# "New Dominion."

Past commercial relations with the Past commercial relations with the British American Provinces should convince the people of the United States that they ought not to be indifferent to the political movements now in progress in the New Dominion of Canada. When the policy of the New Government is fully developed, it will be found to embrace a comprehensive and wholesome plan for future action which must affect the material interests of the States no less. the material interests of the States no less

the material interests of the States no less than their own. It will depend upon the States, however, whether they use it to their own advantage or disadvantage. If we examine the scheme under which New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Canadas have been confederated we perceive at once that it is as nearly republican in form, and as nearly modeled after the United States as is consistent with the United States, as is consistent with the United States, as is consistent with their avowed allegiance to the British crown. In the first place, we see a union of several colonies for mutual advantage, just as happened here a hundred years ago, each colony having its Local Legis lature, and collectively controlled by a central government. Lord Monck is simply the Queen's representative. He appoints his Crimet, as does the Presisimply the Queen's representative. He appoints his Crbinet, as does the President of the United States. The two Houses of Parliament are elective. Suffrage is free and universal. The decimal system has been in vogue for some years, and the dollar corresponds with our specie dollar in value. A national currency will soon be substituted for the miscellaneous bank-notes now in circulation. laneous bank-notes now in circulation, and will thus be uniform with our own and will thus be uniform with our own whenever we resume specie payments.—
There will be a specie deposit security of 33 per cent. upon the first issue of \$5,000,000, and 25 per cent. for each additional \$2,000,000, besides a deposit with Baring Brothers, at London, of the unised speciment of the saveral Provinces. ted debentures of the several Provinces A new and liberal tariff will be adopted operating uniformly in all parts of the New Dominion. The postal service will be improved and extended. There will be a central Treasury, with sub-treasury at the chief commercial ports. Laborers are already at work upon the Western Extension Railroad; the link between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be immediately completed, and ground bro-ken for the long talked of "Intercolo-nial." Provision for the local army and

nial." Provision for the local army and navy will follow.

This is the plan as laid for the future. It is radiant with promise. Nevertheless a very large portion of the population lack faith and avow it openly. They are apprehensive of untried experiments.—
The country is in a transition state, when all is uncertainty, hesitation, and chaos. There are a dozen inharmonious political factions, each with a policy of its own. Some are exclusively British in their proclivities; others as decidedly American; and there are numerous intermediproclivities; others as decidedly American; and there are numerous intermediate shades of opinion. The lower Provinces dislike to lose their individuality, and are jealous of Canadian preponderance. They have yet to learn practically that their Confederation is a strict partnership—the members with more or less capital sharing the profits and advantages proportionately—and that consequent capital sharing the profits and advantages proportionately—and that consequently the smaller Provinces, with their lesser revenues and lesser populations, must hold inferior place to Canada. At present they believe that the effect of the plan is to give Canada the oyster and themselves only the shells. In the midst of these perplexities business becomes deranged; money was never so scarce; real estate never so low; bank stocks depreciate, while the rate of interest is higher; laborers find little employment and low wages, capital lies idle; all kinds of business languish; and there is an unprecedented efflux of the people to the States. (We speak more particularly of the Lower Provinces.) ly of the Lower Provinces.)

In such an unsettled state of affairs, it In such an unsettled state of arrans, it is natural to look in every direction for relief. All are striving for the actainment of one grand object—namely, the improvement of their present political status and the advancement of their material prosperity; Whatever step will most surely conduce to such results, the inhabitants will be ready to take. There are now but comparatively few earnest advocates of annexation; but when com-mercial intercourse is actively cultivated by the United States so as to become the interests of the two countries mutual and identical; when the onerous taxes which we now endure are reduced, so that which we now endure are reduced, so that the advantages will largely outweigh the burdens to be borne; then our neighbors will find the inducements hard to reject, and will look more favorably upon the question of annexation. Under our question of annexation. Under our present policy however, we are simply using every means to discourage any latent inclination of the sort. We have repealed the Reciprocity Treaty, which was one of the strongest cords of union. We restrict trade by oppressive imposts. We tax lumber at such a rate that our ship-yards are idle, and we cut ourselves off from the rich timber districts of the ship-yards are idle, and we cut ourselves off from the rich timber districts of the Provinces, while we look about in vain for means to supply that deficit in our own resources which increases annually. We pay enormously for plaster, which exists in the Provinces in vast quantities and would fain seek a market. The valuable coal-fields of Nova Stotia are very many of them worked by Americans, all of whom are suffering from the effects of the particle anaryon relies. many of them worked by Americans, all of whom are suffering from the effects of our existing narrow policy. There is a large amount of American capital invested in the Provinces in mines and manufactures and miscellaneoms cuterprises, which of itself affords a powerful element for americant of the native considerable numbers of the native population who squint toward annexa- | evidence was satisfactory.

Commercial Intercourses With the tion; and we speak positively when we A Plea for Youthful Enthusiasm

to be attained now, even though they involve the penalty of annexation.

We have, therefore, in the States a golden opportunity such as was never of-fered before. We may take advantage of the present perplexities of our neigh-bors, and of their earnest dasire to bet-

One or the Other. Secretary Seward's long letter upon the ubject of Santa Anna's capture shows outling—reversing and the wind in taking a hostile or even unfriendly a tritude toward the Mexican Republic—by the theory that Mr. Seward wished to make trouble with Mexico comes, therefore, very suddenly and exclusively to the ground. Indeed, to suppose that the Secretary seriously wished a war with Mexico was to suppose that the Secretary seriously wished a war with Mexico was to suppose that the Secretary seriously wished a war with Mexico was to suppose that the Secretary seriously wished a war with Mexico was to suppose that the self and consequently becomes hard and to make this Government contemptible in the generous minds of every nation. For all of France upon the wife of the world's laugh, or by the recoil with which a young man, dreading to be despised, hidses what is best and noblest in himself and consequently becomes hard and to world the same of the world's laugh, or by the recoil with which a young man, dreading to be despised, hidses what is best and noblest in himself and consequently becomes hard and to world the world is longer than the same of the world's laugh, or by the recoil with which a young man, dreading to the party spirit of Corinth, by the party spirit of Corinth, by the recoil with which a young man, dreading to be despised, hidses what is best and noblest in himself and consequently becomes hard and the world's laugh, or by the recoil with which a young man desuriful enthusiant of the world's laugh, or by the recoil with which a young man desuriful enthusiant of the world's laugh, or by the recoil with which a young man desuriful enthusiant of the world's laugh, or by the recoil with which a young man desuriful enthusiant of the world's laughing at his own best and appear and now best and appear and to be adapting at his own best and appear and now best and appear and now best and appear and to be appear and to be appear and to b

was a person affecting to be American Minister in Mexico writing to the Mexican Government from the city of New Orleans. This person remenstrated with the Mexican authorities in regard to the treatment of Maximilian. But this person's superior ordered him to do so at the instance of Austria, the enemy of Mexico, and Austria, in urging the remonstrance, spoke of "the right" of our Government to remonstrate. Yet we who claimed to do this from especial friendship for the Mexican Republic had hindered its efforts to get arms and aid upon our soil while we had favored those of the empire for the same purpose.—

A Beautiful Legend with loves and reverences nothing.—F. W. Robertson.—They tell a until to day. But we opposed it upon the fronce with Frence; and that doctrine is the right of every country upon this continent to manage its domestic affairs at its pleasure. That, as we understand it, is our policy toward Mexico and the countries of Central America and bayond. If they will listen to our honest advice un any emergency, very well; if not, we have no cause of complaint. That Mexico is a chaotic country—that Maximilian would have given it a better government than can now be heard for our cone thing more is necessary. He only wear into reserve the output rest. Above all things, therefore, let us become which was of the same purpose.—Above which the principle of the same purpose.—Who have sidelieve all that is disinterested and innowable. Except for unworldly. Let us guard against the Mephistopheles spirit, which loves and reverences nothing.—F. W. Robertson.—A BEAUTIFUL LEGEND.—They tell a story that one day Rabbi Judah, and his brothren sat in the church on a fast day, disputing about rest. One said it was to have sufficient wealth, yet without sin.—The second said it was fame and praise of all men. The third said it was possible of the power of the said it must be only in the oldage of one who is rich, powerful, famous and surrounded by children and children's children. The fifth said all were in vain unless a man kept all the ritual of Moses And Rabbi Judah, the venerable, the tallest of the brothren, said: "Ye have spoken wisely, but one thing more is necessary. He only war find rest real things. touch the case. Mexico has the same right to manage herself as she pleases, so far as we are concerned, that we have ourselves — until Mexico invades our rights or threatens our safety, when we may, of course, defand ourselves. When any body proposes that, for the sake of civil order, humanity, and the protection of the Mexicans, we should invade and occupy and regulate the country, we shall have the same reason offered tor making war upon a neighbor that every invading power has always urged.

There is no middle ground between this conduct and the policy of independance of the superdous frauds of the supendous frauds practiced in whisky may be reached by estimating the annual product at 70,000, 000 gallons—which is under rather than occupy and regulate the country, we shall have the same reason offered tor making war upon a neighbor that every invading power has always urged.

There is no middle ground between this conduct and the policy of independance of the superdous frauds of the supendous frauds practiced in whisky may be reached by estimating the annual product at 70,000, 000 gallons—which is under rather than observed the treatment of the superdous frauds of the supendous frauds touch the case.

tion; and we speak positively when we state that very many, even of the most rigid royalists, to-day confessedly accept annexation as the ultimate fate of the "New Dominion." Few of them will deny that commercial success, the development of the extraordinary resources of the country, and the infusion of elements that will stimulate enterprise and remove the weight that unaccountably seems to crush the efforts and energies of the Provincials, are the main objects to be attained now, even though they in yolve the penalty of annexation.

A Plea for Youthtul Entrausian.

Think how, without a friend like St. Paul to throw his mantle over him, Timothy's own modesty would have silenced him, and his young enthusiasm night have been withered by ridicule or aspertity. From this instance we are enabled to draw a lesson for all ages. There are few periods in life more critical than that in which sensibilities and strong feeling begin to develop themselves in young people. Thelquestion is about to be decided whether what is at present merely romantic feeling is to become generating. ly romantic feeling is to become gener-ous devotion, and to end by maturing into self-denial, or whether it is to remain only a sickly sentiment, and, by re-action degenerate into a bitter and a sneering bors, and of their earnest dasire to better their condition, to exort those alls powerful influences which may eventually lead them to accept what most Americans and many Canadians believe to be their "Manifest Destiny."—Harper's Weekly.

One or the Other.

Sacretary Savard's long letter upon the nothing—wondering at nothing—rever-encing nothing—and nowhere does a young man so easily fall into the habit of laughing at his own best and purest feelfore, very suddenly and exclusively to the ground. Indeed, to suppose that the Secretary seriously wished a war with Mexico was to suppose that he wished to make this Government contemptible in the generous minds of every nation. For we had just insisted upon the withdraw al of France upon the ground that Mexico should be left to work out her own destiny; and we should, in the case supposed, have been deliberately repeating the role of France in occupying and controlling the country.

The disgraceful proposition of Mr. James Brocks, in Congress, and the tone of very many influential papers in the country, should serve to admonish us all of a tendency toward a wholly inexcussible national conduct. For this purpose,

of a tendency toward a wholly inexcusable national conduct. For this purpose, also, nothing was more timely than the letter of the Mexican who was incorrectly reported as a member of the Cabinet of Juarez. In that letter he exposed the preposterous position of this country toward Mexico: and if it was in consesting the proposterous position of the country toward Mexico: and if it was in consesting the proposterous position of the country toward Mexico: and if it was in consesting the proposterous position of the country toward Mexico: and if it was in consesting the proposterous position of the country toward means the proposterous pr of Jaurez. In that letter he exposed the preposterous position of this country toward Mexico; and if it was in consequence of Secretary Seward's blunders, let the Secretary bear the blame. Here was a person affecting to be American Minister in Mexico writing to the Mexican Government from the city of New College William (Secretary Proposition of the Mexican Government from the city of New College William (Secretary Proposition of the Mexican Government from the city of New College William (Secretary Proposition of the Mexican College What was weak—they lopped away what was luxuriant; they dread red rightly what was energetic. Happy the man who has been strong enough to work out in real life the plan which pleased his children which was luxuriant; they dread away what was luxu

ware of that cold, supercilious tone which blights what is generous, and affects to disbelieve all that is disinterested and

try—that Maximilian would have given it a better government than can now be hoped for—that Juarez is merely a partisan leader and will be opposed by others of the same kind—that Maximilian's execution was a brutal blunder and crime—that Moxicans are ferecious and incapable half-breeds, and that all these late horrors would not have happened had General Scott remained in Mexico, may be all true statements, but they do not

have the same war upon a neighbor that every work as always arged.

There is no middle ground between this conduct and the policy of independs and taliance which we are now pursuing. Those who demand "a policy" upon the subject mean that we should buily Mexico or devour it.—Harper's Weekly.

—Daniel Hook, Esq., aged 80 years, a native of Greene county, died at his residence in Waynesburg, ou the Stult.—While sitting at his desk, and looking will be strong and partly the result of lessened production in consequience of the unequal option of the tax law, but either way it is works injuriously on honest tax-payers, and suit a moan or struggle. He had been in his usual health all morning.

—A poor man being asked on a late triangle and the result of lessened production in consequience of the unequal option of the tax law, but either way it is works injuriously on honest tax-payers, and expired almost instantly without a moan or struggle. He had been in susual health all morning.

—A poor man being asked on a late triangle and the production of the tax law, but either way it is works injuriously on honest tax-payers, and greatly deranges business. If Congress should have any spare time on their hands they could not use it in a better way than in devising a method for insuring the payment of Government dues on all the whisky made.

—A poor man being asked on a late triangle and the production of the tax law, but either way it is works injuriously on honest tax-payers, and expired almost instantly without a moan or struggle. He had been in surging the payment of Government dues on all the whisky made.

—The number of emigrants landed in New York last week was 5,955; making the number of conjurants landed in New York last week was 5,955; making the number of emigrants landed in New York last week was 5,955; making the number of conjurants landed in New York last week was 5,955; making the number of conjurants landed in New York last week was 5,955; making the number of conjurants landed in New York last week was 5,955; over the mark. If the taxes were col-lected on the whole, the product would be \$140,000,000. But let one-fourth es cape the law, and over \$100,000,000 would be obtained. Last year whisky yielded only \$30,000,000, with the pros-pect of being one third less this year, the receipts the last two months having been at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year.

I want no pity, ask no alms; Give me some work for this one hand; The other; healt the Southern palms, I left a home, a child, a wife, as dear to me as yours to you, And freely offered up my life, To aid a cause it knew was true; To aid a cause it knew was true; Fo pity for this empty sleere.

I could not rest in idle case,
And hear of fiery deeds each day;
Although she, vasping, clasped my kness,
And can rest plead that I might stay,
"Doar heart," i said, "with steel and ball,
Benesth the banner of the free
!!! take my chance, for should it fall,
What would home be to me
Without the flag whose saread dyes
Are pictured in God's lovely skies?"

To shield it from disgrace;
It waves in glory once again,
As in the bright old days before
Its honored folds received the stain
Of kindred blood at Baltimore—
Ere that old emblem sunk, believe,
I'd wish a shroud to wrap this sleet

When the keen saw rasped through the bone, From my pale lips there burst a cry; Fram not the stringing of the pair also. That caused that moan of agony: But thoughts of home smoot on my brain-good reason had Ito deplore—For 'gainst two hands the wolf will gain Oft times a seat at Labor's door; How should I then their wants relieve—A soldier with an empty slove!

"Nay, don't despair; take courage, lad,"
The busy surgeon kindly said;
The busy surgeon kindly said;
But better its than lose your head;
Why, all our tongues love well to wag
Of colored sergeant Richard Told,
Whose arm was first to plant our flag
Above grim Nagner's smoking sod;
Think of the glory, man, don't grisee,
You are doubly paid for the empty sleeve.

But glory will not fill the hands
Of those who wait at home for bread,
Upon our hand a native stand a
Tint fill our hearts with dread.
Seeking for work day after day,
And gaining nought but cold replies;
At night I see her turn away
To hide the tears that fill her eyes,
And amost wish death might refleve
My pain, as I toy with the empty sleeve.

Daily are places filled by those
Who cursed the cause for which I bled—
You years ago our deadliset fose.
Now on the public bounty fed.
Must we who breasted related steel,
And bore 'Old Glory' through the land,
Now ask of passers by a med.
Abject and humble, hat in hand?
Republic, can you thus discrace

Does it not tell of hirdships passed—
The useless swinging sleeve of mine?
The useless swinging sleeve of mine?
Dead marches in December's blast,
In polting rain and shine;
Greon's fleids and ghastly 'slain,
Whose faces make the senses red,
And mailmed when shricking in their pain,
Where thundering squadrons charge and wheel;
Whose faces hoofed steeds, in the wild strife,
Crushed, out the little left of life.

Of midnight vigils it doth tell.
In boarded forests 'meath the stars,
Where through the boughs the immonlight fell
Of hospitals where greating rows
Of stricken men draw painful breath,
And prison doors that darkly close
On horrest tenfold worse than death;
Think, the, will knear the support stars relates
Think the support stars relates
The bearing of this comply stewer?

For what is past I yet can say,
I cherish not one vain regret;
Denot, then, make me curse the day
My old thue cost with blood was wet.
And give me work for this que hand;
The other, meath the green palm trees,
I srutting on the shifting sand;
O, grand Republic, give me leave
To provelly feam this empty sleeve.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

Soft words seald not the tongue. Has any person ever tried Rarcy's stem, of horse taming on the night-mare segrative strict attention to your own af-irs—and consider your wife one of them.

The amount of the secret it is cetty sure to be with "telling" effect.

Take care to be an economist in prosective: and there is no fear of your having ne in adversity.

### Total Abstinence.

Dr. Guthrie, in one of his charming magazine articles, holds up the remarkable exemple of the Bechabites, who in spite of temptation and of the general degeneracy in Israel, adhered inflexibly to their accestor's command to drink no intoxicating liquors. In the case cited in the Scriptures, their fidelity to principle was most note worthy. He says:

of Jonadah, they probably had no objection to use.

How natural in these circumstances for them to say—That cannot be forbidden which is offered in holy vessels, nor wrong to which a prophet invites! Yet they put away the cup saying, "We have obeyed the voice of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, our father, in all that he hath charged us, to drink no wine in all our days we our wives our soos nor our days, we, our wives, our sons, nor our daughters." Happy family!—of how few, if any, of ours could it be said! in which for three hundred years there had never been a drunkard to break a mother's heart, to bring shame on those who loved him, to fill a dishonored

grave!

However people may, or may not, think it duty to set the example, and rear their children up in the customs of the Rechabites, they cannot but admire the wisdom of this man. Holding prevention to be better than cure, and that, and it is much. as all experience proves, it is much easier to keep people out of temptation than to save them in it, Jonadab, while enjoining his decendants to drink no wine, seeks to protect them from temptation. The general lesson which Jonadab's injunction teaches is one the truth and importance of which none will ques-tion. Peace of conscience and purity of life turn much more on our avoiding than on our resisting temptation. It is wiser, if it be possible, to flee than to

# Patriotic Letter from Gen Rose-

National party for the future, and equally so that its bones, sinews, life-blood and intellect must come from the this nation, who opposed and fought you will find as you have a condense a colt.

\*\*So The young man begins by his glass to sow his wild oats; in a few years, the policeman, dragging him to the station house, gathers the harvest his oats have grown.

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\*\*So The young man begins by his glass had his policeman, dragging his to the station house, gathers the harvest his oats had his his policeman, dragging him to the station house, gathers he harvest his oats had his his policeman, dragging him to the station house, gathers he harvest his oats had hid his his his had had hid his his his his his his policeman, dragging him to the station more solemn not to."

\*\*Earshible damsel.\*\* but it is a great deal more solemn not to."

\*\*Earship Mr. Jenkins was dining at a very hospitable table, but a piece of bacon near him was so very small that the lady of the bouse remarked to him: "Pray Mr. Jenkins, help yoarself to the bacon! Don't be afraid of it." "No, indeed, madam—I've seen a piece twice as large, and it did not scare me a bit."

\*\*Earship Mr. Jenkins was dining at a very hospitable table, but a piece of bacon lon't be afraid of it." "No, indeed, madam—I've seen a piece twice as large, and it did not scare me a bit."

\*\*Earship Mr. Jenkins was dining at a very hospitable table, but a piece with them. If these views are correct, it is obvious that there should be no wavering in our scare me a bit."

\*\*Earship Mr. Jenkins was dining at a very hospitable table, but a first of conservation. I know the men of the South toward to mean therest, to be with them ought, by the instincts of conservation. If these views are correct, it is obvious that there should be no wavering in our scare me a bit."

\*\*Earship Mr. Jenkins was divined to be interest, to be with them ought, by the instincts of conservation, course and interest, to be with them ought, by the instincts of conservation. If these views are correct, it is obvious that there should be no wavering in our course, showever its details may or may not lequire medification. No representative englit to be elected to Congress on platforms of open or covert opposition to measures wherein finality is more important than detail."

### The Issue Determined.

The hope that was at one time enterstated that President Johnson would asbunit to the vertice of the general degeneracy in Israel, adhered inflexibly to their ancestor's command to drukn was a consequence it may be safely conditionated by the fairly continued by the personal control of the per The hope that was at one time enter-

to the end of the context, and which at a critical period of the struggle declared that the war was a failure, and virtually proposed a base surrender to the rebell-ion; to which party may be added a few deplorable examples of self-styled Tew deplorable examples of self-styled Conservatives, who swamped what little loyal principle they had in an ill-judged pursuit after the fat spoils of office. Congress, on the other hand, stands intrenched in the affection of the loyal people, by whose self-sacrificing devotion to the Government in the darkest and most trying hours the terrific contest was most trying hours the terrific contest was brought to a victorious issue, . A year since the leaders of these two parties appealed to the ballot with premises of ac quiescence in the result. Congress was quiescence in the result. Congress was triumphantly sustained, and instead of submitting to the sovereign will of the people, the President most deliberately and insultingly disregarded the popular verdict, and with deplorable impecility continued his appeal to the people. Since that time the people have not changed. The determination to gather the trains of our triumphages, treason is

the fruits of our triumph over treason is as stern as ever, and no signs can be discovered anywhere of a disposition to recede from the contest. Indeed, whilst the President, by his encouragement to the rebels of resistance to the measures of Congress, has developed unfavorable traits in the rebel character, the people have demanded the enactment of such measures as may be necessary to cir-cumvent the macninations of disloyalty in whatever guise they may appear. The people of the South may learn too

atriotic Letter from Gen Rose-crans.

Gen Rosecrans was lately invited to Rosecrans was lately invited for a rose lately in the force and here the issue Gen. Rosecrans was lately invited to attend the Union ratification meeting in San Francisco, but he could not go; but he sent a long letter, from which we extract the following:

It is clear to me that we must have a National party for the future, and equally so that its bones, sinews, life-

order of astuteness, and though it moves a little slow, it moves sure. That he possess, es extraordinary decision of character and a-tenacity of purpose that will yield only with death, the enemies of the Republic of Mex-iou have no doubt ascertained to their full-satisfaction.

ralists that worms and insects are without a brain, and yet they pursue a course
of activity which bears so much upon the
domain of reason we are accustomed to
say they act from instinct, which is no
explanation at all of phenomena in the
higher orders of organic life which have
their origin in the brain. If that organis severely injured, so that its normal
functions are no longer performed, consciousness and orderly manifestations of
its influence are interrupted or suspended.

But the insect world swarms with beings of the most delicate construction,

ings of the most delicate construction, without hearts and without brains, whose without hearts and without brains, whose movements and habits, independently of thousand of contingencies to which they are exposed, prove in the most satisfac-tory manner that their acts are a near approach to the elements of a reasoning faculty, if they do not indicate reason

faculty, if they do not indicate reason itself.

When, by accident, a thread of a spider's web is broken the little weaver examines the misfortune with extreme care, and, by taking different, positions, surveys the damage, and then proceeds artistically to repair it by splicing or inserting an entire new cord.

Again, when a wandering fly becomes entangled in the net, the cautious approach of the owner of the tray, lying patiently near by for game, indicates, calculation in regard to the character and strength of the victim. Does it not strangely resemble reason when all its movements, under such an aspect of affairs, shows beyond a doubt the spider considers the matter in all its relations before venturing to seize the prey? And yet spiders are without a brain.

A very nice question here very naturally suggests itself, which learned expounderi of physiological laws are rest poetfally requested to explain. But, puzzling as this may be to answer—how there can be thoughts, and even an excess of the kind of judzment employed

puzzing as this may be to answer—now there can be thoughts, and even an ex-ercise of the kind of judgment employed by the spider in mending its web—there are other subjects for philosophical reflec-tion quite as difficult to solve in the do-main of vitality. But what process do infusorial and microscopic insects con-duct their affairs, which seem also to be the result of something more than mere the result of something more than mere instinct, in their extraordinary exhibi-

## The Day of Reckoning.

"The day of reckoning," says our Democratic neighbor, "cannot be far off." We quite agree with him, and are gratified to see that his mind is turned to such themes. The day of political reckoning, according to our estimate, is distant about six years, eight months and say twenty days. Not to be too particular, it began in the Fall of 1860 Anno Domini, and

Midla in Oajaca, where the winds sweep mournfully through the stately groves of oypress that shade the graves of the kings of his ancient people—graves whose dates are lost in the our knewen past.

Juarez was born in 1806. He is short of stature, thick set, has an intellectual head, something, perhaps, of the guarly in its configuration, and though his face is not handsome, a good and pleasing expression frequently breaks through the grave repose it usually wears. He has the Spanish polish, dignity and stately suarily of manner in the highest degree; he is thoroughly educated in the profession of law, and his attainments are various; he never attempts to speak English, though he has a good understanding of the language, and his reading of it is attensive. Juarez is probably the best read and the most solidly informed man in Mexico. He has a large and exceedingly well balanced intellect, of the high Websterian