

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"—A. LINCOLN.

VOLUME 1.

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Mr. Nasby's Sermon.

Church of the new Dispensation,
Jan. the 31th, '64.

My brethren and sisters. I shall mark sun remarks this mornin based upon the beautiful parable of the prodigal sun. I wood read 2 yoo the passij, but the Bible I hev is the only one in the township, and I lent it yesterday 2 Squire Gavitt, who sed swearin witnesses on almancas wooden do in hoss cases, and he hesent brung it back. The skripter sez, in substance:

There wuz a certain man who had 2 sons. The youngest had a taist for that branch ur agricultural peogoots known ez sowin wild oats, so he askt the old man for his sheer ur the estait. He got it, turned it into greenbax, and went off—He comment livin high—bordin at big hotels, and keepin trottin hosses, and playin in bilyards, and sich. In abouta year he ran thro his pile, and wuz ded broak.—Then his credit played out and he wuz in a tite plais for his daily bread. The ijee struck him that he had better put for hum wich he did. The old man saw him a cumin, and he ran out and met him, and giv him a new cote and an order for a pair ur shoes, and kild a fat caff, and the flour doins. The oldest boy objected to these sayin.

"Lo, I hev served thee these meny yeres, and thou never madst no splurge over me, but when this thy son, who hez fooled away his pile, returns you kill calves and sich." Then the old man re-torts sayin, "My sun who wuz lost is found, the sheep who went astray is cum back, let us be merry."

My brethren, this parable applize ez well to the present time as though it was made for it. Uncle Samyuel iz the old man, the Southern wing of the Democratic party is the prodigal, and Ablishinists is the oldest sun. The south got tired and went off on its own hook. It hez, I maik no doubt, spent the left ur its substance, and will shortly conclude to cum home. Now the grate question of the hour is how shall he be received. My friends, Democratic root is to foller the skripter wen you can maik a point by so doin. In this pertekler Godlinis is gane, haleogy, thereof, let us be Godly. Let Uncle Samyuel see the repentant prodigal far off—let him go out to seek him, or send Ferdnandy Wood, and when he hez found him fall, not upon his neck, but at his feet; let him put into him the perple robe which is royalty, and upon his hand a ring, which is dominion which is a improvement upon skripter.

But the Ablishinist, who is the elder sun, steps up and sez "Nary." He wuz a doin well and he went out from us, takin all that wuz his own, and sez ez he cood steel, all uv wich he hez spent upon such harlots ez Afrikin slavyry, Stait rites, and suthen independence, wich last two menshund is whited sepulkers. I sent my son Grant and Roseycrance and Ben-budler after him, but lo! wen he wuz strong and wiggerus he did despitefully use them. Now that he is weak from hunger, let him brindle. Ef we can taik him to our buzms, let him cum on his neez, let him cast off the harlots that hev sedoast him, that ther may be no moar trouble in all the land.

My brethren we must taik him back ez the old man did in the bible. Why do you ask? Becoz he wuz alluz the old man's pet, and hed things his own way. We wuz his friends and shared with him the steels, but sence he went out, the Ablishin brother and his friends hev controlled things and whair air we? Eko ansers no whair! We okepy low plaisin in the sinagog, and the doggy keepers go mounin about the streets and refuse 2 be comforted becoz their cash is not, and ef we taik back the prodigal shorn uv his strength, uv what avail is he to us? He must cum back ez strong ez ever, he must bring his harlots with him—he must ROOL! Then shal we hev Post Orfises, and then shal we agin live on the fat uv the land, dodgin the cuss uv labor. Brethren let us be diligent in this grate worke instand in sezen and out ur season.

A colleshu wuz takin up for the perpus uv ceending a Mishinary to Massachusits, wich yeelded 7 dollers. Ez the amount woodent pay the ralerode fare, it wuz voted to apply it on repairs on the church, wich I did by havin my boots half-sold and buyin a new pair uv pants.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
Pastor uv sed Church, in charge.

Personal Character of Mr. Lincoln.

In the course of an elaborate and able speech on the question of reconstruction, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 19th inst., Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, spoke in this wise of the personal character of Mr. Lincoln:

"Let us see what had been his previous training for his great work. It was not the training of the schools; it was better. It was a struggle with difficulties among the people. He had the foundation of perfect integrity, truth, candor, sobriety, self-control, self-reliance, modesty. With clear judgment, sound common sense, shrewd knowledge of human nature, he is most American of Americans. He had served a single term in Congress, but his education, his preparation, was among the people, in humble and homely positions; a flatboatman, a rail-splitter, a surveyor, a member of the legislature in a frontier State, a lawyer in the log court houses of the West. While he had no university schooling, few, if any, have had a better training to develop and strengthen their intellectual powers than he. This may seem strange, but let me explain, and its truth will, I think, be conceded.

"He was trained at the bar in a school where giants were his competitors, and he bore off the crown.

"Some twenty years ago there gathered around the plain pine-tables of the frontier court-houses of Central Illinois a very remarkable combination of men.—Among them, and concededly their leader, was Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, his great political rival; Lyman Trumbull, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate; E. D. Baker, the able, the eloquent Senator, soldier, and martyr to liberty; Gen. Jas. Shields, who won a high reputation at Washington and on the battlefields of Mexico; Colonel John J. Hardin, an able and eloquent lawyer, who fell on the bloody field of Buena Vista; James A. McDougal, the present Senator from California; Wm. A. Richardson, present Senator from Illinois, and General John A. McClelland, now in the field. Besides these was the late Governor Bissell, whose manly vindication of the bravery of the Illinois volunteers in Mexico against the aspersions of Jefferson Davis will be well remembered; a vindication which resulted in a challenge from the traitor, which was accepted by Bissell, but from which Davis backed down, it is said, under the advice of General Taylor. These men, of national reputation, and others equally able, but whose pursuits have been confined at home, were the competitors with Mr. Lincoln. These were the men in contest with whom Abraham Lincoln was trained for the terrible ordeal through which he is passing.

"The contest between Lincoln and Douglas, in 1858 was the most remarkable in American history. They were the acknowledged leaders, each of his party. Both men of great and marked individuality of character. The prize was the Senatorship of the great State of Illinois, and the success of the Republican or Democratic party. Douglas had the additional stimulant of the Presidency in view. These trained leaders met, at designated places, and in the presence of the immense crowds of people debated the great question at issue.

"Douglas went through this campaign like a conquering hero. He had his special train of cars, his band of music, his body guard of devoted friends, a cannon carried on the train, the firing from which announced his approach to the place of meeting. Such a canvass involved necessarily, very large expenditures, and it has been said that Douglas did not expend less than \$50,000 in this canvass. Some idea of the plain, simple, frugal habits of Mr. Lincoln may be gathered, when I tell you that at its close, having occupied several months, Mr. Lincoln said, with the idea, apparently, that he had been somewhat extravagant, "I do not believe I have spent a cent less than five hundred dollars in this canvass."

Mr. Arnold sketched the scene at the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, rapidly reviewed the condition of the country at the outbreak of the rebellion, and continued as follows:

"However others have doubted and hesitated, Mr. Lincoln's faith in the success of our cause has never been shaken. He has been radical in all that concerns slavery, and conservative in all that relates to liberty.

"His course upon the slavery question has shown his love of freedom, his sagacity and his wisdom. From the beginning he has believed that the rebellion would dig the grave of slavery. He has allowed the suicide of slavery to be consummated by the slaveholders themselves. Many have blamed him for going too fast in his anti-slavery measures, more, I think,

have blamed him for going too slow, of which I have been one. History will perhaps give him credit for acting with great and wise discretion. The calm, intelligent, philosophic abolitionists of the old world, uninfluenced by the passions which surround and color our judgments, send across the ocean congratulation and admiration of the success and wisdom of his course. The three leading features of his administration on the subject of slavery are:

"1. His proclamation of emancipation.
"2. The employment of negroes as soldiers.

"3. The amnesty proclamation; making liberty the cornerstone of reconstruction.

"The emancipation proclamation will live in history as one of those great events which measure the advance of the world. The historian will rank it along side with the acquisition of *magna charta* and the declaration of independence. This great state paper was issued after the most careful and anxious reflection, and concludes with these solemn words: 'And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution and military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.'

"The considerate judgment of mankind, on both sides of the ocean, has already approved it, and God has seemed to favor it with a series of victories to our arms never witnessed before its issue—a series of victories, for which we are more indebted to the President than any other man."

Mr. Arnold has enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln for twenty years, and therefore this graceful tribute is the expression of personal knowledge of the President's character."

Senatorial Classification.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus classifies the United States Senate:

After three months' daily attendance in the Senatorial jury box, (better known as the reporter's gallery,) I have brought in the following verdict. I don't know how far the general public will agree with me, but those who disagree are privileged to appeal to higher court:

The best lawyer—Mr. Coalmier, of Vermont.

The best scholar—Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts.

The best general debator and practical legislator—Mr. Fessenden, of Maine.

The "keenest" debater—Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois.

The most pleasant speaker to listen to—Mr. Doollittle, of Wisconsin.

The best financier—Mr. Sherman, of Ohio.

The richest man—Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island.

A very sensible man—Mr. Wade, of Ohio.

The greatest bore that ever lived—Mr. Davis, of Kentucky.

The Knight of the Sorrowful Nigger—Mr. Lane, of Kansas.

The most violent Copperhead—Mr. Powell, of Kentucky.

The most eloquent Copperhead—Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia.

The most bibulous man in Congress—Mr. Richardson, of Illinois.

The best looking man, when sober—Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware.

The man who has the least to say—Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana.

The man who made a *finax pas* in issuing a "strictly private" circular, which soon became public property—Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas.

The man who comes nearest to being nobody—Mr. Riddle, of Delaware.

THE KING OF THE POOR.—At Cete, a small town in the Tyrol, there exists the custom of choosing a king of the poor.—The individual on whom this dignity is usually conferred is some honest, hard-working man, without debt, but also without any savings. The monarch in question having recently died, a popular festival took place on the nomination of his successor. The king elect was conveyed in an old cart to the spot where the ceremony of enthronization was to take place; there an old and worm-eaten chair and table had been placed on a platform; the new sovereign was gravely placed there, and after being served with a meagre repast, accompanied by brandy, the last will of his predecessor, which was drawn up in humorous terms, was read aloud; he was then led, followed by a procession of people almost in rags, into the liquor shops, where drink was given gratis.

THERE is now but one secessionist paper published in Arkansas, and that is edited by a very honest, good sort of a man, whose conversion is strongly hoped for. His success, peculiarly, is said to be far from brilliant.

GIVE ME THE PEOPLE.

BY CHARLES SWAYNE.
Some love the glow of courtship show;
Some love more wealth, and try to win it;
The house to me may lovelly be,
If I but like the people in it.
What's all the gold that glitters cold,
When linked to what's so hangy feeling?
In truth of heart, and manly dealing!
Then let them seek, whose minds are weak,
More fashion's smile, and try to win it;
The house to me may lovelly be,
If I but like the people in it.
A lowly roof may give us proof
That lofty flowers are often faint;
And trees, whose bark is hard and dark,
May yield us fruit and bloom the rarest!
There's worth as sure 'neath garments poor,
As 'ere adorned a loftier station;
And minds as just as these, we trust,
Whose claim is but of wealth's creation!
Then let them seek, whose minds are weak,
More fashion's smile, and try to win it;
The house to me may lovelly be,
If I but like the people in it.

WIT AND WISDOM.

If a man is doomed to the stake, it should invariably be beef.

Why didn't the last dove return to the ark?—Because it had sufficient ground for remaining.

Those two Englishmen who discovered the source of the Nile, should come over here and discover "the last ditch."

WHEN the wind-whistles through your keyhole, it expects you to whistle with it. It is sounding the keynote.

ORIGINALLY the term of human life was a thousand years; but that was before there were doctors.

An Ohio paper says—"Some say there are but two sexes—the male and female—but you have only to get into Massachusetts to find a Middlesex."

If the alphabet were alive, why would you find it difficult to kill it? Because you couldn't put the letter B out of "Being."

A LADY in a Western city advertises for a gentleman for breakfast and tea.—Does she intend to make only two meals of him?

AN IRISHMAN, writing a sketch of his life, says he early ran away from his father, because he discovered he was only his uncle!

THE common opinion is, that we should take good care of the children at all seasons of the year; but it is well enough in the winter to let them slide.

A YOUNG gentleman was fondling his betrothed's hand. "I hope it is not counterfeited," he said. "The best way to test it is to ring it," was her reply.

A DANCER once said to a Spartan, "You cannot stand on one leg as long as I can." "Perhaps not," said the Spartan, "but any goose can."

A DUTCHMAN'S heart-rending soliloquy is described thus: "She loves Shon Mickle so petter as I, because he has got a couple tollars more as I has."

'Tis a sad thing when men have neither heart enough to speak well, nor judgment enough to hold their tongues; this is the foundation of all impertinence.

An old bachelor being told that a young man of his acquaintance had just got married, exclaimed: "Alas! what a pity it is one should come to misfortune so young!"

A SPLENDID specimen of orthography is seen in the window of a beer house in the neighborhood of Poplar street, Philadelphia:—"Table Bear Sowld Herr, tuppens a Cwartz."

A WRITER, dwelling upon the importance of small things, says that he always takes "note even of a straw" especially, perhaps, if there's a sherry cobbler at the end of it.

A CORRESPONDENT tells of a soldier wounded by a shell at Fort Wagner. He was going to the rear with a mutilated arm.

"Wounded by a shell?" he was asked.

"Yes," he coolly answered, "I was under the blamed thing when the bottom dropped out."

"WONDER what's de reason dis saw-mill don't go now?" asked a country negro who hadn't seen much of the world, addressing his more "high-learn'd" village friend.

"Dat succumstance argues easy 'nough," answered the other; "de reason is 'cause dare am not sufficient number of water."

POPPING.—Mr. Popp, of Popville, fancying himself to be very popular with his lady love, "popped the question" to her under the poplar tree, when she referred him to her poppy, who, when asked for his consent, laboring under the influence of ginger pop, popped him out of the door to the tune of "Pop goes the weasel."

MILES O'REILLY, the soldier who was arrested on Morris Island, S. C., for making poetry, and pardoned by the President, in response to a witty poetical petition, has sent a hymn of thanks to the President, beginning:

"Long life to you, Mither Lincoln!
May you die both late an' aisy!
Ah! whin you lie wid the top of deich to
Turn'd up to de roots of a daisy,
May this be your spittin' lately writ:
'Thoug' strainers efused him vinty,
He was honest an' kindly, he loved a joke,
An' he pardoned Miles O'Reilly."

Educational Department.

At What Age Should Children Enter School.

The sudden death of a child, in one of the New York city public schools, has awakened a new interest in the question which we have put at the head of this paper. Although the circumstances of the event show that no blame attaches to any one, or to any organization, yet a circumstance so sad cannot fail to attract attention to the importance of a full comprehension of the interests involved, and of a well considered judicious decision respecting them.

The facts in the case are simply these: "Louisa Snyder was a child nine years of age, and not four, as has been erroneously stated. She had been sick with the measles, had been absent from school for some time, had recovered, and had again attended about two months. On the day of her death she went home at noon, cheerful and happy as usual so far as was observed, returned in the afternoon, missed her spelling lesson, and was detained after three o'clock. The invariable rule in this ward, the sixteenth, for years, has been to detain pupils no longer than fifteen minutes after three o'clock. The teacher of this little girl, a young lady of amiable disposition, sat down by her side to hear her lesson. The child was endeavoring to spell the word *hedge*, when her head fell backward, as if in a swoon, and she gasped. This occurred at ten minutes past three o'clock. Another teacher was immediately called in and restoratives applied. Ladies in the vicinity were immediately on the spot, and soon two physicians were in attendance, one of whom was Dr. Rosenmiller, of 112 Eighth Avenue; but before this she was dead. The corpse was taken in a carriage to her home arriving there at ten minutes before four o'clock. The coroner's inquest exonerated all persons from blame, and pronounced it a case of *syncope*."

Without attempting to discuss the question, whether it is wise to inflict punishment upon a child for failure to recite lessons, or whether keeping scholars, like this one, after school, is a judicious punishment—the point of real importance connected with this case is this:—Do our teachers in assigning their lessons and inflicting their punishments, study and sufficiently regard the idiosyncrasies of their pupils? Do they consider the child's nature, his capabilities, his simple and unreflecting course of thought? Does the teacher ask himself,—were I a child again what would be my thoughts and feelings, my hopes and desires? The rule may be a proper one, that pupils shall be detained after school, who fail to recite their lessons correctly; yet the question to be decided in this case, was not, whether the rule was proper, but, whether this little girl, Louisa Snyder, having been debilitated by illness, was a proper subject for its reflection?—The error seems to have been, if error there was, in not considering the feeble condition of the child.

In no department of education is there greater liability to fall into routine teaching, than in the primary school, and in none is such a course more likely to prove disastrous than in this. Teach as we have been taught, is too often the only light by which the teacher is guided, and by which the errors of past generations are entailed upon the present. The teacher's heart becomes hardened to the daily round of tasks and punishments, and the school becomes a Procrustean bed, upon which the intellectual stature of the child is stretched or lopped off to suit its dimensions.

There is no doubt, that many children are sent to school before they are old or strong enough to bear up under the debilitating influences of the school room. Uncomfortable seats, impure air and overheated rooms confirm a tendency to disease. Thomas De Quincy has significantly termed it the "Murder of the Innocent." And here, too, we should consider the nature of the child. One may be sent to school at five years, when another could not be safely sent till seven or eight.

In the enumeration of children of the New England States, all are included between the ages of three and twenty-one, and, if I mistake not, in Massachusetts, pupils may be admitted at the age of three. Our own law we think wisely fixes the minimum year at five. No scholar ought to be sent to school and confined in a room in company with a number of other children, and compelled to keep quiet six hours a day, till he is five years old, and many children of nervous temperament and feeble constitutions, would be better off if they did not see the inside of a school room till they had attained the age of ten.

But do not understand by this that the child's education should not begin, even before the age of five. It ought to com-

mence, not in the school room, but at the mother's knee—the mother's, I say, not nurse's. The child needs to have the habit established of having regularly every day some mental exercise, and the earlier that habit is confirmed, provided the nervous sensibilities be not overtaxed, the better. This mental exercise should at first be very simple and very short, and upon such subjects as will excite his curiosity. But these early lessons, in order to be of permanent value, ought to be systematic, and come regularly at a set time every day.

In the rural districts where there are usually but from four to six months school in the year, there is less danger of sending children at too early an age, than in cities and villages. In the latter the children are usually less robust, and from the compactness of population they can be got to school with less difficulty, than in the former. When not sent to school, the child should have some innocent, and if possible, useful, employment. A work shop and a box of toy tools, is much better than the rough, rude plays of the street.

We cannot be too solicitous for the health of our children. Their own happiness and the well being of their offspring, will to a great extent be dependent upon it. They ought to have good, plain, wholesome food. They ought to sleep upon well aired and sunned beds, in well ventilated apartments. They ought to be comfortably clad, so that every part of the system shall be preserved at an even temperature, and never allowed to sit down with damp feet. They ought to be taught habits of cleanliness in person and dress. If all these things were properly attended to, there would be less disease and sickness and early death among them.

S. P. BATES.

Harrisburg, Feb., 1864.

Who Caused the War?

The Pittsburgh Post had the unblushing audacity yesterday to republish that stale falsehood that the "leaders of the rebellion and the leaders of Abolitionism are alike guilty of our country's troubles"—meaning the present war. Does the Post remember that a distinguished leader of its own party—Alexander H. Stephens, now Vice President of Jeff. Davis's Confederacy, and the ablest man in it—in a speech to the Georgia Convention in January, 1862, frankly met and ably refuted the charge that the South had been goaded, or taunted, or somehow driven into rebellion? If it has forgotten that refutation of the charge it is now so stupid and so unpatriotic as to repeat, we will refresh its memory by citing an extract from Mr. Stephens' speech. Speaking of the threatened rebellion, he thus admonished his hearers:—

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reason you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons you can give to your fellow sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us? What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case! and to what cause of one overt act can you name or point on which to rest the plea of justification?—What rights has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you today name one Governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer."

"Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety—while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the height of madness, folly, and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

The Post, however, is not satisfied with one misrepresentation, but in the same article prints half a dozen others, one of which reads thus: "Abolitionism prevented a settlement of our troubles by the Peace Convention." The statement does not contain one grain of truth. It was the pro-slavery and Democratic side of the Convention that prevented that "settlement," if, indeed, that could have been called a "settlement" which even Southern States, by declaring war against the Union, had taken the most deliberate and determined way to show to the world they would not accept.—Pitts. Gazette.

TOUGH STORY.—Stephenson, a country shopkeeper, was one day trying to sell Joe a pair of pegged boots. The old man gave the article offered a fair examination, and decided not to purchase.

"Nice boots," said Stephenson.

"Yes, very nice boots," said old Joe, "but I can't afford 'em."

"Why, they are as cheap as any they make," said Stephenson, only two dollars.

"Yes, only I don't keep any hired man?" asked Stephenson.

"Well, I should want a hired man if I bought them boots?" said Joe, his eye twisting up with even a more chemical leer than usual; the last pair of boots I had pretty near ruined me."

"How was that?" asked Stephenson.

"Why," said Joe, "all the time I wore them boots, I had to take two men along with me with hammers, one on each side, to nail on the soles every time I lifted my feet."

The storekeeper made no more efforts to sell boots to Joe.

Nations are the world over, arch offenders against God and man. Kings and emperors are very often the best candidates for the gibbet, if only justice had a ladder with which to reach them.

KURE FOR KORNS.—Kut you your toe orph!

tioned revolution, or waresuch as could not be overcome by the patriotism, honor and interest of the country; that the Constitution, expressing the combined wisdom of the founders of the Government, was still adequate to every emergency, and entitled to the support of every good citizen; that if, however, any portion of the people believed that they ought to have their rights more exactly defined or more fully explained in the Constitution, it was their duty to seek a remedy by amendment, and the equal duty of all the States to consider the claims of those who thot themselves aggrieved, and to concur in such amendments as might be found necessary to insure exact justice to all. The resolutions following this preamble declared, First, That the Constitution gives no power to Congress or to the Federal Government to interfere in any manner with Slavery in any State, and that neither of the great political organizations existing in the country contemplate any violation of the spirit of the Constitution in this respect. Second, That if the people of any State were or should be deprived of the benefits intended to be secured to them by the Constitution, or their rights were or should be disregarded, their tranquility disturbed, their prosperity retarded, or their liberty imperiled, by the people of any other State, full and adequate redress should be provided, and, Third, That the Convention would recommend to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union to follow the example of the Legislatures of the States of Kentucky and Illinois in applying to Congress to call a Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to the fifth article thereof. Upon this substitute, which contained every concession that slavery should haveasked for or the North should have submitted to, the question was taken and it was rejected by the following vote:

AYES—Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont.—9.

NAYS—Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tenn., Virginia.—11

Every Republican State represented in the Convention except three voted for the substitute, while all the pro-slavery and Democratic States represented voted against it.

At the time the substitute above recited was submitted to the Convention by the Republicans and rejected by pro-slavery and Democratic votes, seven States had seceded from the Union, and Jeff. Davis had been inaugurated President of the new Confederacy; the war against the Union had already commenced, as Stephens had demonstrated, without cause; James Buchanan had made no efforts to prevent it; and Pryor of Virginia had sent his famous message, "We can get the Crittenden Compromise, but won't take it." And yet, because the North would not humble itself still further at the feet of the slave power than it proposed to do in the rejected substitute, the Post, belicing history, says that "Abolitionism prevented a settlement of our troubles by the Peace Convention." The statement does not contain one grain of truth. It was the pro-slavery and Democratic side of the Convention that prevented that "settlement," if, indeed, that could have been called a "settlement" which even Southern States, by declaring war against the Union, had taken the most deliberate and determined way to show to the world they would not accept.—Pitts. Gazette.

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