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.

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Select Poetry.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

AN APPEAL TO SINNERS.

The following lines were written many years ago by Rev. J. F. Wall, of the Cumberland P. Church, and published in the *Cumberland Presbyterian*. They were written on the occasion of the death of a young lady—whose parents prevented her connection with the church—and are now furnished by the author at the request of numerous friends for publication in the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

O! ye young, ye gay, ye proud,
You must die and wear the shroud;
Death will come and quickly, too;
I must meet him, so must *you!*
CHORUS:—Then! O, then! you'll want to be
Happy in Eternity.

Death forever roams abroad,
The stern messenger of God;
All on whom he calls, must go,
Up to *Heaven*, or down to *Wo!*
CHO.—Then! O, then! &c.

All the gay and thoughtless, too
Soon must bid this world adieu;
Yes the time will quickly come,
When they'll go to meet their doom!
CHO.—Then! O, then! &c.

Fathers there may meet a son,
Whom by councils they've undone;
Mothers, too, their daughters meet,
Whose misery they've made complete!
CHO.—Then! O, then! &c.

To an awful Hell they go,
There to reap *eternal wo!*
Lost! forever lost to thee!
Lost to all Eternity!
CHO.—Then! O, then! it's too late to be
Happy in Eternity.

Miscellaneous.

IMPEACHMENT REPORTS.

By Western Associated Press.

SYNOPSISIS OF THE MAJORITY REPORT

The charges made, and to which the investigations of the Committee have been especially directed, are usurpation of power and violation of law in the corrupt abuse of the appointing, pardoning and veto powers, in the corrupt interference in elections, and generally in the commission of acts amounting to high crimes and misdemeanors under the Constitution; and upon this recital it was charged with the most general duty of inquiring into the official conduct of the President of the United States, and of reporting whether he had been guilty of any acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the Government of the United States, or which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, would constitute a high crime or misdemeanor, requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of the House

It will be observed that the great salient point of the accusation, standing out in the foreground and challenging the attention of the country, is usurpation of power, which involves of course a violation of law, and here it may be remarked that perhaps every great abuse, every flagrant departure from the well settled principles of Government which has been brought home to its present administration, whether discovering itself in special infractions of the statutes or in the profligate use of the high powers conferred by the Constitution on the President, or revealing itself more manifestly in the systematic attempt to seize upon its sovereignty and disparage and supersede the great council to which that sovereignty has been entrusted in reference to the one great purpose of reconstruction of the shattered Governments of the rebel States in accordance with his own wishes in the interest of the great criminals who carried them into the rebellion, and in such a way as to deprive the people of the loyal States of all chances of indemnity for the past and security for the future, by pardoning their officers and restoring their lands, and bringing them back to their hearths unrepentant, and their hands yet red with the blood of our people, into a condition where they could once more embarrass and defy, if not absolutely rule, the Government which they had vainly endeavored to destroy.

It is around this and as auxiliary to that great special idea, that the special acts of mal-administration we have witnessed will be found to gravitate and revolve, and it is to this point, therefore, as the great master key which unlocks and interprets all of them, that the attention of the House will be first directed.

The report then goes into a recital of events since the inauguration of President Johnson, and concludes as follows: In accordance with the testimony herewith submitted, and the view of the law herein presented, the committee are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional powers of this House, is that upon the final surrender of the rebel armies and the overthrow of the rebel government, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, neglected to convene the Congress of the United States, that by its aid and authority legal and constitutional measures might have been adopted for the organization of loyal and constitutional governments in the States there recently in rebellion, and that in his proclamation to the people of North Carolina of the 29th day of May, 1865, he assumed that he had authority to decide whether the government of North Carolina and whether any other Government that might be set up therein was republican in form, and that in his office of President it was his duty and within his power to guarantee to said people a republican form of government, contrary to the Constitution, which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government; contrary also to a deliberate opinion of the Supreme Court, which declares that Congress is vested exclusively with the power to decide whether the government of a State is republican or not; in that he did therefore recognize and treat a plan of government set up in North Carolina under and in conformity to his own advice and direction as republican in form, and entirely restored to its functions as a State, notwithstanding Congress is the branch of Government in which, by the Constitution, such power is exclusively vested, and notwithstanding Congress did refuse to recognize such Government as a legitimate Government, or as a Government republican in form; in that by a public proclamation and otherwise he did, in the year 1865, invite, solicit and convene in certain other States then recently in rebellion, conventions of persons, many of whom were known traitors, who had been organized in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, and urged and directed such conventions to frame constitutions for such States; in that he thereupon assumed to accept, ratify and confirm certain so-called constitutions formed by such illegal and treasonable assemblages of persons, which constitutions were never submitted to the people of the respective States, nor ratified and confirmed by the United States, thus usurping and exercising powers vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States exclusively; in that he pardoned large numbers of public and notorious traitors, with the design of receiving from them aid in such conventions, called by his advice and direction, for the purpose of organizing and setting up such illegal governments in the States then recently in rebellion prior to the annual meeting of Congress, with the intent thus to constrain Congress to accept, ratify and confirm such illegal and unconstitutional proceedings; in that he did within and for the States recently in rebellion create and establish as a civil officer the office of Provisional Governor, and called an office unknown to the Constitution or laws of the land, in that he appointed to such office so created in said States respectively men who were public and notorious traitors, he well knowing that they had been engaged in ten, persistent and formidable efforts for the overthrow of the Government of the United States, and well knowing also that these men could not enter upon the duties of said office without committing the crime of perjury in manifest violation of the laws of the country; in that he directed the Secretary of State to promise payment of money to said persons so illegally appointed as salary or compensation for services to be performed in said office, so illegally created, contrary the provisions of the law of the United States, approved February 4th, 1863, entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, and for deficiency for the signal service for the year ending June 30, 1866;" in that he directed the Secretary of War to pay moneys to said persons for service performed in said office, so illegally created, which moneys were so paid under his direction without authority of law, contrary to law, in violation of the constitution of the United States; in that he deliberately dispensed with and suspended the operation of a law of the United States, passed on the 2d of July, 1862, entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes;" in that he appointed to offices created by the laws of the United States persons who, as were well known to him, had been engaged in the rebellion, who were guilty of the crime as treason, and who could not without committing the crime of perjury or otherwise violating criminally the said act of July 2d, 1862, enter upon the duties thereof; in that without authority of law and contrary to law he used and applied property taken from the enemy in time of war for the payment of expenses for the support of the said illegal and unconstitutional governments so set up in said States recently in rebellion, and for like purpose and in violation of the Constitution and his oath of office he authorized and permitted a levy of taxes upon the people of said States, thus usurping and exercising a power which by the constitution is vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States, all of which were a usurpation of power contrary to the laws and constitution of the United States, and in violation of his oath of office as President of the United States; in that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has, in messages to Congress and otherwise, publicly denied substantially the right of Congress to provide for the pacification, government and restoration of said States to the Union, and in like manner he has asserted his exclusive right to provide governments therefor, and to accept and proclaim restoration of the said States to the Union, all of which is in derogation of the rightful authority of Congress, and calculated to subvert the Government of the United States; in that, in accordance with said declaration, he has vetoed various bills passed by Congress, pacification and Government of the States recently in rebellion, and their speedy restoration to the Union, and upon the ground and for the reason that said States had been restored to their places in the Union by his aforesaid illegal and unconstitutional proceedings thus so interposing and using a Constitutional power of the office he held, so as to prevent the restoration of the Union upon a Constitutional basis; in that he has exercised the power of removals from and appointments to office for the purpose of maintaining effectually his aforesaid usurpation, and for the purpose of securing recognition by Congress of the State governments so illegally and unconstitutionally set up in the States recently in rebellion, such removals and appointments having been attended and followed with great injury to the public service, and with enormous losses to the public revenue; in that in the exercise of pardoning power, he issued an order for the restoration of one hundred and ninety three men belonging to Western Virginia, who upon the records of the War Department were marked as deserters from the army in time of war, and this upon the representation of private and interested persons, and without the previous investigation by any officer of the War Department, for the sole purpose of enabling such person to vote in an election when pending in said State, and with the expectation that they would so vote as to support him in his aforesaid unconstitutional proceedings, he then well knew that the men so restored and by virtue of such restoration would be entitled to a large sum of money from treasury of the United States, in that his message to the House of Representatives, on the 22d June, 1865, and other public and private means, he has attempted to prevent the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed to the several States by the Houses of Congress, agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, although such proposed amendment provided among other things for the validity of the public debt of the United States, rendering payment of any claim for slaves emancipated, or of any debt incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States impossible, either by the Government of the United States or by any of the States recently in rebellion, he well knowing that the provisions inserted under and by his dictation in the said illegal constitutions for said States were wholly inadequate to protect the loyal people of the United States against the payment of claims on account of debts incurred by such States in aid of rebellion, thus rendering it practicable and easy for those in authority in the aforesaid illegal and unconstitutional Governments thus set up to tax and oppress the loyal people of such States for the benefit of those who have been engaged in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States; in that he has made official and other public declarations and statements calculated and designed to injure and impair the credit of the United States, and to encourage persons recently engaged in rebellion against its authority, to obstruct and resist the reorganization of rebel States so called, upon a republican basis, and calculated and designed to deprive the Congress of the United States of the confidence of the people, as well as its patriotism as in its constitutional right to exist and to act as the department of the Government, which, under the Constitution, possesses exclusive legislative powers, and all this with the intent of rendering Congress incapable of resisting either his said usurpations of power or of providing and enforcing measures necessary for the pacification and restoration of the Union; and this in this he has exercised the veto power, the power of removal, of appointment the pardoning power, and other constitutional powers of his office for the purpose of delaying, hindering, and obstructing and preventing the restoration of the Union by Constitutional means, and for the further purpose of alienating from the government and the laws of the States those persons who had been engaged in rebellion, and who, without the aid, comfort and encouragement thus by him given to them would have resumed in good faith their allegiance to the Constitution, and with the expectation of conciliating them to himself personally that he might fully prevent the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the laws passed by Congress; and further, that said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, transferred and surrendered and authorized and directed the transfer and surrender of railway property to the value of many millions of dollars, to persons who had been engaged in the rebellion, or to corporations owned wholly or in part by such persons, he knowing that in some instances the railways had been constructed by the United States, and that in others such railways had been captured from the enemy in war and afterwards repaired at great cost by the United States and transfers and surrenders being made without authority of law and in violation of law; in that he directed and approved the sale of large quantities of railway rolling stock and other railway property of the value of many millions of dollars, the property of the United States by purchase and construction to corporations and parties then known to him to be unable to pay their debts then matured and due, and this without exacting from said corporations and parties any securities whatever; in that he directed and ordered subordinate officers of the Government to postpone and delay the collection of moneys due and payable the United States on account of such States in apparent conformity to an order previously made by him that the interest upon certain bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, in aid of certain railways, then due and unpaid a period of four years and more, should be first paid out of the earnings of the roads in whose behalf the said bonds were so issued or guaranteed; in that in conformity to such order and direction the collection of moneys payable then due to the United States was delayed and postponed, and the interest such bonds, of which he himself was large holder; was paid according to the terms of his own order, thus corruptly using his office to defraud and wrong the people of the United States, and for his own personal advantage; in that he has not only restored to the claim thereof large amounts of cotton and other abandoned property that had been seized and taken by the agents of the Treasury in conformity to law, but has paid and directed the payment of the actual proceeds of sales made thereof, and this in violation of a law of the United States which orders and requires payment into the Treasury of the United States of all moneys received from such sales, and provided for loyal claimants a sufficient and easy remedy in the Court of Claims, and in manifest violation also of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, wherein it is declared that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and further, in that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, authorized the use of the army of the United States for the dispersion of a peaceful and lawful assembly of citizens of Louisiana, and this by virtue of a dispatch addressed to a person who was not an officer of the army, but who was a public and notorious traitor, and all with the intent to deprive the loyal people of Louisiana of the very opportunity to frame a State government, republican in form, and with the intent further to continue in places of trust and emolument persons who had engaged in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, expecting thus to conciliate such persons to himself and secure their aid in support of his aforesaid unconstitutional designs; all of which omissions of duty, usurpation of power, violations of his oath of office, of the laws and of the Constitution of the United States, by said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, have retarded the public prosperity, lessend the public revenues, disordered the business and finances of the country, encouraged insubordination in the people of the States recently in rebellion, fostered sentiments of hostility between different classes of citizens, revived and kept alive the spirit of the rebellion humiliated the nation, dishonored Republican institutions, obstructed the restoration of said States to the Union, and delayed and postponed the peaceful and fraternal reorganization of the Government of the United States.

The Committee, therefore report the accompanying resolution, and recommend its passage.

[Signed.] GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
FRANCIS THOMAS,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
WM. LAWRENCE,
JOHN C. CHURCHILL.

Resolution providing for the impeachment of the President of the United States:

Resolved That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

MINORITY REPORT.

Representatives Wilson and Woolbridge handed in a report dissenting from the conclusions of the majority of the committee. They say: On the third day of June, 1867, it was declared by a solemn vote in the committe, that from the testimony before them it did not appear that the President of the United States was guilty of such high crimes and misdemeanors as called on the exercise of the impeaching powers of this House. The vote stood, yeas 5, nays 4.—On the 21st inst., this action of the committee was reversed, and a vote of 3 to 4 declared, in favor of recommending to the House an impeachment of the President. Forty-eight hours have not yet elapsed since we were informed of the character of the report which represents this changed attitude of the committee. The recentness of this event compels general treatment of some feautures of the case, as it is presented by the majority, which otherwise would have been treated more in detail.

The report of the majority resolves all presumption against the President, closes the door against all doubts, affirms facts as established by testimony, in support of which there is not a particle of evidence, before us which would be received by any court in the land. We dissent from all of this, and from the temper and spirit of the report. The cool and unbiased judgment of the future, when the excitement in the midst of which we live shall have passed away, will not fail to discover that the political bitterness of the present time has, in no considerable degree, given tone to the document which we decline to approve. Dissenting as we do from the report of the Committee, both as to the law of the case and the conclusions drawn from the facts developed by the testimony. A due regard for the body which imposed on us the high and transcendently imperative and important duty involved in an investigation of the charges preferred against the President, impress us to present at length our views of the subject which has been committed to us by a most solemn vote of the House of Representatives. In approaching this duty we feel that the spirit of the partisan should be laid aside, and that the interests of the Republic as they are measured by its Constitution and laws alone shall guide us.

Messrs Wilson and Woolbridge then proceed to discuss the Constitutional question with regard to impeachment, showing by reference to legal authority that an impeachment cannot be supported by any act which falls short of an indictable crime or misdemeanor. English precedents are referred to at length, and copious extracts made from the testimony of the committee in order to refute the reasoning and conclusions of the majority. They conclude as follows:

The censure and condemnation of the President either by the majority or minority is without our jurisdiction, not justified by the facts, unbecoming one department of the Government toward the other, and calculated to bring reproach upon the Committee, the House and the nation.

With all due respect to the majority of the committee, we cannot regard the charges made against the President as a serious attempt to procure his impeachment without dwelling upon their utter failure to point to the commission of a single act that is recognized by the laws of our country as a high crime or misdemeanor. The President had the sanction of his Cabinet for every act for which he has been arraigned, yet they recognized as especial favorites of party of impeachment, Mr. Stanton gave his emphatic approval to the acts for which the President is arraigned, and yet the Ex-Secretary is a favorite and popular martyr, and the whole country is vexed with clamors for his restoration to power and place. The President has used every means within his power to bring Jefferson Davis to speedy trial, and yet he has been denounced throughout the land for procrastination and preventing the trial, while the Judges and prosecuting officers having entire control of the matter have been deemed worthy of the most honored plaudits. Were ever consistencies more glaring and inexplicable than these and can we possibly be mistaken when we assert that, however honest may be the majority of the Committee, the verdict of the country and of posterity will be that the crime of the President consists not in violation of, but refusals to violate, the laws: in being unable to keep pace with the party of progress in their rapidly advancing movements, or to step outside and above the Constitution in the administration of the Government: in preferring the Constitution of his country to the dictation of an unscrupulous partizan cabal; in bravely daring to meet the maledictions of those who arrived at the accomplishment of a most wicked and dangerous revolution, rather than encounter the reproach of his own conscience and the curses of posterity through all time.

A great deal of the matter contained in the volume of testimony reported to the House is of no value whatever. Much of it is mere hearsay, opinions of witnesses, and no little amount of it utterly irrelevant to the case. Comparatively a small amount of it could be used on a trial of this case before the Senate. All of the testimoay relating to the failure to try and admission to bail of Jefferson Davis, the assassination of President Lincoln, the diary of J. Wilkes Booth, his place of burial, the practice of pardon brokerage, and the alleged correspondence of the President with Jefferson Davis, may be interresting to a reader but is not of the slightest importance so far as a determination of this case is concerned. Still, much of this irrelevant matter has been interwoven into the majority, and has served to heighten its color and deepen its tone, settle down upon the real evidence in the case, that which will establish, in view of the attending circumstances, a substantial crime. By making plain the elements which constitute it, the case in many respects dwarfs into a political contest. In approaching a conclusion we do not fail to recognize the standpoints from which this case can be reviewed, the legal and the political. Viewing it from the latter, there is a success. The President has disappointed the hopes and expectations of those who placed him in power; he has betrayed their confidence and joined hands with their enemies; he has proved false to the express and implicit condition which underlie his elevation to power, and, in our view of the case, deserves the censure and condemnation of every well disposed citizen of the Republic.

While we acquit him of impeachable crimes, we pronounce him guilty of many wrongs. His contest with Congress has delayed reconstruction, and inflicted vast injury upon the people of the rebel States He has been blind to the necessities of the times, and to the demands of a progressive civilization enveloped in the darkness of the past, and seems not to have detected the dawning brightness of the future. Incapable of appreciating the grand changes which the past six years have wrought, he seeks to measure the great events which surround him by the narrow rules which adjusted public affairs before the rebellion and its legitimate consequences destroyed them and established others. Judge him, politicaly condemn him, but the day of political impeachment would be a sad one for the country.

Political unfitness and incapacity must be tried at the ballot-box, not in the high court of impeachment. The contrary rule might leave to Congress but little time for other business than the trial of impeachment, but we are not now dealing with political offenses. Crimes and misdemeanors are now demanding our attention. Do these within the meaning of the Constitution appear? Rest the case upon political offenses and we are prepared to pronounce against the President, for such offenses are numerous, and grave.

If Mexican experience is desired, we need have no difficulty, for their almost every election is productive of a revolution. If the people of this Republic desire such a result we have not yet been able to discover it, nor would we favor it if its presence were manifest. While we condemn and censure the political conduct of the President and judge him unwise in the use of his discretionary power, and appeal to the people of the Republic to sustain us we still affirm that the conclusion at which we have arrived is correct. We therefore declare that the case before us, presented by testimony and measured by the law, does not declare such high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution as require the interposition of the constitutional powers of this House, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved: That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the subject be laid upon the table.

[Signed.]
JAMES F. WILSON.
FREDERICK E. WOOLBRIDGE.

ANOTHER MINORITY REPORT.

Messrs. Marshall and Eldridge, in their report, say of the President: His greatest offense, we apprehend, will be found to be that he has not been able to follow those who elected him to his office in their mad assults upon and departure from the Constitutional Government of the Fathers of the Republic, and that, standing where most of his party professed to stand when they elevated him to his exalted position, he has dared to differ with the majority of Congress upon great and vital questions. He has believed in the continuing and binding obligations of the Constitution, that the suppression of the rebellion against the Union was the preservation of the Union and States.—comprising it, and when the rebellion was put down, the State were all and equally entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States. Planting himself firmly and unmovably upon this position, he has incurred the fierce and malignant hatred and opposition of all those who claim, by virtue of the alleged conquest of the territory and the subjugation of the people of the lately rebellious States, the power and right to dictate to them the constitution and laws they shall live under, and the liberties they shall be premitted to enjoy.

In this difference between Congress and the President, and the desire of each for the adoption by the country of their respective views, is, we suspect, to be found not only the cause for the movement to impeach the President, but of his censure and condemnation. Out of it has grown the embittered feelings and violent hatred of the President by his former friends. The majority of Congress and of the committee have entertained and have been prepared to declare at all times, in Congress and out of it and even more strongly than is expressed in their report, this same cencure and condemnation. This opinion was not formed upon the testimony taken before the committee, or upon any facts elicited by its investigation. It was a political opinion, growing out of difference of views upon political questions.—It was the opinion with the majority of the committee entered upon the investigation.—It was that which enspired and stimulated all its inquiries and examination, but notwithstanding these pre-existing opinions and prejudices, the minority of the committee have been compelled to find, after the fullest consideration and great and protracted deliberation; that the President had committed no offence for which, under our laws, he can or ought to be impeached, and hence none, as we insist, subjecting him to the official jurisdiction of the committee of the House.

DINNER was spread in the cabin of the peerless steamer, the New World and a splendid company were assembled about the table. Among the passengers thus prepared for gastronomic duty was a little creature of the genuine fob species decked daintaly as an early butterfly, with kids of irreproachable whiteness, miraculous necktie, and spiderlike quizzing glass on his nose, and the delicate animal turned his head affectionately aside with:

"Waitah!"

"Sah?"

"Bring me a powpellah of a female woostah."

"Yes, sah."

"And, waitah, tell the steward to wub my plate with a wegitable called onion, which will give a delicious flavaw to my dinnah."

While the refined exquisite was giving his order, a jolly Western drover had listened with open mouth and protruding eyes When the diminutive creature had paused, he brought his fist down upon the table with a force that made ever dish bounce, and then thundered out:

"Here, you gol darnsd ace of spades!"

"Yes, sah."

"Bring me a thundering big plate of skunk's gizzards."

"Sah?"

"And, old ink pot, tuck a horse blanket under my chin, and rub me down with brick bats while I feed."

The poor dandy showed a pair of straight tails instanier, and the whole table joined in a tremendous roar.

OCCUPATION.—What a glorious thing it is for the human heart. Those who work hard seldom yield themselves up to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away, into a funeral pall the wrong spirit is shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you dark and heavily toil not with the waves—wrestle not with the torrent!—rather seek, by occupation, to divert the dark waters they threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to flowers that will become pure and holy, in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty, in spite of every obstacle. Grief after all is but a selfish feeling and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion whatever.

A lady was recently reading to her child—a boy of seven years—a story of a little fellow whose father was taken ill and died, whereupon the youngster set himself diligently to work to assist in supporting himself and his mother. When she had finished the story the following dialogue ensued:

Mother—Now, my little man, if your papa was to die, wouldent you work to help your mother?"

Boy—(Not relishing the idea of work)—Why, ma, what for? Ain't we got a good house to live in?

Mother—Oh yes, my child, but we can't eat the house you know.

Boy—Well, ain't we got flour and sugar and other things in the storeroom?

Mother—Certainly we have my dear boy, but they wont last long, and what then?

Boy—Well, ma aint there enough to last until you get another husband?

A roar of laghter ended the colloquy.

FIRING JACKASSES.—A band of Indians made a sudden attack on a detachment of our soldiers in the mountains, recently.—The soldiers had a loaded mountain howitzer mounted on a mule. Not having time to take it off and put it in position, they backed up the mule and let drive at the Indians. The load was so heavy that mule and all went tumbling down the hill towads the savages who not understanding that kind of warfare, fled like deers. Afterwards one of them was captured, and when asked why he ran so, replied:

"Me big Injin, not afraid of little guns or big guns, but when white man load up and fire a whole jackass at Injin, me don't know what to do."

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Never carry a sword in your tongue to wound the reputation of any man.

—Time never sits heavily upon us but when it is badly employed.

—Prosperity is a blessing to the good, but a curse to the evil.

—"Hoops," says "Inebrius," surround the best things on earth—wine and women.

CONUNDRUMS.—What is the first thing a boy does when he falls into the water? He gets wet.

—When does a farmer act with rudeness towards his corn? When he pulls its ears.

—We give away nothing so generously, and receive nothing so reluctantly, as advice.

—Probably the reason why the way of the transgressor is hard, is that it is so much traveled.

—An old bachelor thinks the train of ladies dresses infernal machines, from the fact that a blow-up took place directly after he put his foot on one.

—What was the difference between Joan of Arc and Noah's ark? One was Maid of Orleans, and the other was made of gopher wood.

—Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They come into the world with bills of credit, and seldom draw to their full extent.

—Josh Billings says that if a man professes to serve the Lord, he likes to see him do it when he measures onions as well as when he hollers glory halleluyer.

—Inviolable fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outshines all the charms of a fine face, and make the decay of it invisible.

—Moral as well as natural waves are checked and bounded by divine power. Surely the wrath of man shall praise Thee and the remainder of his wrath Thou shalt restrain.

—Lucy Stone said: "There is cotton in the ears of man, and hope in the bosom of woman." Lucy made a mistake and got the cotton in the wrong place.

—An "improved apparatus for nursing babies is advertised. We don't believe the old way can be improved very much. There are some things that are about complete at the beginning.

—We need not care how short our passage out of this life is, so it be safe; never any traveller complained that he came too soon to his journey's end.

—You are just taking leave of the world, and have you not learned to be an honest man is the only way to be a wise one?

—A little four year old child in Portland told his father he was a fool. On being reprimanded by his mother and required to say he was sorry, he toddled up to the insulted parent and exclaimed, "Papa, I'm sorry you'se a fool."

—"John," asked a physician of the apothecary's apprentice, "did Mrs. Green get the medicine I ordered?" "I guess so," replied John, "for I saw crape hanging to the door-nob this morning."

—"What a fine head your boy has!" said an admiring friend.

"Yes," said the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block; ain't you sonny?"

"I guess so, daddy, cause teacher said I was a young block-head."

—A Chinese maxim says: "We require four things of woman: That virtue dwell in her heart; that modesty play on her brow; that sweetness flow from her lips, and that industry occupy her hand."

—A lawyer had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude, standing with his hands in his pockets. "It would resemble him more closely," said an acquaintance, "if he had his hands in somebody else's pockets.

—Teach a child that there is harm in everything, however innocent, and as soon as it discovers the cheat it won't see sin in anything. That's the reason deacon's sons don't turn out well, and preachers' daughters are married through a window.

—Scene on the street—Jubilant Democrat—Do you hear those guns? I tell you we can afford to burn powder over such victories as these! Touchy Republican—That's so! You didn't burn much during the war and haven't burned much since.

—An explosive substance, whose effects are somewhat like those of gunpowder, has been discovered in France by M. Pool. It is prepared by the action of chlorate and of nitrate of potash on ordinary glue or isinglass.

—A Virginia negro boy, who professed to be dreadfully alarmed at the cholera, took to the woods, he said, "to pray." "But," said the overseer, "how is it that you went to sleep?"

"Don't know, massa, 'zactly,' responded the negro, "but 'spect I must have overprayed myself."

—A retired English sea captain, who had made the tour of Continental Europe and the Holy Land, was asked how he was impressed by his visit to Jerusalem: "Jerusalem," said he, "is the meanest place I visited! There is not a drop of liquor in the whole town fit to drink."

—A wag entered a grocer's shop some years ago, which had for its sign "The Two Baboons," and, addressing himself to the proprietor said, "I wish to see your partner." "I have no partner, sir." "I beg your pardon, sir, and hope you will excuse the mistake." "O, there's no harm done; but what made you think there were two of us?" "Your sign," he replied, "'The Two Baboons.'"