

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 4.

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PENNA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867.

NUMBER 30

Miscellaneous.

The Democratic Indictment.

The leading features of the platform resolutions of the late State Convention of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is what may be termed an indictment of the Republican party for offenses alleged to have been committed by the dominant majority in the last Congress. As the record of that Congress has been discussed over and over again in the press and elsewhere, it seems like an old story to speak of the matter again. But the Democratic indictment does so. It tells us that we have "overthrown the Constitution." We thought that we were still governed by that charter of liberty, and we were rather strengthened in the belief by the incessant appeals of Democrats to that charter to bear them out in their partisan views. We were under the impression that according to that charter we were suffering from the abominations of a Democratic administration after we had elected a Republican President, and supposed we had also chosen a Republican Vice President.

We really thought that under the protection of the Constitution Jefferson Davis had been let loose on bail, and the Indiana rebels set free because they had been tried by a court-martial, and the test oath nullified by the Supreme Court, and John H. Surratt allowed a civil trial and the ordinary rules of procedure applied to the rebel attempts to upset the executive authority in the south. So strong has been the public belief that the Constitution is still triumphant that the pending amendment to that instrument, though overwhelmingly adopted by Congress and the loyal States, is yet not considered a part of the Constitution, because it has not been ratified by the Secretary of State. If, however, the Constitution be overthrown, why all the struggle over that amendment?

On closer examination, however, we are inclined to think that the Democratic Convention meant to charge us with overthrowing the Constitution in a Pickwickian sense. They consider it overthrow for partisan electioneering effect in their own ranks, but in full force to restrain the Republicans at every step. In this respect they very much resemble the rebels, who made war to destroy the nation itself, Constitution and all, and then came back raving of being deprived of their "constitutional rights." In the same sense we must hold the charge that we have "dis-membered the Union." We made war to prevent that very thing. We succeeded in keeping the whole nation together, and now we are told that we have dis-membered it. Worse still, it seems, according to this platform, that we have "subverted republican government." Do tell us how, when, where? At the close of the war no Congress was in session, and consequently the Republicans in that body could not have subverted anything until they met in December. The governments of the conquered States were subverted by Andrew Johnson, now head of the Democratic party, of his own will, upon no authority whatever, and with no Republicans aiding.

We might here stop and ask attention to the cool assurance of these charges, were it not that the people are accustomed to this sort of reckless audacity from Democratic conventions. The very party that fomented rebellion to destroy the Constitution, the Union and republican government, deliberately charges the offence against the party that thwarted its schemes, that saved the Constitution, the Union and the republican government, and has given them to the people better, purer, stranger and grander than ever. As for republican government, the thing at the north bearing that name was an imposition. It was an oligarchical government and nothing else. The people had no power there, and never could have had any under such a system. Our reconstruction bills secure truly republican governments to every one of the ten conquered States, based upon impartial suffrage. If the Constitution be overthrown because it no longer tolerates slavery, and because, in fact, it now prohibits that iniquity, then the Democratic statement is true. If the Constitution is overthrown because rebels are not allowed to march back triumphantly into Congress with colors flying and drums beating, boasting of their deeds of blood in the cause of treason, persecuting southern loyalty as a high offence, and prepared, by holding the Senate powerless and backed by the President, to prevent all progress at reconstruction, then, indeed, is the Democratic statement true. If the Constitution is overthrown because States containing twelve millions of people are no longer allowed to be governed despotically by a minority of 800,000 persons, according to their own interests, policy and views, then again our opponents are correct in saying so. If the Constitution is overthrown because four millions of human beings are no longer deprived of civil and political rights in a legal manner to defend themselves and the cause of the Union against oligarchs, outlaws, rebels and traitors, then again do we say the Democrats are right. We plead guilty to the indictment on those conditions, and on none other. If our Democratic opponents are anxious to accept the issue on such a basis, we should be glad to be informed of the fact.

Have we dis-membered the Union because we prevented the rebel States from rendering their secession final and effective, and actually dragged them back again by main force? Have we dis-membered the Union because we have added

four new free States to the national array in defiance of Democratic resistance, by admitting Kansas, Nevada, Nebraska, and West Virginia? Have we dis-membered the Union because we reorganized Tennessee as a State the moment we had reconquered it, and so soon as we could feel certain of its loyalty, restored it to its place in Congress? Have we dis-membered the Union because we prevented the State authorities of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri from consummating measures of secession and rebellion, and succeeded in keeping them regularly on us? Have we dis-membered the Union because we reorganized loyal governments in Arkansas, Louisiana and Virginia in the midst of the war, and have held the people of these States to those governments on the return of peace? Have we dis-membered the Union because we demand that the recovered States shall not get into Congress until they are controlled by rebels? Have we dis-membered the Union because we are not prepared to abandon the freedmen and the southern loyalists to the rebels under such circumstances? We should be glad to have an answer to these questions, and if the Democratic party is ready to go before the public on such issues, we certainly shall not shrink from the contest.

We may say here that we are rather pleased to find the struggle in this State restored to its proper national importance and not restricted to local issues. We call the attention of our readers to the fact that this Democratic platform virtually appeals to the national record of the two parties, and thus brings up the whole history of the civil war, its antecedents, its events, and its consequences. Now that the issue has been made, the Republicans will be found unanimously prepared for it. Of all others this is the very one we could most have desired, and assuredly if we cannot maintain ourselves on ground so strong we deserve to fail.

Did we subvert republican government by abolishing slavery, forever prohibiting it, and making the slaves men and citizens instead of chattels? Did we subvert republican government by securing civil rights to the freedmen, so that they might become citizens, in fact as well as in name, that they might have equality before the law, immunity from outrage, injustice and partial legislation intended to oppress and degrade them? Did we subvert republican government by securing to the majority of the people of the conquered States the right of suffrage and the right of self-government? Did we subvert republican government by refusing to acknowledge the validity of organizations established by the President, by his own authority in him vested, upon the ruins of State governments, which he himself overthrew, and controlled by the same evil elements that had distracted the country and produced the rebellion? Did we subvert republican government by opening the public lands at the south to entry, by freedmen and poor whites, under the Homestead bill? These are pertinent questions needing an answer. Let them be used everywhere in this canvass, to put to the test the men who have gone into the struggle on such a platform as that framed by the Democratic Convention.

This platform charges the Republican Congress also with a long series of usurpations, and upon about the same basis that it made the other charges against us. As to these "usurpations," we would remark that Congress has no possible chance of wielding executive power, and consequently no opportunity of usurpation, because all its acts are liable to review by the Supreme Court or non-enforcement by the administrative departments. Unless, therefore, Congress acts within the line of its legitimate authority, it has no means of enforcing its mandates, and they remain null and void. Curiously enough, the offences specified in this indictment as constituting the usurpations of Congress are all acts within the strict line of its regular constitutional action. The "denial" of representation to the rebel States was the act of these States themselves. They formally withdrew, passed acts of secession and remained unrepresented for four years. The war decided that they should not be allowed to secede, and as the States were to be represented it remained for Congress, the only legislative power of the republic, to decide how and in what manner the representation should be obtained. This power arises from the fact, first, that the State governments had committed suicide by the act of rebellion, and second that President Johnson had substituted irregular and unlawful usurpations of his own. Congress has fixed the terms of representation, and consequently the assertion in reference to a denial is a fraud.

As to treating these conquered States as subjugated provinces, were they not such? Did they come back voluntarily, or were they dragged back? No man in his senses can believe that they were aught else than subjugated provinces. Their "State rights" had perished in the war. They have as yet no lawful governments, and unless we would resign them to anarchy we must govern them by military force until they shall be reconstructed according to law. Congress did not make this state of things. It resulted from the war. Nor do the southern people regard the military government as oppressive. On the contrary, they know that it gives them the blessings of order, common justice, and protection from outrage. The military authority rested there because of the recent rebel rebellion, and no one could regard it as safe to trust the country without such a guard. Moreover, it is no extraordinary force, but the regular army

of the republic in time of peace, which should be there just as much as anywhere else. Remaining where it conquered, this army garrisoned the conquered territory because there is no other government yet provided by the conquering power, except that worked out by the reconsideration. It is rather funny to see Congress charged in this indictment with "resistance to the authority of civil tribunals, and their overthrow by the substitution of military commissions for the trial of undefined offences," when we know that Congress never did anything of the kind; that the acts referred to were those of the Executive, and not within the line of Congressional action at all. It is still more amusing to find one of the motives of the indictment to be the mere threat of "impairment when the Constitution vests in Congress the power of impeachment itself."

HOW LONG?

John Hampden and his friends found at last that Charles I. was a liar. Some veracity is essential to human affairs, but Charles showed that he had no perception of honor or good faith. Whether he signed a paper, or pledged his word, or swore a solemn oath, his conduct was the same. The moment he thought that he could safely forswear himself he did not hesitate at the meanest falsehood. And when he had fully proved his unexceptionable falsity the Parliamentary leaders resolved not to trust him again, and to seek some surer foundation of English liberty than the word of a common perjuror.

Andrew Johnson, without the same duplicity as the English King, is guilty of the same weakness. When Charles assented to the Petition of Right he assented to his hostility to it, and it was supposed to be a final pacification because it was believed that he would execute it in its own spirit. When the President received the Military bill he did not pretend to like it, but when, despite his opposition, it became a law, he was bound to execute it according to its clear intention. He began in that spirit. He appointed military commanders who were acceptable to those who had made the law, and who were very sure to execute it as they meant it. The result was an instant cessation of the tumult of feeling in the Southern States, a general and happy conviction every where of a speedy return of the normal condition of the country, the reviving of trade, the resumption of industry, and universal pacification. And as a consequence of this agreeable prospect, and this trace of party contention, there was a reaction of feeling in favor of the President, and a general willingness that the project of impeachment should be no further discussed.

But it is beginning to be evident that the President, like the King, is his own worst enemy. It seems impossible for him to learn from experience. A formalist and a doctrinaire, he can not comprehend that he is the chief magistrate of the most practical people in the world, and that their minds are made up to a certain course which he can no more resist than he could resist the blow of a trip-hammer. To introduce technical objections to a law of which the intention is written with a sunbeam, to invite an Attorney-General who has declared his hostility to the law to interpret it so as to secure the power of those whose power it is the known design of the law to overthrow, is to go very far toward outraging the public patience beyond endurance, and to persuade the loyal people of the United States that their policy of reconstruction is impracticable so long as Mr. Johnson is their chief executive officer.

The Military bill, as everybody knows, was meant to submit the Southern States directly to the national authority, until they were reorganized according to its provisions. The existing civil officers were to be respected, but they were to be superseded by the military system. The civil authorities were not to be equal or co-ordinate with the military, each paralyzing the other. Nor were the limits of each sharply defined, that they should be scrupulously respected. Such an attempt would be utterly in vain in a community radically disorganized by war. In a word, the plain intent of the bill was to make the military authority supreme and the civil subordinate. If there were any difficulty of interpretation there were but two evident courses—either the Legislature must be asked to explain its intention, or, in the absence of the Legislature, the law must be interpreted in the spirit of its well-known design.

The Attorney-General has given an interpretation of the law which is intended to defeat its purpose. It is intended to procure the restoration of Wells as Governor of Louisiana; of Allen as Judge of Monroe as Mayor of New Orleans, and Withers as Mayor of Mobile. If the President acts upon the Attorney-General's opinion he will break faith with the country. But that we may clearly understand what the country means, Congress, now in session, will declare its own purpose in the reconstruction law. The President should himself desire it. Then, when the wish of the country has been indicated, should he still seek to pervert the law to his own overthrow, he will compel every truly conservative citizen to ask whether it is not his manifest intention in this grave crisis to bafile the national will and to prolong the perilous position of the country. —Harper's Weekly.

Of what trade is a clergyman at a wedding? A joiner.

Communications.

For the Citizen,
ANNA, UNION CO., ILL.,
June 29th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—Presuming there may be a few in Butler county that have the "western fever," I take the liberty of calling the attention of such, through your paper, to this portion of Illinois, familiarly styled Egypt.

WHERE IS ANNA?
If you spread out your map you will find the point from which I write, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 36 miles north of Cairo. The station is called Jonesboro, although the town of Jonesboro has one mile west of the road. Anna has sprung up at the station since the completion of the railroad, and is now larger than Jonesboro.

WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE?
Inducements are only offered to those who could invest from two to three thousand dollars, or more, in the farming and fruit growing business. If he is able to buy a farm already fruited, so much the better; if not, he will get returns from his berries in one year, and from his peaches and other fruit in from three to five years, after setting them himself. All branches of professional business are overstocked; so is the mercantile; while mechanics are plenty. Pennsylvanians are generally good farmers. There are a few in them in Southern Illinois, and so far as my acquaintance extends, all without exception, who have turned their attention to the farming and fruit growing business have made themselves comfortably rich in a few years. For this same business, I see many in the last few years that have laid aside the scythe for the pruning knife—bills in chancery for fruit bills in Chicago, and even the clerical robe for a "waianus."

ADVANTAGES.
There are several reasons why farm labor is better remunerated here than it is in Western Pennsylvania. In the first place the soil is much more productive; and whatever is produced commands a high cash price; cash at any of the stations on the railroad. There is no better market in the West for butter, chickens, eggs, and all kinds of vegetables, than Cairo, where the steamboats of two great rivers stop for supplies. Cairo can be reached in a few minutes, while a few hours will transport the same to Chicago. All kinds of fruit mature here five or six weeks earlier than they do in the neighborhood of Chicago. The grower is enabled thereby to throw the first into market, and often gets fabulous prices. In the next place, the winters are at least two months shorter here than they are in Butler county, requiring so much less food for stock.

STRAWBERRIES.
It is on'y within the last five or six years that fruit growing has become a speciality in this section, and become an important branch of industry. It is in its infancy yet, but the magnitude to which it has already attained, may be inferred from the fact, that the J. O. B. R. were obliged to put on a special fruit train to transport the strawberry crop alone, starting from this station daily.

I will give you some figures as collected by others, which seem almost incredible except to those who have examined into the matter.

Goben, six miles north of this, the most important fruit station on the road, shipped as high as eighteen tons, or six hundred bushels of strawberries in a single day. From two to six tons, or two hundred and fifty bushels, were sent daily from this station, while smaller ones sent forward from one to five tons, or an average of 70 bushels per day.

It is estimated that eight thousand tons, or eighty thousand bushels were shipped during a season lasting from three to four weeks from this portion of Illinois south of the Ohio & M. R. R.

The prices realized by the grower varies from ten cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents a quart. Perhaps thirty cents a quart is not an over average. Sixty bushels to the acre is an average yield. From this we find that an acre devoted to strawberries, will yield something in the neighborhood of six hundred dollars. The boxes, packing, freight and commission, cost six cents per quart. Strawberries grow everywhere; but the grower here sends the first to the Chicago market, thereby commanding the highest prices, and by the time the earliest maturity in that neighborhood, the crop is used up here, and he is ready to ship his.

RASPBERRIES.
This berry is becoming quite as important as the strawberry. The cost of growing them is not more than half as much as in the case of strawberries. They produce from forty to fifty bushels to the acre, and are worth about twice as much in market. I will not dwell on it, but take up the peach.

The cultivation of the peach is the most important, extensive and profitable. When a peach crop pays at all, it pays well. Last year the crop was light.—This year the trees are bending with the luscious burden, and will more than compensate for former failures. The fruit man is already counting his profits by the thousands. There are many instances of growers making ten thousand dollars net profits from a single peach crop; in some instances nearly double that amount. It is only among the hills and wooded slopes, commencing at Villa Ridge, 12 miles above Cairo, and extending 80 or 100 miles north, that the peach will flourish. Throughout this region, failure is the exception, above the timber belt, and north of Centralia, it is the rule.

Getting on the cars at Centralia, going south, you pass through an interminable succession of peach orchards, ranging from five to one hundred acres. These have been nearly all set out within the past five or six years. You would suppose that you saw enough peaches from the car window alone, to glut the markets of half the world. It is from this region that Chicago and the entire north-west are supplied, and there is not half enough yet. From two to four car loads will be sent daily from this station.—Shipping will commence in about two weeks. Other stations will ship more, making a train of from fifteen to twenty-five car loads of peaches alone.

MOIST FRUITS.
Besides the fruits here particularly, Egypt has apples, plums, pears, cherries, and besides, hundreds of acres of grapes that have lately been set out. Two varieties of which seem to be in vogue in this soil.

The early variety of apples are being shipped now. The wheat crop this year was very heavy. It has been harvested, and much of it already made into flour and gone to market.

SWEET POTATOES.
The sweet potato is another staple article of Southern Illinois, and profitable, yielding about 150 bushels to the acre, and are generally worth one dollar a bushel. In the spring of the year they grow up to two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per bushel. It requires good care to keep them through the winter.

Cotton was extensively cultivated in this county during war times, particularly in the Mississippi bottom. These bottoms lie six miles west of us, and are from four to six miles in breadth; soil from five to twenty feet deep; drainage imperfect, and malarial in abundance. It would take a page to describe them. The cultivation of the would-be-king is abandoned.

VARIETY.
The grower here, then, has a variety of heavy and semi-tropical products from which to choose, cultivate and fill his purse. He can have his strawberry, raspberry and peach all growing on the same piece of ground. If one fails the other will hit. Neither one of them requires much labor after being set out.—He has plenty of leisure to cultivate wheat, corn, potatoes, or any thing else he may fancy.

I see no set of men that look so fat and sleek as the fruit growers in this region. They paid out their money a few years ago in what seemed an experiment—patiently waiting for their trees and vines to grow. Now they have the satisfaction of putting it all back into their pockets, with a four-fold increase.

From two to three thousand dollars will buy a farm already fruited in close proximity to a station—say from 20 to 40 acres. This may appear to be a small farm. For fruit alone, it is plenty. Some think ten acres enough. The country is rapidly filling up with Northern and Eastern people, all in quest of fruit farms. They are generally a good-hearted, enterprising class of people, such as give society a healthy tone, and assist in the march of improvement.

The impression prevails to some extent that Egypt is a low, swampy, sickly country. As this article is getting long, I will merely say that it is a great mistake.

Should any one be favorably impressed, and desire further information, it will be cheerfully given by addressing the undersigned, at Anna, Illinois.

FORD S. DODDS.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—Did you ever think, short though it is, how much there is in it? Oh, it is beautiful! Like a diamond in the crown of a queen, it unites a thousand sparkling gems in one.

It teaches all of us, every one of us, to look to God as our parent—our Father, our Father in heaven, and our Father in heaven.

It tells us that we must reverence our heavenly Father—hallowed be thy name. It tells us that we should love him as the Father, and love our neighbor as ourselves. It tells us that we should be forgiven our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And a cautious spirit—'Deliver us from evil.'—And, last of all, an adoring spirit—'For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.'

NOT AFRAID.—A naval officer being at sea in a dreadful storm, his wife was sitting in the cabin with him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his serenity, and composure that she cried out:

"My dear, art you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a dreadful storm?"

He rose from his chair, dashed on to the deck, drew his sword, and pointing it at the breast of his wife, exclaimed:

"Are you afraid?"

"No," she immediately answered.

"Why?" said the officer.

"Because," rejoined the wife, "I know the sword is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me."

"Then," said he, "I know in whom I believe, and that He who holds the winds in his fists and the waters in the hollow of his hands is my Father."

A good temper, a good library, a good health, a good wife and a good newspaper, are five choice blessings.

MEXICO.

Execution of Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon.

Dying Speeches of the Victims.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The Times has a special dispatch from Houston, Texas, giving a detailed account of the execution by the Liberals of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia. None of the prisoners were bound or blind-folded, nor was any indignity offered. Maximilian, before he was shot, recapitulated the causes that brought him to Mexico, and denied the authority of the Court that tried him, and hoped his blood would stop the further effusion of blood in Mexico. Just before led out, he called to the sergeant of the guard, and gave him a handful of gold, and requested a favor, that the soldiers would aim at his heart. His last words were, "Point God's fire! Five balls entered his breast, but these did not kill him immediately, so two other soldiers were ordered to shoot him in the side. In this manner he was dispatched. Much dissatisfaction and grief was manifested by those who witnessed it. Miramon read from a paper which he had written, that the only regret he felt in dying was that the Liberals should remain in power and should have power to point out his children as the children of a traitor. Mejia made no address, but met his fate quietly and bravely. The sword of Maximilian was presented to Juarez by Escobedo in the Government Palace.

News from Mexico, via Havana—not so late, however, as that which reports the shooting of Santa Anna—has been received. A letter dated Havana, June 27, announcing the arrival of the Spanish steamer Ciudad Condado, says:

Among the most notable of the refugees by said steamer, I noticed General Taboada, who commanded the Imperialist forces in Vera Cruz, and whose doings on the arrival of Santa Anna gave rise to the old hero's last flaccid. No less than eight individuals of his family accompanied him. Another notable character, the high and mighty ex-Imperialist Commissary of Yucatan, Salazar Harregui, has arrived in the Spanish steamer. The fact is that Merida had surrendered at last, after a fruitless and disastrous resistance, and now the whole of Yucatan is in the hands of the Liberals.

General Santa Anna had been removed from Sisal to Campeche, where the populace were very much infuriated against him. The General was sent there in a small subboat, and when he was taken ashore he received the magnificent reception he met with in that city, in the year 1825, as Commander in Chief, so different to that which awaited him in 1857.

From the moment he put his foot on shore the populace, composed of all castes and colors, got up a tremendous hue and cry in the most insulting terms, and the leader of this mob approached the General so near that he found it necessary to repulse him rather roughly himself.—These violent proceedings, however, were decidedly disapproved of by the respectable part of the inhabitants. The General continued in prison, without any communication whatever with outsiders; but in case any tumult were to break out among the mob, demanding his life, it was not improbable that he would be sacrificed to their fury, just as was the case with General Espejo, Senors Govantes, Avila and Ponce, after the fall of Merida. Espejo was the Military Commander of Calquisini; Nicolas Govantes, Prefect of Campeche, and N. Ponce, Prefect of the Island of Carmen. They were all shot on the 20th instant.

It was currently reported and believed in Campeche, that documents of a very important nature had been found in the possession of General Santa Anna.

The terms for the surrender of Vera Cruz to General Benavides had been agreed upon. The surrender of Vera Cruz to Gen. Benavides. Under these circumstances the feelings among the three prevailing parties grow desperate. The garrison appears determined to do anything rather than surrender. The Republicans, joined by the American and English Consuls, are for supporting Juarez; and the pigmy party, led on by a few military chiefs, would like to pronounce for Santa Anna. The latter party sent a commissioner by the last French steamer to Havana—the France—on the 10th instant, presuming that the General went on in the Virginia. Not meeting with him he proceeded to New York.

Everything is in a most disorganized state, and the disorder increases daily, which may at last prove disastrous. In the Plaza de Armas, and at the corners of the principal streets, guns have been placed since the 15th ult., and the next day seven earthworks, mounted with artillery, were thrown up. The constabulary is generally a conflict in its vital, and before long the hour for strife for blood and vengeance may arrive.—Senior Carran has arrived, since the above from Sacrificos, on reaching the wharf General Todocada committed violence on him by wrenching out of his hands a dispatch he brought for the American Consul, as also a free pass which the General had granted him to go to Sacrificos. The General desired afterwards from his purpose, and will probably be banished. In a hot discussion which the commandant of San Juan de Ulloa Castle had

with the Imperial Commissioner, the former told him he was too timid to confront the actual situation, and that the Commissioner ought to give up the command to him. As the latter resisted, the commandant reminded him that the castle was under his command, and that he could place his artillery in such a way as to sweep away all the impostors that were in the city, and were enough seven pieces of heavy caliber have appeared mounted toward the city. The parties have since had another meeting, and Bureau having become very much alarmed, it has almost been decided that he resigns his post in favor of this Perez Gomez, whose second was then to take command of the castle, and Gen. Cervera would, in that case, be named General-in-Chief and Director of the Artillery.

MAXIMILIAN AND JUAREZ.
Late San Luis Potosi papers contain the correspondence between Maximilian and Juarez. The first is a letter from Maximilian, dated May 25th, asking, in case his counsel did not arrive in time, that he be allowed time necessary for his defense, and to arrange his private affairs. To this Juarez promptly replied that the time should be allowed. The next letter from Maximilian is dated May 27th, asking that the Supreme Government issue an order allowing his counsel to leave the City of Mexico, which was under siege, and desiring to speak personally with Juarez upon grave affairs, and very important to the country. Juarez gave the order for the exit from the city of the parties named, but as to the interview, that could not be granted, considering the distance which separated them. Everything fitting as to Maximilian's private affairs should, however, be done.

WHAT IS NOT CHARITY.—It is not charity to give a penny to the street mendicant of whom nothing is known, while we haggle with a poor man out of employment for a miserable dime. It is not charity to beat down a seamstress to starvation-sieving; to let her sit in wet clothing, sewing all day; to deduct from her pitiful remuneration if the storm delays her prompt arrival. It is not charity to take a poor relative into your family, make her slave to all your whims, and taunt her continually with her dependent situation. It is not charity to turn a man out into the streets with his family, because he cannot pay his rent. It is not charity to exact the uttermost farthing from the widow and orphan. It is not charity to give with a supercilious air and patronage, as if God had made you the rich man, of different blood from the abject recipient, whose only crime is that he is poor. It is not charity to be an extortioner—may, though you bestow your alms by thousands.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—The expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone left England on the 10th of June. It consists of only four persons: Mr. E. D. Young, who has been entrusted with the command; Mr. Henry Faulkner and two experienced men named John Beed and John Buckley, one a mechanic, who traveled with Dr. Livingstone for two years and a half in Zambezi, and the other a seaman, acclimatized on the east coast of Africa, and thoroughly acquainted with the manners and habits of the native population. Mr. Young was also a companion of Dr. Livingstone on some of his former eventful journeys. Mr. Faulkner accompanies the expedition at his own request and expense. All four started on Friday from London for Southampton, whence they proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope by the African mail steamer. The steel cutter which has been furnished to the expedition, to enable them to navigate the rivers and lakes of Central Africa, was also taken out in the same vessel free of cost.

HATED AN NAGAR being asked what was the most excellent thing in man, replied, "Sense." But if he have none what is the best then? "The counsel of his friend," replied the doctor. And in want of that? "Taciturnity." And if he cannot have any of those things? "A sudden death as soon as possible!"

Some close observers say that young ladies who are accustomed to read newspapers are sure to possess winning ways, lively dispositions, have cultivated minds, never commit suicide, mix with the noblest, are free from grasping, always select good husbands, and invariably make the sweetest and best wives, and never apply for a divorce.

"Pour water hastily into a bottle of a narrow neck, little enters; pour gradually, and by small quantities, and the vessel is filled." Such is the simile employed by Quintilian to show the folly of teaching children too much at a time.

A man that puts himself on the ground of moral principle, if the whole world be against him is mightier than all. Never be afraid of being in the minority, so that minorities are based upon sound principles.

John, you seem to gain flesh every day; the grocery business must agree with you. What do you weigh last? "Well, Simon, I really don't know, but it strikes me it was a pound of sugar."

A husband, on being told the other evening that his wife had lost her temper, said "He was glad of it, for it was a very bad one."

Why is a woman mending her stockings late? Because her hands are where her feet ought to be.