are spending their leisure.' 'Yes,' replied the General, 'and I sincerely hope that he will make up his mind to board there during the balance of the war, for he is great nuisance.' When the train reached Zenia, it was detained by some accident more than on hour. Imagine his anxiety, as soldier after soldier would pass through the train, for fear that when the sentinel passed his round at 2 o'clock their absence might be discovered.

The train was due in Cincinnati at 6 o'clock. This was the hour at which they were turned out of their cells, and of course their escape would then be discovered .-In a few moments after it would be known all over the country. The train, having been detained at Zenia, was running very rapidly to make up the time. It was al ready past 6 o'clock. The General said to Capt. Hines, "It is after 6; if we go to the depot we are dead mep. Now or nev-They went to the rear, and put on "Jump Hines!" Off he went and fell heels over head in the mud .--Another severe turn of the brake and the General jumped. He was more successful and lighted on his feet. There were some soldiers, who remarked: "what in the h-l do you mean by jumping off the cars here?" The General replied : 'What in the d-l is the use of my going into town when I live here; and beside, what business is it of yours?'

They went immediately to the river .-They found a skiff but no oars. Soon a little boy came over and appeared to be 'What are you waiting for?' said the General. 'I am waiting for my load.' 'What is the price of a load ?-'Two dollars.' 'Well as we are tired and hungry, we will give you the twodollars, and you can put us over.' So over he took them. 'Where does Miss -live? 'Just a short distance from here. 'Will you show me her house? 'Yes sir. The house was reached, a fine breakfas was soon obtained, money and horse furnished, a good woman's prayer bestowed, and off he west. From there, forward through Kentucky, everybody vied with each other as to who should show him the most attention-even to the negroes; and young ladies of refinement begged the hon or to cook his meals.

He remained in Kentucky some days feeling perfectly safe, and sending into Louisville for many little things he want ed. Went to Bardstown, and found a Fed. eral regiment had just arrived there looking for him. Remained here and about for three or four days, and then struck ou for Dixie, sometimes disguising himself as a Government cattle contractor, and buying a large lot of cattle; at other times a quartermaster, until he got to the Tennes see river. Here he found all means of transportation destroyed, and the bank strongly guarded, but with the assistance of about thirty officers, who had recognize ed him and joined him in spite of his remonstrances, he succeeded in making a raft, and he and Captain Hines crossed

Our Military Population.

The military population of the United States and territories, according to the returns of the eighth census, is 5,624,065. New York has a white male population between the ages of 18 and 45 of 796,881, and leads all other States; Pennsylvania follows next in the list, with a population between the ages mentioned of 555,172, while Ohio, which is third in the list, has a population of 459,534. The census returns show a disparity between the East ern and Western States in respect to mil-itary population, which clearly explains why the latter have so which e latter have so much me why the latter have so much more easily filled their quotas for the national armies. Thus, in Maine, the military population is 19.5 per cent. of the whole; in Illinois it is 22.1 per cent. When it is remembered that the available military class, under a system of volunteering, is the excess after the necessary demands for productive labor are supplied, it will be seen that the difference here exhibited is a very import-

Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent of the census, estimates that the increase of the military population in 1861, after de-ducting natural deaths, was 91,900. The The increase from immigration he states at 31,-500, making a total increase of 123,400. The increase from the latter source is now much larger than it was two years ago, and ere is probably a natural gain of at least 150,000 annually. This will quite offset the waste of population caused by the east ualties of war, not taking at all into the count the large addition from immigration.

The total arms-bearing population in 1860 of the States now held, in whole or in part, by the rebels was as follows: Florida, 15,739; Georgia, 111,005; Mississippi, 70,295; North Carolina, 115,369; South Carolina, 55,046; Texas, 92,145; Virginia, 196,587; Alabama, 90,967; Louisiana, 83,456—making a total of 830,609.—From this accreases it is property deduct. pi, 70, 295; North Carolina, 115, 369; South Carolina, 115, 369; South Carolina, 15, 3646; Texas, 92, 145; Virgina, 196, 587; Alabama, 90, 967; Louisiana, 83, 456—making a total of \$30,609.

From this aggregate it is proper to deduct one-half for Virginia, 98, 293; three-fourths for Louisiana, 46,728; one-half for Mississippi, 35, 148: one-half for North Carolina, 57, 684; one-quarter for Texas, 46, 78—making a total of 283,931; and leaving the military population, in 1860, in the States named 546,678. Now from this deductions are to made for the casualties of war, for depletions of population by removals from the States named during the war, &c.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We have for many months foreseen than other man who would be at oll likely to no other man who would be at, oil likely to be centred upon by all the friends of the Union for the next Presidency, would be so safe for the country, so acceptable to the nation, and so peculiarly adapted to the great emergency, through which he has thus far triumphantly conducted us, as Abraham Lincoln, and hence he ought to be continued in office, until the gigentic. Abraham Lincoln, and hence he ought to be continued in office until the gigantic treason which at one time noarly overwhelmed the country is completely crushed and extirpated. No one can justly deny that Mr. Lincoln possesses a singular combination of prudence, with boldness, greai steadiness of mind with great power of adaption to circumstances peculiar to himself, ane just that character which could alone save the republic in the terrible dangers which on all sides beset it.—It may be also said that his peculiar frankness and transparency of character, his reness and transparency of character, his re markable faculty, never equaled in any other President from the first, of inspiring overy one with a sense that he is a thor-bughly honest and trust-worthy man, has been the only one thing that has prevented faction from obtaining a fatal ascendary in the very crisis of the war. With a common consent the People were willing to trust Mr. Lincoln with an amount of power they would have hardly confided to any other man. The bitter tirades of dem-agogues against him a grasping usurper, a selfish tyrant, a subverter of free govern-ment, was felt to be not simply false, but utterly absurd. It may be that this absoute confidence, such as no other man could have inspired, was that which secured, as nothing else could have done, a freedom of executive action, of independence of fac-tious opposition, that alone saved the coun-

All these characteristics and facts prove that the present incumbent of the Executive Chair of the United States, is the on ingled out by Providence to continue ccupy it for another term, and until the be believe that the put down, peace restor-ed, and the integrity of the Union secur-ed beyond all future attempts at violence. And it was doubtless from considerations like the foregoing that impelled the Union members of the Senate and House of Repsentatives of Pennsylvania to unite inging, as every such member of either ranch has done, an address to the Presi-ent, endorsing his administration of the Government and sympathizing in the policy which he has adopted and thus far so successfully and signally maintained thro-but the trying ordeal which has environed him since the first day of his official term. They declare that the issue of the late elections was a full endorsement of this policy; that the result re-inspired to valor of our brave armies, and that his corresondents are only responding to the wish-of those whom they represent, in pub-ely announcing to him their unshaken reference for his re-election to the Presi-

This address will unquestionably exer-This address will unquestionably exert a strong influence all over the loyal Union; and although the singers may not be the very first to solicit Mr. Lincoln to accept of a nomination for re-election, yet their, appeal, coming with unanimity and carnestness from so important an official body of the people, must prove of commanding weight and consideration in accomplishing the object, paramount to all others, just now, in a political point of view.—Germanton Telegraph.

The Freedom Convention.

The convention of the friends of free dom residing in the Slave States, origin-ally called for the 8th of January, it is now definitely announced will be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 22d of February, the time having been changed in order to permit a more cordial understanding be-ween these who conver in the necessity ween those who concur in the necessity of adopting a freedom policy. The call or the convention maintains that the only way to destroy the rebellion is to destroy lavery; to leave the cause of revolt un ouched, to breed other rebellions and en tindle hereafter constant animosities, ready, as the present has done, to appeal for solution to the arbitrament of civil war, would be national suicide. The call con-

"The effects of such a course upon the several States would be even more disastrous, antagonizing them against each other, necessarily, from the presence of that institution, around which would eling so many memories of a past conflict, and laying waste their fields, depopulating their villages, making all tenures of life and villages, making all tenures of life and property nitterly insecure in the subsequent strife for supremacy that would result between different classes of the community. Hence it is that an insistance upon freedom policies, both national and state, presents itself as the supremest duty of the hour—a duty not to be subordinated to any theory of the past or any hesitages of the theory of the past or any hesitancy of the present. Indeed, the making of such an issue in the reconquered territory and in slave states which have adhered to untried in the art of Diplomacy count the large addition from immigration.

Immigration; it must be remembered, reinforces the northern armies alone; the immigrants, if they do not themselves go into the ranks, take the place of our own citizens on the farm and elsewhere, enabling the latter to enter the service.

The total arms-bearing resolution in the service assumed a gradual character, now find in the service assumed a gradual character, now find in the service assumed a gradual character, now find in the service. in our midst. Changes which, in other days and for other reasons might well have assumed a gradual character, now find in the perils of the times no excuse for delay, tory, but a unity of principles of but every incitement to an immediate cor-

The following Executive Committee has

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON. Editors. BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY,::JAN. 27, 1864.

#3" Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864:

ARRAHAM LINCOLN.

In a letter just received from a ember of Co. H, 102d Regt., after stating that he does not know the cause of their delay he says: "But I think you will soon ee us-an order came to Lieut. Lyon, to day, to report at Harrisburg with his com mand, as soon as possible. We will leave here on Mondry or Tuesday at farthest, so you may expect the most of the company to pass through Butler on Thursday or Fri-day." This letter was dated near Harper's erry, on the 22d inst., (last Friday,) so although "doubtful things are very uncer tain," especially in war times; still it is quite probable that the members of this orave campany will spend next Sabbath with their friends.

In to-day's paper will be found a mmunication from Capt. Lyon, in reply o an assault made upon himself and an other gentlemen of this place, in the Herald of last week. We did not say any thing in reference to this matter in ou last paper, simply because we knew nothing about it. Up to this time these young gentlemen have maintained a creditable eputation, and have occupied an enviable position in society. It is neither charitable or just, therefore, thus to attempt to njure the fair fame of our fellow citizens a vague rumor, having no foundation in fact. When facts are presented sufficient to justify it, we will always be ready and willing to expose fraud of every kind and especially upon the Government struggling, as is ours, to maintain its integrity; but we don't believe it to be the duty of a journalist to give notariety to every vague rumor that is sent affoat in our midst, and especially at this particular time, when the air is full of rumors but as the Herald promises to keep the community posted on this subject, we will wait patiently its developments.

Lincoln's Successor.

The State of New Hampshire has start ed the ball on this subject. Her loyal people spoke out a few weeks since thro' their delegates in State Convention, as sembled. Since then Pennsylvania has spoken by her Legislature—all the Union embers of both Senate and House, (except Maj. White, who is a prisoner in the rebel capitol,) having signed a letter expressive of their preference. Maryland and Kentucky, have also, through their Legislatures, intimated their convictions And thus far, it is satisfactory to know that there is entire harmony of purpose-entire concord of sentiment; and that sentiment is in favor of the re-election present patriotic President. Thi time for the loyal millions to diffe who we shall support in the next c

In a great crisis like the present true policy is to adhere to tried m was this conviction that caused the of this State to renominate and ele of the re-election of Mr. Lincol some other statesman be chosen an ed, and however competent and patr may be, he will have difficulties to ter, that Lincoln can avoid. The struction of a cabinet-the adopti policy-the appointment of Miniforeign Courts, many of whom, we

and of institutions, and these inst free. What more do we want for

and Hamlin, for our ticket, and Lincoln's wax.

proclamation of December last, for our

Thus arranged, the loyal people of the whole Union could go into the next cam paign with greater assurance of success even, than had the Republicans in the canvass of 1860. It is to be hoped therefore, that th

people, through their Conventions, their Legislatures, and in every other possible way, may speak out on this subject. We have no doubt, Mr. Lincoln will so

the final destruction of the rebel army, during his present term, but the policy of econstruction is of as much importan as the defeat and destruction of their arms. Let the policy upon which the Government is now entering, be pursued for four years, and the cause of this re-bellion will be among the things that cere, and we shall have made one of the grandest strides in progress and civilization, that has ever been made by any na tion. While on the other hand, give the Government over to the Seymours, the Woodwards, and the Vallandighams, and the next four years will see liberty trampled beneath their unhallowed feet, and the rebel aristocracy lording it over the na tion once more. Against this consumma tion, the prayers of the good should a cend continually.

We copy the following from an ex-

"Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Com onwealth, and Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Attorney General, tendered their resigna tions to Governor Curtin last week, to reieve him of all embarrassment in the selection of a cabinet for his new adminis tration. Governor Curtin promptly declined accepting them, and they will coninue in their respective positions. We have heretofore spoken of their eminent fitness, alike in point of character and ability, for their responsible duties; and the Loyal people of the State will be glad to know that they are to remain.

It is no disparagement to Gov. Curtin o say, that for the high measure of suc cess attained by his administration, he is much indebted to the enlarged experience the untiring efforts and unfaltering fidelity of Eli Slifer, and Wm. M. Meredith."-The friends of Curtin and his patrioti administration, throughout the State, will be pleased to learn that the distinguished atlemen who composed his cabinet during his first term are to remain his advisers during his present term. This is a guarantee that his present administration like the past, will be a success.

Quotas of the 23d District.

The following is the official allotmen of men required from the several sub-dis triets of the 23d District of Pennsylvania ogether with the number of men enrolled in the first and second classes. The quo tas assinged are the nett numbers, and do not include the usual 50 per cent. drawn from the wheel in making a draft. The calculation is based, in obedience to order upon the number originally enrolled in both classes:

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e people	Indiana township	105	265	23	
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	Worth township 75	41	116	10	
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atforms	Parker township	23	110 87	10	
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Affairs in Louisiana.

Our Washington dispatches, yesterday, ated that the same steamer which brought stated that the same steamer which brought accounts of the great meeting in New Orleans in favor of holding a State Convention to do away with Slavery, also brought a letter to a leading administration congressman, from one of the most prominent leaders of the Free State movement in Louisiana, which states that "President Lincoln has started a Missouri case in Louisiana;" that "Banks is another Schofield"—and "worse than he;" that, while the mass meeting was "a complete sucthe mass meeting was "a complete suc-cess," its object "will be defeated by Banks, who, under orders direct from the President, declares his purpose to order an election for a State Government, and not to allow an election for a Convention."

These would be very disagreeable and isappointing statements, if we could beeve them. But we think, from a careful lieve them. But we think, from a careful examination of the letters from various correspondents of the press, which came by the same steamer, and have since been published in the New York papers, that the "prominent leader" who wrote to the administration congressman, must have been laboring under some delusion. His letter was written on the 9th inst., the

vived, and no man who is known to be an earnest, sincere lover of freedom will dare put his nose into the country parishes, for fear of being brought up for violating some infernal provision the Solons have enacted to protect the institution. Freedom of speech, or of the press, under a system of speech, or of the press, under a system of gradual emancipation, is no more possible than it was before the rebellion. The mere contemplation of the despotism and tyranny to both black and white will certainly nerve every man to fight this thing desperately. What special communication these pro-

What special communication these pro-slavery men have, cannot at present be traced; but it seems hard to believe, as I heard one of these men say, that things are going to be fixed in the election ar-rangement to suit them. We all know if these men had a finger in the arrange-ments what would happen."
Two days after these communications

ments what would happen."

Two days after these communications were written, namely, on the 11th inst., appeared Gen. Banks's proclamation, ordering an election for State officers to be held on the 22d of February, and appointing the first Monday in April to hold an election of delegates to a Convention to revise the State Constitution. We think the very terms in which this remarkable document is couched, themselves disprove the charge that Gen. Banks has any intention of becoming an instrument, like tention of becoming an instrument, like Schofield, in the hands of the pro-slavery party. He will not prove false to all his antecedents, nor ever be numbered with the back-sliders—if this proclamation proclamation, or in any other act of his administration who shall say that he would "Keep the word of promise to the ear, To break it to the hope?"

We append the proclamation, and think a careful reading of it will show that Gen. Banks at least means to do right:

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1864.

To the People of Louisiana:

I. In pursuance of authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and upon consultation with many repre-sentative men of different interests, being fully assured that more than a tenth of the population desire the earliest possible restoration of Louisiana to the Union, I invite the loyal citizens of the State qual-ified to vote in public affairs, as hereinafter prescribed, to assemble in the election precincts designated by law, or at such places as may hereafter be established, on the 22d day of February, 1864, to cast their votes for the election of State offitheir votes for the election of State offi-cers herein named, viz: 1. Governor; 2. Lieutenant Governor: 3. Secretary of State; 4. Treasurer; 5. Attorney Gene-ral; 6. Superintendent of Public Instruct-ion; 7. Auditor of Public Accounts; who shall, when elected for the time being, and until others are appointed by competent authority, constitute the civil government of the State, under the Constitution and

plainly inapplicable to any class of persons none existing within its limits, must be suspended, and they are hereby declared to be inoperate and void. This proceeding is not intended to ignore the right of property existing prior to the rebellion, nor preclude the claim for compensation of loyal citizens for losses sustained by enlistments or other authorized acts of the Government.

listments or other authorized acts of the Government.

II. The eath of allegiance prescribed by the President's proclamation, with the condition affixed to the elective franchise by the Constitution of Louisiana, will constitute the qualification of voters in this election. Officers elected by them will be duly installed in their offices on the

ed and approved.

IV. In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the people, and harmonize with the spirit of the age, as well as to maintain and preserve the ancient tandmarks, of civil and religious liberty, an election of delegates to a Convention will be held on the first Monday of April, 1864. The the first Monday of April, 1864. The the first Monday of April, 1864. The number of the first Monday of April, 1864. The number of the first Monday of April, 1864. The number of the first Monday of April, 1864. The number of the first Monday of April, 1864. The number of the first Monday of April, 1864. The number of the first Monday of April, 1864. The number of the court declares the conscription in all respects lawful.—

Judge Agnew delivered an elaborate oin, concluding as follows:

"The constitutional authority to use the national forces creates a corresponding duty to provide a number adequate to the necessity. The duty is vital and essential, and the first Monday of April, 1864.

the "prominent leader" who wrote to the administration courgessman, must have been laboring under some delission. His administration courgests and was been alphoring under some delission. His adjusts on the conservation will be taked to the possibility of the eggs, as well as to make a personal proposed and provided and provided and provided and such as the proposed and portion of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, as well as to make a personal points of the eggs, and the problem of the eggs and the problem of the eggs and the problem of the eggs and the end of the eggs and the problem of the eggs and the end of the eggs and the problem of the eggs and the end of the eggs and the extensive points and the extensi

Louisiana, in the opening of her history, sealed the integrity of the Union by conferring upon its government the Valley of the Mississippi. In the war for independence upon the sea, she crowned a glorious struggle against the first maritime Power of the world by a victory unsurpassed in the annals of war. Let her people now announce to the world the coming restoration of the Union, in which the ages that follow us have a deeper interest than our own, by the organization of a free government, and her fame will of a free government, and her fame will of forever.

N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

St. Louis, Jan. 22:-The Democrat's Leavenworth special says the welcome giv-en Gen. Curtis was a more enthusiastic de-monstration than was ever given in that city before. Over 5,000 persons were present and the Union League procession was mile long. General Curtis made a speech saying Missouri was as radical as Kansas, and that he expected no trouble; that the states should co-operate with their true and radical men. Speeches were made by Col. Jennison, J. Parrott, D. W. Wilder

tis' Chief of Staff.

Gen. Ewing will have an important com know.

district. He left St. Louis this evening of Washington. Star says:

To the Senate, the other day, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, in the course of some remarks, said that he believed that the people of his State at this time, were, take them altogether, as loyal as some of the Northern States. This was a slap, evidently at Pennsylvania and New York, where no one can deny, a large amount of disloyalty exists in a pretended overweening love for the "Constitution and State Rights"—just as if this was to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union, without which all constitutions and all rights would be at an end.

AN INISHMAN'S SPRECH. would be at an end.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—In reference to a report in the Philadelphia Inquirer that Maj. White's resignation has been for some time in Governor Cutrin's hands, the Bulletin has received from the Govbernian Society for a spaach; an be ernor the following dispatch:

Harrisburg, Jan. 22.-Major White's resignation never was in my hands. I have heard there was such a paper, but I have heard there was such a paper, but I rever saw it. The Speaker of the Senate is the official to receive the resignation and it is of the senate is the official to receive the resignation.

able sorrow to ventusen patiently. Technical sorrow to ventuse patiently. Technical sorrow from becoming despair and madness; and laughter is one of the ventus fight one whose words, and purposes, and consistent with the present affairs, and actions are "without dissimulation."

The Draft Constitutional.

It will be remembered that the Supreme ourt of Pennsylvania, after the defeat of two of its members by the people, declared the conscription act unconstitutional. It was done in defiance of the uniform teachings of the framers of the constitution, and in the face of the fact, that the same court would reverse itself in a few weeks. But Judge Woodward must inflict his petty, impotent venceones and he his petty, impotent vengeance, and he hurled an opinion against the preservation of the government that was characterized by all the recklessness and bitterness of a stump speech from a disappointed poli-

tician.
Recently Judge Agnew became Judge be duly installed in their offices on the 4th day of March, 1864.

III. The registration of voters, effected under the directions of the Military Governor and the several Union Associations, not inconsistent with the preclamation, or other orders of the President, are confirmed and approved.

IV. In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the people, and harmonize with

Boston, Jan. 22.—A correspondent of the Traveler, writing from Newbern, N. C., states that information had reached C., states that information had reached there that a call had been issued at Ral-eigh for a State Convention, for the pur-pose of seceding from their allegiance to pose of seceding from their allegiance to the Southern Confederrey. The writersays that Governor Vance and nearly every leading man of North Carolina desires to return to the Union. He also says that an army of twenty-five thousand men under Gen. Butler could march to Releigh, take possession of the capitol, and free the State from the rule of traitors, in one month stime. Such an army would receive an enthusiastic welcome there and all along the line of their march. So say men who know.

In the Senate, the other day, Mr. the United States will next spring re-

AN IRISHMAN'S SPEECH .- "Och, Jamie, an' did you never hear ev my spaach afore the Hibernian Society?" "No, Pat, how could I, for sure I was you see I was called upon by the Hi-bernian Society for a spaach; an' be jabers I rose with the enthusiastic cheers of thousands and tins of thou-

never saw It. The special network of the spec