

Country Meetin Talk.

A downcast editor, who sometimes has "an attack of phonography," recently attended a "country meeting," where he took down the different topics of conversation: "Vote for Horatio Seymour!" exclaimed a polite aspirant, indignantly. "I'd as soon vote for Jeff. Davis himself, loaded down as he is with—"

Condition of the Rebel States.

We have received a correct copy of the resolutions on the above subject recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Thomas Williams, member of Congress from the 23d district of this State. They are as follows: Resolved, That the existing rebellion between the Union and the rebel States constitutes a condition of public war, with all the consequences attaching thereto under the law of nature and of nations.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors. M. W. SPEAR, Publisher. BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY: MAR. 30 1864. "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."—D. Webster.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

General McClellan.

The Herald says: "We will give our readers a single sentence from a private letter written by a soldier in the Army of the Potomac. 'It is the almost unanimous and anxious prayer of this entire army, that General McClellan may be nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party.'"

Retaliation.

The Editor of the Herald would feign frighten us by threatening, that should his establishment be injured by the indignant Union soldiers, our property would share the same fate at the hands of his Democratic friends.

The Presidency.

The Democracy, driven to the wall, seem to be becoming desperate in their "strategic" efforts to find an available candidate for the Presidency, and in default of such an individual in their own party, they are looking to our party to furnish the candidate for them.

Keep cool Mr. Herald, nobody's hurt.

Just previous to going to press, a letter was received from H. H. Adams, Co. E, 78th Pa. regiment, now at Look Out Mountain, Tennessee, from which we make the following extract: "Col. Sirwell, has resumed command of the forces at Look Out Mountain. Long did we look for our good old commander to take command. He arrived at last and took command under the cheers of 700 men.

The Citizen.

The first number of the American Citizen was issued Dec. 6th, 1863, when, in the language of our Salutatory "We flung our banner to the breeze," having an abiding faith and confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of our people that they would patronize and sustain us in our new enterprise.

our best exertions to make the Citizen a welcome visitor to every family. We do not expect nor promise to please everybody, but we intend "to do our duty as we understand it," feeling fully satisfied that if we publish a good Newspaper the public will sustain and patronize the same.

The Editor of the Herald is mistaken in assuming that we ever proposed publishing a small paper for his exclusive benefit—it was for the benefit of the public that we proposed the new enterprise.

But it seemed necessary for him to assume the fact stated by him, in order to get an opportunity to avow his courage; and for the purpose of illustrating it he recently refers to an incident that occurred last season. He might have given us a more recent example of his courage, (or rather the want of it,) by referring to the fright he got when the veterans returned.

No, Fremont and his friends will never leave the party of their own building, but will in the future, as in the past, continue to constitute its vital part, by which it will go into the next canvass with Lincoln for its standard bearer, and out of which it shall come, victorious.

Modern Democracy.

The proceedings of the Democratic Convention of this county, which was held in this place, on Monday, the 7th inst., will be found in our paper of to-day. We give it as found in their own organ, the Herald.

As usual, all their spleen is wasted on the Loyal Administration now struggling for the life of the nation, while not a word of censure is uttered against Davis and company.

Not only are the leaders disloyal, but unfortunately for them, the rank and file have too often given way under their influence and indulged in treasonable feelings and sometimes even actions, when not intimidated by loyal influences around them.

Certainly we could not afford to lose the influence of Gen. Fremont's friends at this time. Their withdrawal would destroy that equilibrium which has been so useful in properly directing the action of our party.

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him has fallen the responsibility of crushing treason and restoring the Union.—We believe that in the discharge of his high duty—this great responsibility, he has acquitted himself as a patriot and a statesman. We are apprehensive that any change in the Executive department of the government, before the termination of the war, would have an injurious effect upon its prosecution.

But on the other hand, we have quite too distinct a recollection of the valuable services rendered the cause of Constitutional Liberty by Gen. Fremont, not only as our candidate in 1856, when he rallied to his standard men of progress from all parties, and in all conditions of life; but on every fitting occasion, from that day to this, both in military and civil life, to ever withdraw our sympathy from him.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Could not See It.

Once on a time I well remember, it was in the bleak December, after my days work was done, just at the setting of the sun, I went to court, no one knows where, only we who formed a pair. Well as I walked down by the mill, just at the foot of clover hill, two savage dogs with shaggy hair, flew out as I was passing there, pitched at me like a thousand bricks, I knew that they were up to tricks, so off I ran as fast you see, as my legs could carry me, one of them caught I shan't tell how, and tore a hole in my new trousers; their master called, they went back gladly, after using me so sadly; I told Sal when I got there, how my trousers they did tear, asked if she had stuff to patch 'em, and if she would please to patch 'em. If she could not match so be it, but she said she could not see it; I said a while and soon I said I'll go to home and go to bed; Sal asked in very sober strain, if I was coming back again, I clapped my thumb upon my snout, or nose, so be it, my fingers wriggled and I said Miss Sally I can't see it, nor could not then, nor did I there, nor wouldn't ever after, so I told dad, and he burst out in awful peals of laughter, said I was "deuced clever," said that I was my "Daddy's boy," and should be forever, so any gal may be a fool, if she will only be it, and many a beau the gals have lost, because they could not see it.

Democratic Convention.

According to previous notice, the delegates elected by the different townships of Butler co, met at the Court House, in Butler, on Monday, the 7th of March, and organized by electing the Hon. Samuel Marshall, President, and G. W. Crozier, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Whereas, it has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the proclamation of the President of the United States which was made on the 8th day of December, 1863, and in the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of these benefits; and whereas, the object of the proclamation was to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States; and whereas, the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to these objects alone; now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the said proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefit thereof by taking the oath, thereby prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds or on parole of the civil, military or naval authorities as agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction and that, on the contrary, it does apply only to those persons who, being at large and free from any arrest or confinement, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority. Prisoners excluded from the amnesty offered in the said proclamation may apply to the President for clemency, like all offenders, and their application will receive due consideration. I do further declare and proclaim that the oath prescribed in the aforesaid proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed to before any commanding officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the U. S., or any civil or military officer of a State or Territory not in insurrection, who by the laws thereof may be qualified to administer oaths. All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certificates thereon to the persons respectively by whom they are made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths, at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government. The Secretary of State will keep a register thereof, and will on application in proper cases, issue certificates of such records in the customary form of official certificates. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

THE FIGHT AT YAZOO CITY.

An officer who was in the recent fight at Yazoo City, says it was one of the best contested and most desperate of the war. The Union force consisted of the 11th Illinois, Col. Schofield, Col. Coates' Eighth Louisiana (colored), and 200 of the First Mississippi cavalry, Col. Edward Osband (colored). The enemy had eight regiments, under command of Ross and Richardson. The fight commenced at 8 a. m., and lasted till dark, when the enemy retired. Three hundred of the 11th Illinois were surrounded in a small fort on the bluff outside the town. A storm of shot and shell was poured upon them all day, when a summons was sent to them to surrender. They replied that they didn't know what surrender meant. The remainder of the Union force was in town, where they were met by the enemy, who had gained cover of some of the buildings. The contest raged for three hours, when the enemy retired. The gunboats were in the river, but could render but little assistance.—The colored soldiers fought bravely, and sometimes with desperation.

The Washington Star says:—"Hereafter deserters from the rebel army coming within our lines are not to be committed to prison if they prove to be bona fide deserters, but will be dismissed upon taking the oath, and furnished with transportation north, or employment on the various fortifications. Within a week past some three or four hundred have been released from the old Capitol, and sent to Philadelphia and New York."

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NEW YORK CITY HAS A CHURCH FOR EVERY THREE THOUSAND INHABITANTS; A GROCERY FOR EVERY ONE HUNDRED.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS SAID TO BE A COUNTRY WITHOUT A REPTILE, AND THE CHATANOOGA GAZETTE SAYS VALLANDIGHAM IS A REPTILE WITHOUT A COUNTRY; HE OUGHT TO "MOVE" TO NEWFOUNDLAND.