NUMBER 28

The American Citizen,

by Eli Yetter, as a store year, if paid in advance, or within the r \$2 if not paid until after the expira-

R chmond and the 4th of July. The Convention of Black Republicans in Baltimore have renominated for Pres-ident of their country Abraham Lincoln,

the Hinos railsplitter, and for Vice President Andrew Johnson, known in the West as the Tennessee tailor, one of the meanest of that craft; whether they shall ever be elected or not depends upon the Confederate army altogether.

The people of the enemy's country have now two Black Republican "tickets" because the confederate army arms.

now two black herbilinean telescence for them; and the Democrats are to come yet. All these several movements we are obliged to watch, and, if Possible, understand—ly reason of their possible effects yen the war; or otherwise we have no earthly interest in the matter, and if we were now at peace with that nation it would be altogether indifferent to us what ape, or hyena, or jackass, they set up to

ape, or hyena, or jackass, they set up to govern them.

The great army of contractors, then, and officeholders—in short, those who live by the war, and on the country—have succeeded, at least, in starting Lincoln fairly for another race. It amounts to a declaration that those conventioners desire to see tour years more in all respects like unto the last four years. They want no change at all; to the present incumbents of power and profit, all works well enough as it is. They care little, perhaps, about s. They care little, perhaps, about Emancipation Proclamation," of the definition which may be applied to Lincoln, as he immediate, or essential, or contingent Abolitionist; care little, in deed, about politics at all, or principles, or the destiny of their nation, or other "ab-stractions" of that sort; they are practi-cal men; and what they know and feel in their inmost souls is, that four more years' of reveling at will in treasure and plun-der, will make them all rich enough, them and all their descendants to the third and

It appears, also, that Lincoln and his friends have been lucky, for so far, in the ill-success of Grant and Botler, and in their precise measur of ill-success. If either of those two hel taken Richmond before the Convence A, then Butler or Grant would have been nominated for President. If they had been already ut-President. If they had been already ut-terly and decisively defeated, and their ar-mies cut to pieces, then neither t-lincoln nor any other Black Republican would have had the slightest chance of election. So essential was it for the right guidance of the Convention in this matter that Grant should not take Richmond, nor be advancing in triumphant march toward it, that the New York Times, Lincoln's "organ," took care to publish at length a dismal account of the bloody defeat inflicted on the rebels on the 3d of June and to express the opinion that it was a most disastrous affair. This was true; but the. Times did not state it because it was true. The Time stated it, notwithstanding that it was true, in order to lower Gen. Grant's stock in the Convention, just in the nick of time—and succeeded. Our soldiers, who on the 3d strewed the earth in front of their intrenchments, with 12,000 dead and wounded Yankees, then and there secared the nomination of Lincoln over

Grant.

Grant. Grant.
Lincoln, then, and his gang have been lucky, we said, so far. But to win his election in November this indecisive work tained by their old acquaintance, Pemberton, now in high favor at Richmond, and commanding the fortifications of the city, namely: that the Fourth of July is the very best day to surrender a place to a Yankee army because in the warmth of their gratification at celebrating anniversary with a triumph they give good terms. their gratification at celebrating anniversary with a triumph, they give good terms. It is like approaching a bon vivont after dinner to ask him for a favor. And, accordingly, the Yankee nation is now holding itself prepared to put on its most gracious smiles and accord to us the same tender consideration which has been shown to the citizens of Vicksburg. Let them to the citizens of Vicksburg. Let them only haul down our flag on that auspicious morning, and read their Declaration of Independence on our Capital in our Capital Square, and Lincoln is already elected President. In this stage of the business also, however, our army has a voice; and if it shall continue to baffle, repulse, and cut up the Federal forces, and finally drive them from the soil of Virginia as we for

in the event of a total failure of the Federal campaign of 1864. Now the very latest intelligence brought us from that country by a special channel informs us of these two futher facts: that the popular mind became at once violently agitated on the announcement of this Baltimore nomination; and that in Maryland, especially, disturbance was apprehended. In fact, the Democrats of the North, who have wailed four years, not too patiently, trusting to regain the power and profit in the event of a total failure of the Fedhave waited four years, not too patiently, trusting to regain the power and profit which they but lately held to be a Democratic inheritance, must naturally be provoked beyond endurance at this audacious attempt of Lincoln and Seward to ride roughshod over them four years more.—
We learn that the Democrats are now universally turning their thoughts to Frank-lin Pierce and Connecticut Seymour as their nominees for President and Vice President. To give them the least chance of electing those two advocates of peace, Grant must be defeated, the invasion must collapse and die out, and the very name of war must become a word of horror, ut-

collapse and die out, and the very name of war must become a word of horror, uttered with loathing and execration.—
Therefore, it is the interest of the Democrats to do their very utermost to weaken the Federal finance, in short, to extinguish the party which invented the war and governs it and lives by it.

The last significant fact, which comes to us by special advices is that immediately on the Baltimore nomination, gold rose to one hundred and ninety seven—
Gold is a sensitive substance, and it feels another shiver, and shrinks back yet a little more into its crypts, at the idea of another four years of Lincoln and Chase, and those dreadful paper mills and steam presses, the smoke of whose fatal machinery ascendeth up forever and ever.

Here, then, are elements of trouble and storm, which happily threaten to interfere, not only with Lincoln's election, but with the peace of Yankee society. Before November the whole North may be writhing in intestine convulsion, her

writhing in intestine convulsion. brute mass now pressing us so heavily may be flung off, and the Confederacy may be standing erect, redeemed, radiant, tri-umphant, shaking her invincible locks in

the sun.

For all this we look to the Confeder ate army. Lee, Beauregard and Johnston can both give the Yankees a President and make us well rid of them and their Presidents forever.

Life in the South.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser publishes a long letter from a gentleman in the South, whose name and address are suppressed for prudential reasons, addresses to his mother in Buffalo, giv-ing a glowing picture of the condition of the place of residence, said to be an implace of residence, said to be an im-rant-city of the South. The following

are extracts.

I think it would be hard for a northern man to realize the difficulty of living as a Union man in the South. I know a Unionist who is now a Colonel in the Confederate service, and is likely to be pro moted to the position of Brigidier Gen. All alike are carried forward by the irresistible wave of civil war. The death istible wave of civil war. The death gripe is at the throat of every man and boy between the ages of seventeen and fifty. The teeth of our political hyenas will never be loosed till they are knocked down their throats. There is no such thing as rest for the North till it has swept all opposition, to the legally con-stituted authority out of existance, and I hope that no man imagines that peace can come in any other way. How much those are sacraficing who have not been driven into the army, each one knows himself, but he does not tell his neigh-

bor.
"Perhaps it would be interesting for

but clothes will wear out, and calico is sonly \$12 per yard, which is called cheap, as it has been as high as \$18. A neighbor of ours sold a silk dress pattern yesterday for \$300, which will buy just 150 pounds of pork, or six pairs of ladies' shoes.

You ask how we live. The answer is, cut up the Federal forces, and finally drive them from the soil of Virginia, as we fervently trus, then this Baltimore nomination will not gain Lincoln a single vote in November.

In that case who will be the next Presdient in the enemy's country? Not Fremont with his 'radical abolition."

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In the case who will be the next Presdient in the loga, when a person went abroad, and slippers were put on during a journey, and feasts. Black shoes were worn by persons of ordinary rank, and white ones by women. Red shoes were put on by women. Red shoes were put on by women. Red shoes were put on by women. Red shoes were

to have them taken. I have a pa

A Swindler at Large.

"DEAR DAN-I am ruined. Gamb ling has done its work! I am about one thousand dollars in debt, and dare not tell Mr. Read. You take all my things .-When my body is found have me interred here in Chicago. If I had but taken your advice all would have been well.— Give these leaves (memoranda of defal cations) to Mr. Read. I hope my body will go so far into the lake it will never be recovered. God bless you.

JOHN E. WESTON." The above "last will and testament" of a fancy man and arrant swindler, address ed to his room-mate, a railroad man, form the text for sensation articles in the morn ing papers, which swallow it at a gulp, and return a verdict of suicide from gamb ling. The writer of this article had some equaintance with Weston. He was too penurious to run any risks at the gaming table, and swindlers of his stripe never ommit suicide.

Three years ago, Weston deserted his wife and child in Philadelphia, and came to Chicago. His flight from the city of brotherly love was accelerated by the dis covery of a course of systematic robbery which he had practiced upon a clothing house, where he was employed as sales man, amounting to between two and three thousand dollars. He found employment in Chicago as drummer for the wholesale liquor establishment of Leander Read, 13 Dearborn street, where he remained until Thursday last, when he absconded with over a thousand dollars of his employers money and somewhere between one and two thousand dollars of borrowed money which he had obtained in small sums, go ing so far, even, as to borrow money of his room mate and intimate friend, under the pretense of needing it to discharge debt incurred by gambling. The note which he left behind him is a fair indication of his mental calibre. He was shallow minded and frivolous. The low cunning displayed in the expressed hope that his body would not be recovered, i that and nothing more. A second tho't would have caused the erasure of a sen tence manifestly at variance with the ef feet intended to be produced.

Five years ago, Weston married into espectable family in Wilmington, Delaware, and shortly thereafter removed t Philadelphia, where he resided until h absconded and came to Chicago, leaving his wife and one child in Philadelphia .-Representing himself to be a single man (except to his employers, to whom he ac knowledged that he had a family,) Wes ton soon became a "lady-killer" among oarding-house misses, whose hearts h slaughtered at will. He carefully confin ed his operations to that class with whom good looks, fine clothes and "divine waltzing" make ample ameans for a deficiency of mental qualifications or ordinary intelligence.

His flight from Chicago was caused by eeting, a few days ago a gentleman who has lately knew Weston in Wilmington and Philadelphia, and was fully acquaint ed with his thieving operations there, and his subsequent escape from justice.

Exeunt Weston

ABOUT SHOES .- It appears from history that the Jews, long before the Chrisrushes linen, wood, or the bark of tree iron, brass, or of gold and silver : luxur has sometimes covered them over with precious stones. The Greek sand Roman wore shoes of leather: the Grecian shoe generally reach to the middle of the leg the Romans used two kinds of shoes, th calcus, which covered the whole foot, some thing in the shape of our shoes, and the solea or slipper, which covered only the sole of the foot, and was fastened with leather thongs. The calceus was worn You ask how we live. The answer is, principally on corn meal! I have each month a little over \$300, and you can readily calculate the luxuries we are able and feasts. Black shoes were worn by

COMRADES, FARE YOU WELL!

COMMADES, FARE YOU WELL!
Comrades! Comrades! I am dying,
I will soon the angels wed;
Soon, oh; soon I'll soundly stumber
I'n a cold and narrowfised.
Yes, the angels soon will no,
Yes, the angels soon will no,
Closely, closely form around me,
Courades, "comrades, fare you well."
Mr.—Comrades! Comrades! I am dying,
I will soon with angels wed;
Soon, oh! soon I'll stumber
In a cold and narrow bed.

Comrades, bear it little longer, For the traitor soon shall fall, When a wreath of shining laurel Shall entwine the brows of all. Lamonly coing sooner.

Shall entwine the blank.

I am only going sooner,
For to meet those gone before,
And you soon will follow after
To that happy, peaceful shore,
—Comrades! comrades! I am dyleg, &c.

comrades; conrades! I am dying;
Fast, oh! fast I'm growing week;
All around is dark and dreary.
Lay me, comrades, down to sleep.
Lay me where the fight was raging.
Where the noblest deeds were dur Where the noblest account of the my comrades brave have fallen for bright laurels they have won.

-Comrades! comrades! I am dying, &c.

THOMAS MANAHAN

WIT AND WISDOM.

THINK of ease but work on. RICHES are but the baggage of fortune BUSYBODIES never have anything to do. MEN are but the dust of the earth, and the storms of war lay the dust.

A WIT asked a peasant "What part he blayed in life?" "I mind my own busi-

MANY men and women have sad occa on to know that two do not necessarily make a pair.

"Well, my boy, do you know what syntax means?" said a school-master to the child of a teetotaler. Yes, sir; the duty upon spirits.

An able physiologist has written that ne-fifth of the human body is composed of phoshporus. Punch remarks, that nost likely accounts for the number of

SWIFT said that the reason a certain niversity was a learned place, was that most persons took some learning there, and a few brought any away with them, so it accumulated.

If you see a miserly hypocrite praying on a Mount of Ulives, probably he is about to build an oil-mill up there; if weeping by the brook Kedron, you may conclude he is about to fish for crabs.

A DYSPEPTIC old hypochondriac makes

the following piteous inquiry:
"We have great cabbages, great gooseberries, great balloons, great crinoline pettell me, where are our great men?" A VERY religious old lady being asked

first time she had ever seen or heard one. replied,-'It is a pretty box of whistles: but

"IT is impossible," said one politician

another, "to say where your party ends and the opposition party begins." "Well, sir," replied the other, "if you

were riding a jackass, it would be impossible to say where the man ended and the donkey began." A CONSCRIPT thus relates his experi-

nce: "As soon as I heard that I was drafted I went up stairs on a double-quick to inspect my 'pile.' After scraping all my available funds together, I found that lacked just two hundred and ninetyeight dollars of having enough to pay my mmutation."

"WHEREVER I go," said a gentleman emarkable for his State pride, "I am sure to find sensible men from my own

"No wonder," said the gentleman he was addressing, "for every man of that State who has any sense, leaves it as fast

band came home to dinner she said,-

"I have been to see Mrs. "Well," replied the husband, "I sup-

ose she is very happy." "Happy? I should think she ought to be, she has a camel's hair shawl two-

thirds border." CROWDED .- " Mother, where is the man going to sleep?" asked a girl of fifteen of her mother, who had just promised a trav-eler a night's rest in their out of the way

"I'll have to put him in with you an Jack and Kate and Sue and Bet, I suppose," was the reply, "and if its too crowd ed one of you must turn in with me and dad and Dick and the twins."

An Englishman and a Yankee wer disputing, when the former sneeringly re

"Fortunately the Americans could g o farther than the Pacific shore. The Yankee stretched his prolific brain

for an instant, and thus replied,—
"Why, good grapions! they are already levelling the Rocky Mountains and carting the dirt out West. I had a letter last week from . my cousin who is living west of the Pacific shore, on made land !"

Educational Department.

School Age.

MR. EDITOR :- An article appeared in the March number of the School Journal, proposing that the present school law, which admits scholars between the age of five and twenty-one to our public schools, be so changed as to admit none but such as are between the ages of six and sixteen. I agree with the writer, that 6 is young enough for children to commence attending school, and I object to that part only of the proposed alternation, which would deprive scholars of being admitted to, or continuing in our public shools after the age of 16.

As the writer has stated his arguments under different heads, I will endeavor to inswer them in rotation.

1st "A period of ten years is sufficient to complete an ordinary English ed-

I might first inquire what he means by an ordinary English education. It might properly embrace a wide field. But I will agree to narrow it down to those branches our teachers are required by law to teach. And commencing with Arithmetic, I ask how many scholars there are, who, beginning at six, can in ten years attain a thorough understanding of Fractions, Percentage, and Mensuration, so as to be able to make a practical application of them? How many by the time they are sixteen years old, will have that maturity and force of intellect necessary to comprehend and appreciate the fine specimens of literature we find in our reading series? Without this, no one will ever learn to read well. It is of primary importance that every one should have a taste for reading. This is developed and cultivated in our district schools, and it is seldom acquired at an early age. Young children may be taught to read, but older ones alone can be taught to read well. To dismiss a boy from school before he has learned to read correctly, or to love reading for the pleasure and instruction it affords, is to do him and society a great wrong. Eternity alone can disclose the

Again, how many can acquire such clear and accurate ideas of the philosophy ticoats, great bulls, pigs and calves; but, of the English language, as will be of any practical benefit to them, by the time they have reached the proposed age of dismisher opinion of the organ of a church, the sion? Or of Geography; how many can be made to understand the reason of the change of seasons, why the days are longer in summer than winter, the cause of oh! it's an awful way of spending the the tides and eclipses? How many will comprehend the theory and practice of our General and State governments? The law requires all this to be taught. Not only this, but Natural Philosophy, Algebra, and Geometry, are now taught in some of our common schools, and by teachers too who have acquired their education

injury.

ers too who have acquired their education from the same source, never having so much as "rubbed their backs against an academy."

• 2nd. "Our present arrangement takes in a class hard to govern; our fast boys and young rowdies belong to this class."

Threse have never received the proper training at home, as their present condition abundantly proves, and if they are deprived of all chanceof education at our public schools, who are to fit them for society, or to make useful citizens of them? No one will deny the vast influence for good, a well conducted school can have over these subjects. Under our present arrangement, if boys do not behave well, the directors have the power to suspend to the proper training at home, as their present conditions and the providence of good, a well conducted school can have over these subjects. Under our present arrangement, if boys do not behave well, the directors have the power to suspend to the providence to the providence of good, a well conducted school can have over these subjects. Under our present arrangement, if boys do not behave well, the directors have the power to suspend to the providence to the providence of good, a well conducted school can have over these subjects. Under our present arrangement, if boys do not behave well, the directors have the power to suspend to the providence to the providence of good, a well conducted school can have over these subjects. Under our present arrangement, if boys do not behave well, the directors have the power to suspend to the providence of good and th the directors have the power to suspend tion. them until they reform. My short expe-A LADY made a call upon a friend who rience as a teacher warrants me in saying, had lately been married. When her hus-pupils over sixteen are no more difficult to

mon schools? There is ample time, be tween six and twenty-one, to obtain both a good trade and a good education. A boy while learning a trade, should have a few months schooling every year. Such is the practice in New York, and New England. This policy produces intelligent farmers, mechanics, and artizans, who are the bone and sinew of society in a re-

6th. "Our present arrangement dis-

ourages high schools, to a great extent." Here is what I suspect is the rub. That the district school will ultimately supply

If no one can attend after the age of sixteen, our schools would be robbed of their

prived of all opportunity of even a tolerable education. If it is true, as the writer states, that "the schools of the rural districts are the main educators of the debt of our reason that we owe unto God, debt of our reason that we owe unto God, people," I would ask how many of our laborers, mechanics, or even land holders, can afford to payfrom \$100 00 to \$200 00 a year to educate their children at an academy? In case a boy should arrive at his sixteenth year in the middle of a school God receives small honor from those vulgar head at the middle state.

CHANNING. Parkerville, Chester co., Penna., April 1864.

gravely as if he was one of the most imschools by the employment of more efficient teachers, and not by enacting laws like the one proposed.

5th. "Our boys being let go to school until they are twenty-one, prevents them from being bound as apprentices to learn useful trades and handicrafts."

This objection might with equal propriety be urged against our high schools and colleges. What better right have the class that attend them, to pursue their gravely as if he was one of the most important personages of the company. He would even sit down at the table, unfold his napkin, wipe his lips like any other gentleman, use spoon or fork in carrying food to his mouth, pour liquor into a glass—for it seems he had not become a convert to the principles of total abstinence—and touch his glass to that of the person who drank with him. When invited to take tea, he brought a cup and saucer, placed them on the table, put in sugar, poured out the tea, and, after allowing it to cool, drank it with the utmost propriety.

studies after they are old enough to be ap- Pat's Adventure with a Wild Bullock dian Journal:

Indian Journal:

This morning, after a sharp gallop, I succeeded in heading a fine, active young bullock, before he could get into cover, and drove him back toward the road, where he arrived so completely blown that the men of the guard, who immediately surrounded him, had little difficulty in securing him, by casting a slip-knot over his horns. Two men dragging in front, and two others picking him with their bayonets behind, urged the unwilling captive toward the wagon—an operation which he submitted to with tolerable resignation But when he found "himself surrounded by some twenty red coated "Feringees," the district school will ultimately supply the place of our academies, and fit our belief of not a few of its friends and supporters. The Union schools of the west are doing this now, and I confidently anticipate the same blessed result in our own State. Until they do accomplish this, they will never secure the cordial assistance and active sympathy of the more opulent classes. If the vast sums now expended upon academies, where boys and girls are boarded at an expensive rate away from parents and guardians and the salutary influences of virtuous homes, were diverted to the support of common schools, graded schools would spring up.in every village and township, and the teachers engaged in our academies would find remunerative employment in educating the whole people. We have a proper respect for academies; they are still necessary where district schools are poor, but we wish to see them superseded as soon as possible.

Having briefly replied to his objections to the law as it now stands, I will point out a few only of the evils which I think would necessarily follow the proposed change.

It is "It would reduce the standard of the district school knowled the age of six, then, our schools would be robbed of their words and the bullock's horns be sheathed in the submitted to with toder where resolved upon attaching his sacred careass to an undelan these unbelieving Kaffers—"may their heads be defiled"—were resolved upon attaching his sacred careass to an undelan these unbelieving Kaffers—"may their heads be defiled"—were resolved upon attaching his asserd careass to an undelan these unbelieving Kaffers—"may their heads be defiled"—were resolved upon attaching his asserd careass to an undelan baggage wagon, he became something more than wor surdly ludierous that, although I expected every moment the rope would give way, and the bullock's horns be sheathed in teen, our schools would be robbed of their best scholars. It is not to be expected that any future classes will make more rapid advancement than the best scholars in our district schools are now doing, consequently the requirements of teachers would gradually fall below the standard now required, their pay decrease, and the best qualified be driven from the business of teaching."

2nd. "The poorer classes would be deprived of all opportunity of even a toler prived of all opportunity of even a toler."

and unnecessary spaces. * * * What son may not go to school to the wisd of bees, ants and spiders? What when the state of the state of the spiders in the state of the state o hand teacheth them to do what reason cannot teach us? Ruder heads stand pupils over sixteen are no more difficult to govern than younger ones.

3rd. "Our schools are too crowded, and our teachers have too much to perform."

The remedy for this lies in more teachers and larger school houses, not in turning redundant scholars out of school.

4th. "Parents, having so many years to school their children, put it off from tyear, to year, and keep them at home on the slightest excuses."

The true cause of this evil lies in the apathy of parents, and to correct it they must be awakened to a proper sense of duty. Any one who realizes the necessity of an education, knows it is of vital importance that children should attend school as regularly and constantly as possible. The way to encourage this, is, to increase the interest of scholars in their schools by the employment of more efficient teachers, and not by enacting laws amazed at those prodigious pieces of na-

A person visiting a neighbor found him disabled from having his horse step upon his foot. Hobbling out of the ble, the sufferer explained how it happened. "I was standing here, and the horse brought down his said he. The man looked at the injured member, which was of the No. 14. pat-tern, and said very quiety: "Well the horse must step somewhere.