. Parties there must be in a Republican country, and certainly no more feeble organization can exist as an was not permitted to fulfill his desire," No and yes. He raised no monument of marble to that sacred memory, but his life was a token to her praise such as few mothers in some of the issues which some of their same of the same of their same of the same of th some of the issues which some of their writers attempt to agitate. In the face NORTH AND SOUTH.—Mr. Calvert of the fact that the verdict of the people Comstock, late of the Albany Argus, has been repeatedly entered against the has been making a speech, wherein rebel leaders and their northern allies, as the disturbers of our peace-the inaugurators of the civil war, which has now not be uncharitable toward those of the Southern States who hesitate to admit to the control of public affairs happy, and defunct leaders, are still heard to exclaim : "the Abolitionists brought on the war," and are not even ashamed to compare such statesmen as Charles Sumner and Judge Chase, with Jeff. Lavis, and ask that they be incarcerated in the same prison! Let them have reign, they can hurt nobody. Their history is com-

In a former number of our paper the aders of the CITIZEN learned something of the situation and treatment of this brave organization. Many of our citizens took quite an interest in their case, and, either in obedience to their own reelings tants say that such a complete dearth of apples, pears, &c., was never known in this region before. But the root and coence was likely to affect relief. In answer to a letter which we wrote to Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, It is a good thing to be above board, man, assuring us of the deep interest the has been in the religious generally a bad thing to be overboard. State authorities were taking in the material gaged in the affair.

ter. Our neighbor-Senator M'Candless has just handed us a letter which he received from the Private Secretary of the Governor, which says that he is directed by the Governor to say, that his Systematic Torture of Our Solders. ment, with endorsement urgently requesting the muster out of the Regiment." He further says that "His Excellency has, heretofore, earnestly asked the muster out of all Pennsylvania organizations at the earliest period practicable, as well as given special attention to letters and petitions of the 14th Cavalry." The Governor has doubtless done, and is continuing to do his duty by the Pennsylvania soldiery; but we are sorry to say to the friends of the 14th Cavalry that, since we commenced writing this article, we have received, by mail, a copy of an order directing the re-organization of the Regiment. have been referred to the War Departrecting the re-organization of the Regiment into a battalion, preparatory, we have no doubt to their intended departure across the plains. We have also received a copy of a Leavenworth paper in which we find the following:

"To the loyal and generous hearts of Leavenworth, who have already done so much to alleviate suffering—for which God bless them—another appeal is made to supply at least one dinner of vegetables to soldiers at the Fort, who expect daily to be at the Fort, who expect taily to be ordered to the plains. The scurvy has already manifested itself among them, and the Government, for reasons to itself sufficient, withholds their pay so that unless friends supply them, they must subsist on their rations alone.

Peace has come, but not to them

-to defend our border, they are soldiers still, thousands of miles from home and loved ones. "As ye would that others do to you, do ye even so to them." Remember the stern requirements of military law, and let our willing hands and generous hearts, free from its trammels, do for the men what will be life, and health, and gladness, and to us ful-

nes of joy.

Ambulances bearing the American flag will be at the Market House this morning, during market hours, to receive donations of vegetables

for this purpose.

It is expected that the presenta-It is expected that the presentation will be the occasion of a jubilee.
The Post band and other attractions will
be in attendance, and a moonlight meeting in the vicinity of the camp of the
14th Penn. Cav, of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, who hath gotten us the victory from whom all our
our blessings, will close the day.
R. BROWN, Ag't. U.S. C. C.
On behalf of young ladies of South
Leavenworth."

From the above as from every other

ment in this behalf. We are aware that the situation of the country has been such that the Government has been compelled to rule with a strong hand, nor had it time to pause to inquire into every alleged grievance; but, happily for us all, that stern necessity is fast passing away; and we trust the proper departments will recognize the change and act accordingly.—

Mr. Stanton has been charged with the exercise of more arbitrary power than, exercise of more arbitrary power than, perhaps, any other officer of the Government. For his sake, as for the countries, we hope that the occasions for these charwe hope that the occasions for these char-ges may pass away. At any rate we hope the friends of the 14th Pennsylva-nia Cavalry will leave no stone unturned. Let them appeal to our members of Con-gress, Messrs. Williams and Moorhead, who we have no doubt will honestly and faith-fully press the subject upon the Hon. Secretary until this gallant Regiment is once more, at least, as free as the Rebel soldiery whom they enlisted to subdue.

Latest from Richmond. New York, Aug. 4.—The Tribine's special says: Every effort is being made to effect a revocation of General Turner's order, declaring nul and void the late election. The antecedents of each caudidate elected are being thoroughly investigated. The result will be the qualification of one or two of the minor officials, and a majority will be declared inclinible. happily terminated in the complete over-throw of both—these unfortunate, un-But when the affairs of the freedmen are in a more satisfactory condition, and the people evince a disposition to accept the new order of things without objection new order of things without objection, there may be expected an opportunity again to exercise the elective franchise. Last Sunday morning, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the prayer for the civil authorities was read—"Bless Thy servants, the President of the Confederate States and the President of the United States."

United States."

A general convention of the Methodist Episenpal Church will be held at Columbus in September, when it is proposed to revive all the periodicals in the interest of this branch of the denomina-

Rev. A. E. Dickson, superintendent of the rebel army colporteurs, has been ten-dered the direction of the Northern Baptist Church affairs in the South

Jacob Crouse, late Deputy Provose to a letter which we wrote to Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, we received an answer from that gentleman, assuring us of the deep interest the State authorities were taking in the mat-

The Rebel Golgotha. ANDERSONVILLE FIENDS.

Terrible Facts brought to Light

The writer of this was the foreman of the last grand jury which was empaneled for Sumpter county, Ga., and in the performance of his duty he had to investigate a large number of presentments for dealing in the forbidden currency, which were brought against poor Union-men in every instance. Struck by this fact, he resolved to examine, as his position gave him a right to do, into all the circumstances; where the money originally came from, who did the selling of it—indeed, the whole modus operandi—and he elici from, who did the selling of it—indeed, the whole modus operandi—and he elicited the fact above stated, how the money was obtained; that Winders and Wirz were the principals, acting through subordinates, in gath ring bushels of pluns, in the way of premiums, &c. Meanwhile the poor prisoners were left to tender mercies of their jailor and commissary for their food, which might have been improved in quality at least, if their money had been left in their own possession.

Leavenworth."

From the above, as from every other evidence in our possession, it seems to us that the War Department are still bent on carrying out their original design—We would therefore say to our friends to be patient; but at the same time continue to importune the proper authorities on this subject. For should's sense of justice not arouse the War Department to a proper understanding of this matter, still bent of pressing importunity, they may be wearied into an approval of the public sentiment in this behalf. We are aware that the situation of the country has been such

those nearest the gate getting the largest share, the weak and siekly getting none. I have mentioned the small brook which runs through the lower part of the stockade, and which supplied the water for drinking and washing. This brook has its rise in a swamp not far from the prison, and at no time, certainly not for a lengthened period, was the water suitable or healthy; but when the faces and fith, the drainage of the whole camp of prisoners, came to be superadded to the natural unfitness of the water for drinking or cleansing purposes, my readers can or cleansing purposes, my readers can judge what thirst was assuaged, or fever cooled, or throbbing temples washed, by this floating stream of filth and disease! remnant who were finally allowed to pass out of this military Golgotha were not wild beasts, unwashed, befouled devils, no thanks are to be given to Henry Wirz for lack of effort to produce such a con

mate almost continually during the spring and fall months, the soil within the en-closure was one mass of loblolly, soft mud at least fifteen inches in depth, through which stalked and staggered the gaunt, half-clad wretches thus confined. The stench from the prison could be perceived for two miles and farmers living in the neighborhood began to fear for the health of their families.

As a consequence of this, the hospi-tals—facetious was Wirz in his horrible humanity—were crowded to repletion with the emancipated, starved and diseased men who were trundled into them. The hospitals were constructed of logs, unhawn, the interstices unfilled and open,

ly reared, and walked in the best ranks of Conneticut society. I believed I had seen before this what I deemed to be human wretchedness in its worst forms. I thought that I could nerve myself to witness mortal agony and wretchedness, and destitution, as I heard it described without blanching or trembling. But if the condensed horrors of a hundred "black holes" had been brought before my mind to prepare me for the ordeal they would have failed the facts as I saw them face I cannot, in a daily paper read by innocence and virtue, detail what met my sight on the occasion I refer to. I will not pollute any page save the records of the court that must try the culprit for the culprit for the court that must try the culprit for the culprit of the culprit of the culprit of the culprit of

have failed the facts as I saw them face to face.

I cannot, in a daily paper read by innocence and virtue, detail what met my sight on the occasion I refer to. I will not pollute any page save the records of the court that must try the culprit for the crime of torture by disease and filth, with the details of that caravansary of the court interchal elaunter. For fear inhuman treatment of our soldiers while keeper of the prison is a stockade of about eighteen. The prison is a stockade of about eighteen, but was afterwards enlarged to twenty seven acres, situated on a hill side at the foot of which flows a brook five feet wide and as many inches deep. The position was selected by Capt. Winder, soon of Gen. John H. Winder, in the latter part of 1863. When it was suggested to him to leave the trees standing as a shade for the prisoners, here they could rot faster than they could be sent there."

Colonel Parsons was first commandant of the prisoners were first received it was usual to subject them to a search for money, valuables etc., which obsensibly were to be restored when they were released from captivity, but which in realising a law of the Confederacy expressly prohibited the dealing in 'greenbacks,' yet the initiated few whose "loyalty" was unquestioned, could always obtain for a consideration the greenbacks, wet the initiated few whose "loyalty" was unquested one of the sate grand jury which was empaneled for the prison at the latter part of 1863. When the same in their respective of the sale of intoxing the prisoners and the prisoners were first received it was usual to subject them to a search for controlled the prison. Notwithstanding a law of the Confederacy expressly prohibited the dealing in 'greenbacks,' yet the initiated few whose "loyalty" was unquestioned, could always obtain for a consideration the greenbacks which trey required.

The writer of this was the foreman of the party, "I am not, asyou know and the prison and the party," I am not, asyou know and the prison and the party, "I am not, asyou know and the procedad of the prison and the party, "I am not, asyou know and the prison and the party," I am not, asyou know and the prison and the party, "I am not, asyou know and the prison and the party," I am not, asyou know and the prison and the party, "I am not, asyou know and the prison and the party," I am not, asyou know and the prison and the party, "I am

ply: "G—d d—m you, have you all turned Yankees here?"

"No General," responded the spokesman of the party, "I am not, as you know
nor are any here present; we have come
as you requested us, through the Rev.
Mr. D., to bring the necessary articles
for the Federal hospitals, and ask a pass
for the purpose of delivering them."

"It's a d—n lie! I never gave permission for anything of the kind! Be off
with you, all of you!"

As it this fearless display of martial
valor and gentlemantly bearing was not
sufficient, Henry Wirz essays to and
eclipsed his General in profanity and indecency—and I here assert that if the
lowest sinks of the most abandoned parts
of your city were gleaned, they could not of your city were gleaned, they could not surpass the ribald vulgarity and finished profanity of this jailor, exhibited in the presence of refined and "loyal" ladies. Shocked, terrifiod, beaten to the very

dust with mortification, the party retired, and, foiled in their effort to succor the sick, or alleviate the tortures of the dying

were benefited, even if they had failed their assistance.

During the last winter—which was unsually cold for Georgia, when the ice made an inch thick—no shelter, no blank ets or clothes, no wood was provided for the wretched inmates of that prison.—Squads were permitted, to the number of thirty, to go out under guard daily, for no hour, without axes or any cutting tool, to gather the refuse and rotten wood in the forests; and if they outstaid their me they were-tried by a drum-head court martial, charged with violating their payed, and if found guilty, were hung! I, thought, God has taken pity upon you and given you deliverance from your crudled of including the particles of the country of the country

The seventh regular meeting of the National Temperame League of Allegheny City was held in the East Common Methodist Church on Tuesday evening, Rev. V. Lucas, presiding, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. Black.

The committee arounded by the last

cd with prayer by Rev. J. Black.

The committee appointed by the last meeting of the League to prepare a programme of subjects for lectures with the name of suitable persons to lecture.

First—The History of the Temperance Reform in America, by the Rev. Mr. Dickson

Diekson. Second—The Importance of Temper-

ance Reform to the Church and Sta by Rev. W. Reed. Third—The Influence of Intemperar on Moral and Social Life, by Rev. W. D

Howard, D. D.
Fourth—The Influence of Intemperance on Man's Physical and Mental Nature, by Thos. F. Dale, M. D.

-The Effects of Intem Exhibited in Crime Pauperism, by Judge Sterrett.

Sixth-The Duty of the State in Reference to Intemperance, by Rev. W. Lynch.

Raton, was appointed to prepare and forward a communication to the Temperane Convention soon to assemble at Saratoga,

attracted to each other. He was several years older—say 21 to her 14—rather better educated, and moved, perhaps, in a little higher circle than she did. They corresponded when separated, kissed when they came together, were very fond of come together, were very fond of each other, and had an understand-

ing, if not a positive engagment, that they were in due time to be married. So far there is nothing peculiar or distressing in the case of these young people. Most girls have beaux—we mean, one apiece—or wish they had. And if "the course of true love" had only run as it too often won't, they would probably have been as happy(?) as humdrum, and as unconspicious as

the most of us.

But Mary, mainly out of sight, in time was out of mind. Burroughs,

I must close my hurried account of what I have seen. It is far from full: not one half has been told; by far the most has been kept back from very shame, and in respect to your readers. I have not embellished. The pictures were too rough, the characters too forlorn for the flowers of rhetoric to bloom in their presence.—

Broken hearts, crushed spirits and manhood trampled on, may answer as fitting subjects for the romancer's pen, but the horrible reality, so seldom seen, burns its images upon the beholder's soul, that no other impressions can efface, and they remain life-pictures indeed.

S.

Autional Temperance League.
The seventh regular meeting of the National Temperanae League of Alleghen of the Mational Temperanae League of Alleghen of Methodist Church on Tuesday evening, Ray, V. Lucas, presiding, and vas open. though not redressed : hence the rude equation effected by such verdicts as that which has just acquitted Miss Harris.

THE DICTATOR.—It seems to be understood that this Monitor will visit Portland and Halifax, and cross the ocean.— Captain Rodgers has perfect confidence in being able to show our British cousins something which, though it looks very much like a cheese-box on a raft, is, in fact, as little like such a thing as can be

MONTREAL, August 4 .- The attempted abduction of George N. Sanders is pronounced by Judge Armatinger an un-mitigated hoax, got up to create sympa-thy for the broken-down secessionists reiding here.

BAD FOR BRAZIL -The rebels in the Southhwest propose to emigrate to Brazil, and an agent has been sent to that counthe dying and the dead. I once muster ed the courage, impelled by the earnest entreaties of a northern friend to enter one of them, to visit one who was tender.

Lynch.

Seventh.—The Duty of the Church in Reference to Intemperance, by Rev. A. set thing for the Southwest, but very bad for Brazil.