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The Intelligencer Job Office.

Having recently made considerable additions to this department, we are prepared to execute

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In the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Legal Blanks, Bill Heads, Posters, Cards, Handbills, Pamphlets, Labels, and in fact every style of work usually done in a country Printing Office.

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Political.

The Impeachment Question.

REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Three several reports from the Judiciary Committee have been presented to the House of Representatives on the proposed impeachment of the President. The majority report, concluding with a resolution recommending impeachment, is signed by Messrs. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Lawrence, of Ohio, Williams, of Pennsylvania, Thomas, of Maryland, and Churchill, of New York. It is extremely lengthy, covering several hundred pages of closely written foolscap. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, presented a minority report, signed by himself and Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, taking the ground that, in view of all the evidence which has been presented, there is nothing to require the interposition of the House, and recommending that the subject be laid on the table. The only Democrats on the Committee, Messrs. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Marshall, of Illinois, also present a minority report agreeing in the main with the conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution of the 7th of March last, authorizing them to inquire into the official conduct of Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, discharging the present duties of the office of President of the United States, and to report to this House whether in their opinion the said Andrew Johnson, while in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow or corrupt the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, and whether the said Andrew Johnson has been guilty of any act or has conspired with others to do acts which, in the contemplation of the constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of this House, respectfully report:

That in the performance of the important task assigned to them, they have spared no pains to make their investigation as complete as possible, not only by the exploration of the public archives, but by following every indication that seemed to promise any additional light upon the great subject of inquiry, and they submit herewith the result of that portion of their labors in the voluminous exhibit that accompanies this report. In order, however, to direct the attention of the House to such portions of the somewhat heterogeneous mass of testimony, which they have been compelled to present without the order of arrangement that might have facilitated its examination, as are regarded by them as most material to the issue, they will now proceed to state, as briefly as possible, the leading facts which they suppose the inquiry to have developed beyond dispute, along with their own conclusions therefrom, and the reasons by which they have been influenced in reaching them. In so doing they must be allowed the indulgence which a comprehensive scrutiny, running over a two years' administration of the affairs of a great government, through an unexampled crisis of the State, and involving the very highest matters that can engage the attention of a free people, would seem to necessitate, and must at all events excuse.

The charges made, and to which the investigations of the committee have been especially directed, are usurpations 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 more 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 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 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 the government, which has been brought home to its present administration, whether discerning 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 reconstructing the shattered governments of the rebel States in accordance with his own wish, 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 chance of indemnity for the past or security for the future by pardoning their offences, restoring their lands and bringing them back, their hearts 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 point, and as auxiliary to that great central idea, that all the special acts of maladministration 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. It is a fact of history that the obstinate and protracted struggle between the executive and legislative departments, arising out of the claim of more than kingly power on the one hand, and as strongly maintained by the operation of the just rights of sovereignty lodged with it by the people on the other, which has convulsed this nation for the last two years, and presented a spectacle that has no example here, and none in England since the era of the Stuarts, began with the advent of the present Chief Magistrate. The catastrophe that lighted him to his place, while it smote the heart of the nation with grief and horror, was the last expiring armed effort of the insurrection. The capitol of the rebel government had fallen; its chiefs were fugitives; its flag was in the dust; the strife of arms had ceased. The hosts that had been gathered for the overthrow of this nation had either melted away in defeat and disaster or passed under the conquering hand of the republic. The extraordinary mission of the Executive was fulfilled. Although, as the Commander-in-Chief, he might possibly treat with a belligerent in arms, the cessation of the war in the overthrow of the rebellion and the unconditional surrender of the armies had determined that power.

To hold the conquered territory within our military grasp until the sovereign power of the nation vesting in the representatives, the same which had girt the sword upon the thigh of the Executive and placed the resources of the country, in men and money, at his command, should be ready to declare its will in relation to the rebels it had conquered was all that remained for him to do. But the duties of this sovereignty were not yet at an end. An extent of territory of almost continental dimensions, desolated by war, but still swarming with millions of people, was at our feet awaiting the sentence which it had deserved.

The local governments swept away, as they had been, in the opinion of the President himself, by the whirlwind of the rebellion, were in ruins, while communities were in anarchy, the courts outlawed, the social tie dissolved, a system of pretended laws existing in deadly conflict with the law of the conqueror, a people subdued, but sullen and full of hate, and hostile as ever to the power that had overthrown them; a loyal element asking for protection, a new and anomalous relation without a parallel in history, about which the wisest of statesmen might well hesitate and differ, super-induced fratricidal strifes that had ruptured the original ties and placed its objects in the condition of public enemies; a large army to be disbanded, and such indulgence extended, such punishment inflicted and such security demanded for the future as the interests of peace and justice might require. Never in the history of this or any other State, have questions more numerous and vital, more delicate or difficult, requiring greater deliberation or involving the exercise of higher governmental powers presented themselves for the consideration of a people, and never was a Congress convoked in a more serious crisis of a State. The duties and responsibilities of the men who formed and organized the Union of these States, and of those who assembled here in 1861, to consult upon and provide the means for suppressing this great rebellion, were as nothing in the comparison, and demanded certainly no higher sagacity and no broader wisdom than the task of bringing back the dismembered States, and fusing these jarring and discordant elements into one harmonious whole.

For this great work the supreme Executive of the nation, even though he had been endowed by nature with the very highest of organizing faculties, was obviously unfitted by the very nature of his office. If Mr. Lincoln had survived, it is not to be doubted from his habitual deference to the public will, that although a citizen of a loyal State and enjoying the public confidence in the highest possible degree, he would have felt it to be his duty to convolve the representatives of the people to lay down his sword in their presence and to refer it to their enlightened and patriotic judgment to decide what was to be done with the territories and people that had been brought under the authority of the government by our arms.

The bloody hand of treason unfortunately moved him away in the very hour of the nation's triumph. But if these were reasons which could have made this duty an imperative one with him, how powerfully were they reinforced by the double effect of the tragedy that not only deprived the nation of its trusted head, but cast the reins of government upon a successor. The new President was himself in the doubtful and delicate position of a citizen of one of the revolting States which were to be summoned for judgment before the bar of the American people. It was perhaps natural that he should sympathize with the communities from which he had mainly differed only on prudential reasons, or in other words, as to the wisdom of the revolt at that particular juncture of affairs.

If other arguments had not sufficed to convince him of the necessity of referring all these great questions to the only tribunal on earth that had the power to decide them, it ought to have been sufficient that he owed, alike his honor and his accidental powers to the generous confidence of the loyal States. He expected, of course, that they would insist—as they had a right to do—upon such conditions as would secure to them, if not indemnity for the past, at least the simplest securities for the future. Instead, therefore, of convoking the Congress of the United

States to deliberate upon the condition of the country, he seems to have made up his mind to undertake that mighty task himself, to forestall the judgment and the wishes of the loyal people, and to neutralize the power to undo his work by bringing in the rebel States themselves to participate in the deliberations upon any and all questions which might be left for settlement.

To effect this object he issues his imperial proclamations, beginning with that of the 29th of May, in virtue, as he says, of his double authority as President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the armies, declaring the governments of these States to have perished, creating, under the denomination of provisional governors, civil officers unknown to the law, appointing to these offices men who were notoriously disqualified, by reason of their participation in the rebellion, from holding any office under this government, and yet allowed to hold the same and exercise the duties thereof at salaries fixed by himself and paid out of the contingent fund of one of the departments in clear violation of the acts of July 2d, 1862, and 9th of February, 1863. Declaring, moreover, at the same time, that the government of these States had been destroyed, he assumes it to be his individual right, as being himself the State, rather the United States, to execute the guaranty of the constitution by providing them with new ones, and accordingly directed his pretended governors to order conventions of such of the people as it was his pleasure to indicate, to make constitutions for them, on such terms and with such provisions as were agreeable to himself. Unprovided, however, of course, in the absence of Congress, with the necessary resources to meet the expenses of these organizations, he not only directs the payment of a portion of them out of the contingent fund of the War Department, but with a boldness unequalled even by Charles I., when he, too, undertook to reign without a parliament, provides for a deficit by authorizing the seizure of property and the appropriation of moneys belonging to the government, and directing his governors to levy taxes for the same purpose from the subject people.

STRONG LANGUAGE.—The London Standard closes a long article on the political situation of this country, with the following emphatic declarations:

If conservatives can be as judicious in their policy as they are just in their principles, as dignified and moderate in their language as they are statesmanlike and patriotic in their professed purposes, they may have a chance of success; for the extravagant views, the violent temper and the vindictive spirit of their adversaries fight for them. Their responsibilities are great; the prize in the contest is as rich as ever was at stake in a political struggle, for the last chance of true reconciliation and reunion lies in their triumph at the elections of next autumn. The victory of the Republicans would not only condemn the South to the condition of Poland, and the social and industrial condition of Jamaica, but would finally seal the doom of federal government and popular liberties in America, and drive the revolution on to its natural end, which, in such a case, must be that of all revolutions contaminated by contempt for law, disregard of public faith, and vindictive severity to the conquered. A nation irretrievably divided in feeling by the recollection of intolerable wrongs can be held together only by military force; and one section of a people cannot deprive another of its rights and liberties, except at the ultimate sacrifice of their own.

GEN. POPE AND THAT INDIAN.—It will be remembered that after General Pope finished up Lee and Stonewall Jackson, he was sent to finish up the Indians in Minnesota. The terrible overthrow of the Indians beneath his puissant arm will be about the overthrow of the people of this stratum. Upon reaching the Indian scene of hostilities, General Pope is said to have enlisted a thousand men. He obtained from the government of the United States a thousand horses. He loaded his ample train with commissary stores, which cost the government \$6,000,000. He went upon his expedition; he returned; he made his report. He reported that he had lost all his horses; that he had lost all his wagons; that he had expended all his ammunition; that he had eaten up all his provisions; and that he had killed one Indian. There was a rider who was employed by the Overland Express Company, whose soul was also fired with martial ardor, and when he came into the settlements he reported that the general was mistaken—for he himself had killed that one Indian. The war between that express rider and the valient general waxed warm until some hunters in the neighborhood came to hear of it, and brought the contest to an untimely end by declaring that they knew the Indian to be still alive.

[Montgomery Mail.]

A modest individual in the Nutmeg State announces that his golden wedding will come off just thirty years from now, and offers a liberal discount on any presents his friends then desire to make him.

A fool can ask more questions than he will find a fool ready to answer.

Of all earthly music, that which reaches the furthest into heaven is the beating of a loving heart.

Hope paves the golden way to bliss, and cheerfulness is the lamp that lights the beautious walk.

"I'll take the responsibility," as Jenkins said when he held out his arms for the baby.

Blue Ridge Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has just been held in this city. The vital importance of this road to the City of Charleston and the people of the State, was never more manifest than now, and if the State, or the people, had the means, it would surely be speedily completed. But we must look for capital elsewhere, and hence the necessity of urging the advantages and probable great business of the road.

The line from Anderson to Knoxville, Tenn., a distance of 194 miles, was estimated to cost \$7,500,000. Of this sum already \$3,000,000 has been expended on construction, leaving about \$4,500,000 to be provided. The following statement will show the per cent. of work done:

Grading,	80 per cent.	45 per cent.	30 per cent.
Tunnels,	65 per cent.	15 per cent.	
Bridge and Arch,			
Masonry,	74 per cent.	46 per cent.	53 per cent.
Square Drains			
and Culverts,	84 per cent.	75 per cent.	43 per cent.

Since this statement was made in 1860, considerable progress has been made on the work in Tennessee, and very soon eighteen miles of that end of the road, viz: from Knoxville to Maryville, will be in operation. Of the \$3,000,000 expended, the company has only borrowed about \$200,000, on the first mortgage bonds, and has on hand \$2,225,000 of the first mortgage bonds still to be made available for construction.

These bonds will be worth 75 or 80 cents, and can be used in that way to contractors.

Recently the State of South Carolina and the City of Charleston, holding \$2,500,000 of the stock of this company, have authorized the Board of Directors to propose for a preferred stock sufficient to complete the road, which shall have preference up to 7 per cent. of all dividends.

This liberal offer, it seems to us, need but be brought to the attention of capitalists to secure its acceptance.

The Board of Directors believe that with a new stock of \$2,500,000 in cash, and the use of the \$2,225,000 of first mortgage bonds, that the entire work will be accomplished.

Thus the new stockholders will have a road costing \$7,500,000 for four-sevenths of the money, and connecting, as it will, at Knoxville with direct lines from Cincinnati and Louisville, now nearly completed, there can be no doubt of a heavy and remunerative income. Indeed, it will be the shortest line from these cities to the Atlantic seaboard. Then it is proposed also to build a road from Clayton, Ga., via the Ducktown Copper Mines to Cleveland, Tenn., thus connecting directly Chattanooga and Charleston by these roads.

The immense income of the Georgia State Road from the commerce of the Great West is an indication of the business which will be thrown over the Blue Ridge Railroad. The amount perhaps cannot be accurately estimated, but it would not be unreasonable to predict that the income would soon reach one million dollars.

For the great capitalists of the United States and Europe here is an enterprise which would not only develop the resources of the several States through which it passes, but must beyond question always pay large dividends.

Thirty-four miles of the road, from Anderson to Wallala, a thriving German village, is in operation, and perhaps the best built road in the State—heavy rails, substantial road-bed, and splendid bridges. This part of the line, now in operation, if sold, would pay the whole debt of the Company.

The present Board of Direction of this great enterprise represents the capital and intelligence of this city and State, and we earnestly hope that the praiseworthy exertions they are making in the furtherance of the objects of the Company will be crowned with abundant success.—Charleston Courier.

An old minister, while one day pursuing his studies, was suddenly interrupted by his wife asking him the question—one which has puzzled the oldest divines: "Do you think we shall know each other in heaven?" Without a moment's hesitation, he replied:—"To be sure we shall. Do you think we shall be bigger fools there than we are here?"

An editor wrote a leading article on the fair sex, in the course of which he said: "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beans." When the paper was issued, he was rather shocked to discover that an unfortunate typographical error had made him say, "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beans."

A lady having accidentally broken a smelling bottle, her husband, who was very petulant, said to her, "I declare, my dear, everything that belongs to you is more or less broken." "True," replied the lady, "for even you are a little cracked."

A Bible class was asked to name the precious stones named in the Bible. After several scholars had given answers, one little fellow called out—"Well, Thomas, what precious stones have you found?"—"Brimstone," was the reply.

"I wonder where these clouds are going?" sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with her delicate finger to the heavy masses that floated in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," said her young brother.

A servant girl, writing a letter asked her master if the next month had come in yet. He laughed. "Well," said she, "what I mean is, has the last month gone out yet?"

General John S. Mosby in the New York Gold Room.

The New York Herald, of Wednesday last, says:

About noon yesterday a strange scene occurred in the Gold Room on Broadway. Sitting by the side of the Vice-President, Mr. Hoyt, was a person wearing a grey coat, who it was whispered round, was the ex-rebel chief, "Jack" Mosby. The breasts of the loyal brokers burned with indignation, which burst forth in the shape of a note written by Mr. J. B. Colgate and sent to Mr. Hoyt, asking him if the rebel Mosby was sitting at his side, and if so, protesting against his being there. On receiving the note and glancing over its contents, the Vice-President read it aloud and then said, "Gentlemen, allow me to introduce to you Colonel Mosby." Mosby then arose and was received with mingled cheers and hisses. The brokers of the New York Gold Room were evidently never more divided than on this occasion. While some advanced to the Colonel to shake him by the hand, others protested against the proceeding by loyally shaking their heads and gesticulating their indignation. Amid the din and confusion, the following broken sentences might have been heard: "No place for a traitor." "As much right there as anybody else." "Who has rendered themselves infamous by their rebellious acts?" "Colonel Mosby was a brave soldier." "Good judge of horses." "A better man never lived." "A worse was never hung," &c. These delectable and entertaining expressions of the difference of opinion in which Mr. Mosby was held by the brokers present were suddenly silenced by that worthy leaving the room and the Vice-President calling a special meeting of the Board, when he desired to know whether or not he was to be sustained in introducing his friends into the room.—Tableaux. The Vice-President was supported by the majority, who endorsed his action in introducing from his elevated position, one of his friends (Colonel Mosby the ex-guerrilla chief), to the loyal brokers of the New York Gold Room.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury gives the following version of this affair:

Some of the papers having published what seemed to me a one-sided version of the scene in the gold room yesterday afternoon, when the presence of Colonel Mosby was discovered, I called on the famous raider last night and obtained a full statement of what occurred. Being in New York for the first time he thought he would go down among the bulls and bears, and on reaching Wall street he met a friend who brought him to the gold room. The President of the Board, Mr. Hoyt, invited Mosby to a seat, near his own, and while the ex-Colonel was looking at the brokers, one of them, a Mr. Colgate, wrote on a slip of paper, "John S. Mosby is a traitor, and has no business in this room." He sent this up to Mr. Hoyt, who called the board to order, and read it aloud, and two-thirds of the brokers were on their feet in an instant, shouting, hissing, cheering and gesticulating like madmen. Mosby was taken by surprise, but when the uproar had gone on about ten minutes, he got up and faced the crowd and said, "Gentlemen, no such clamour as this can frighten me." The president did all he could to command order, but without much success. Finally, the cheer overcame the hisses and a majority of the brokers went up one after another, and shook Mosby by the hand. The clamour subsided soon after, and Mosby walked quietly out of the room with his friend. Mr. Hoyt is the same gentleman who invited General Beauregard to the gold room last Summer.

HONOR YOUR BUSINESS.—It is a good sign when a man is proud of his calling. Yet nothing is more common than to hear men finding fault constantly with their particular business, and deeming themselves unfortunate because fastened to it by the necessity of gaining a livelihood. In this spirit men fret, and laboriously destroy all their comfort in the work; or they change their business, and go on miserably, shifting from one thing to another, till the grave or the poor house gives them a fast grip. But while occasionally a man fails in life because he is not in the place fitted for his peculiar talent, it happens ten times oftener that failure results from neglect and even contempt of an honest business. A man should put his heart into every thing that he does. There is not a profession that has not its peculiar cares and vexations. No man should annoy himself by changing business. No mechanical business is altogether agreeable. Commerce, in its endless varieties, is affected like all other human pursuits, with trials, unwelcome duties, and spirit-tiring necessities. It is the very wantonness of folly for a man to search out the frets and burdens of his calling, and give his mind every day to a consideration of them. They belong to human life. They are inevitable. Brooding, then, only gives them strength. On the other hand, a man has power given to him to shed beauty and pleasure upon the homeliest toil, if he is wise. Let a man adopt his business, and identify it with his life, and cover it with pleasant association; for God has given us imagination not alone to make some poets, but enable all men to beautify homely things. Heart-varnish will cover up in things. Heart-varnish will cover up in things the good things. Accept your lot as a man does a piece of rugged ground, and begin to get out the rocks and roots to deepen and mellow the soil, to enrich and plant it. There is something in the most forbidding avocation around which a man may twine pleasant fancies—out of which he may develop an honest pride.—U. S. Economist.

SOLD.—Quite an amusing affair occurred a few days ago, in the village of Piermont, which is too good to remain unnoted to the rest of the inhabitants of our country. The particulars, as we learn them, are as follows: "A certain gentleman, residing on the Sparkill Road, not a thousand miles from Piermont, discovered upon his premises a fine looking flat stone, standing nearly perpendicular, and half buried in the ground. Thinking it might answer some good purpose, he proceeded to dig around it, and when he had loosened it sufficiently, pulled the stone from its bed. Upon looking down the hole left by the stone, he discovered what he supposed something made of wood. Digging down to it, what was his amazement to find a well-made box! Visions of gold and silver fitted before his eyes! Somebody, he thought, must have buried his treasure there, and it had been decreed that he should find it! Calling one of his workmen, he told him of his good luck, and they together proceeded to open the box. The lid was forced open, when lo! instead of the bright, shining gold pieces, they found a little body wrapped up in scudding clothes! Upon examining rather hastily the remains, it was pronounced to be the body of a negro infant. The box was again closed, and information forthwith sent to the coroner, for the purpose of holding an inquest. That officer, upon learning the facts, ordered the remains to be deposited in the Old Church until the next morning, that he might, in the meantime, summon a jury. This was on Saturday. During the evening, and early on Sunday morning, a jury was procured, who proceeded to "set on the body." After the facts had been stated to them, an examination of the remains took place, in order to enable the jury to render a just verdict in the case—whether the child had been murdered, or, in the opinion of the jury, had died a natural death. The body was partly divested of its "winding sheet," all eyes gazed upon the little form, and then Coroner and Jury discovered that they were "sold." The body was that of a dog! That jury was dismissed without rendering a verdict, and each went home without the usual fee."

TRUE LIBERALISM.—The "Religious Herald," in an instructive leader on Liberalism and Dogmatism says:

On this subject the dictates of sound reason are in harmony with the teaching of revelation. There can be no concord between truth and error. Men who agree on fundamental questions may tolerate in each other differences on subordinate and immaterial points; but if some would pull down what others would build, how can they co-operate? What agreement has Christ with Belial, or he that believeth in an infidel, or he that accepts the atonement of Christ with him that rejects it?

Let us be liberal, but not more liberal than were Christ and his apostles. We should love the gospel—the gospel as it is recorded in the Scripture—but we should eschew the Liberalism that confounds truth and error. We should love the church, as Christ and the apostles founded it, but we should avoid that so-called "Broad Church," erected by the father of lies for the encouragement of his children.

TRUE STRENGTH.—The secret of all diligence, energy, pleasure, success in duty, is a heart enlarged by the love of God. "For the love of Christ constraineth us." Oh! that golden chain of perfect freedom—that binding yoke of most sweet and willing bondage! See St. Paul, the bondsman of Christ, going out to his daily service of labor and perils, chanting his morning song, and saying, "Most gladly will I glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me." "Strong in the Lord and in the power of his might," was St. Paul—but his strength was the strength of faith.—Bishop McTearne.

—A correspondent writes to ask if the brow of a hill ever becomes wrinkled?—The only information we can give him on that point is, that we have often seen it furrowed.

—The trials and troubles of each day as life passes do not consist of what we are really called to endure, so much as in anticipations of the morrow.

—Joke by a gentleman recently from Nineveh: The greatest country in the world for ninnies is Africa. There you take your pick of ninnies.

—She only wore a single rose," according to the song. Rather a light costume.

—Why is a loafer in a newspaper office like a shade tree? Because we are glad when he leaves.

—An honest man is none the worst because a dog barks at him.

THE FOUNDATION OF LIVING WATER.—It is related of a benevolent man that he lived in a village poorly supplied with water. Dry seasons exhausted the wells, and reduced the citizens to great straits. About a mile distant was a never-failing spring. The water from this he conducted by pipes to the heart of the village, and so furnished a supply at all seasons to the inhabitants. This act of generosity touched the people, and when he died they erected a monument to his memory by the fountain that he had opened for their benefit.

Such a fountain has Jesus opened to assuage the thirst and save the lives of perishing men. It rises as the river of the water of life out of the throne of God and of the Lamb; and the Spirit and bride call to the thirsting multitudes lining its banks to approach and partake freely of its healing virtue.

Shall we not erect in our hearts a monument to the Author of this living fountain; a memorial of our gratitude and devotion—a testimonial of his goodness and condescension?