Country Meetin Talk.

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

"Two of the fattest beef critters ever set your eyes on, interrupted a dealer in cattle, "that I sold for-"

"That horrid yellow dress again ex claimed Miss Spruce, in what might have sounded like a whisper if she had been at the other side of the room, pointed too, and half an inch thick, and wares-

"Teeth and toe-nails to get the office" broke in another politician, "but people will not trust him again; besides he is somewhat-"

Spavined in both hind legs, wind broken and foundered to boot, as I told Mr. Jarvis at the time-" "One teacupfull of butter, two of su-

gar, three of flour, and a sprinkling of nutmeg makes-' Both ends meet, when the year comes

round, poor woman! for she's got six children, the oldest one blind, and-" "No saddle or bridle to ride him; some-

body stole it while I was gone to York "The long promised millenial day, which

through the ministration of-" "Two Dutchmen, a monkey, and a handorgan; and oh, ma, it made the funniest music, and the little figures danced

about like-" "Five thousand miles of railroad track,

and this too, at an estimated cost of—"
"Ten cents a dozen. I sold four hens to Mrs. Wilson, and the hawks carried off three, besides any number of chickens

"Such a handsome young man; and he dances so beautifully. Did you ever see a handsomer pair of whiskers, or a more "Handle to my new teapot, and Tom

declared he had not touched it at all, and knew Emily hadn't for she had been all "Running at the rate of twenty-five

miles an hour, with no head-lights, and around a curve at that when the locomo-

"That young Miss Brown that had the small-pox last spring. They do say she's

going to marry—"
"Mrs. Jink's poodle dog, with the little and beautiful ears. Really, it is quite wounerful, but they do say the animal had—" "The scarlet fever and the whooping

cough, and I don't know what she hasn't had, poor darling. This is the first time rough, and the first time had, poor darling. This is the first time I've had him out since—"

"The Mexican war, which I consider to the work of the wo

perfectly unjustifiable, unless it is on the ground that—"

"The depredations of the Indians upon ly unbearable. Perhaps this is owing in part, if not wholly, to the simple fact that—" the Western frontier are becoming entire

"The devil appears in many forms to

"The preacher," exclaimed a little boy "is coming," and depositing my reports in my pocket, I proceeded into the school house to muse upon the utility of pho-nography.

GFN. BURNSIDE'S NEW EXPEDITION. -An Annapolis letter of the 19th inst.

says:
"I have it from reliable military author that Burnside's second expedition will be organized here. Capt. French, one of the General's staff, who has been in this city several days, has caused to be surveyed and laid out sufficient ground for the encampment, on the lands of Judge Brewer, Dr. Alfred G. Welch and Elisha C. Taylor, about two miles from the city and near Camp Parole.

"I learn there will be at least 50,000 troops here in the course of a few weeks. The 48th Pennsylvania volunteers have just arrived in the steamer Georgia. The 19th and 21st Massachusetts are expected to-merrow. Our little city is quite lively. Merchants, boarding es, hucksters, &c., have replenished their stock in trade, ready to embrace the opportunity to make money."

ing that mechanical labor in Washington city commands from three to four dollars per day, the city is overrun by a set of stout-arread and sixely. stout-armed and sturdy aspirants for place who will take a low grade clerkship worth \$600 per annum, or even a watchman's sitrather than earn more money by toil. The Government should nonest toil. The Government should make it a necessary recommendation to ap-pointments to civil office, that the appli-cant should serve at least three years in the army. That would empty Washington of office-beggars, if it did not fill the ranks of the army.

INTERESTING FROM KENTÜCKY.—

A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Tuesday, says that Gov. Bramlette, Hon. day, says that Gov. Bramlette, Hon. Dixon and A. G. Hodges had left for Washington to assure the President that there will be no oppo-sition to the enrollment or drafting of slaves in Kentucky. We have also the gratifying intelligence, that these charged at the Nashville wharves.

Condition of the Rebel States.

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

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.

Resolved, That the appeal of the rebel States from the juri-diction of the ordinary tribunals established by the Constitution to the arbitrament of the sword has not, however, withdrawn the case beyond the purview of the Constitution, which. the purview of the Constitution, which the purview of the Constantion, which, in conferring the war power on the General Government, has made the law of war the rule of conduct in the prosecution and adjustment of the pending controversy.

Resolved, That while the rebel States

resolved, That while the resolved is the by that law and by the solemn recognition thereof in the proclamation made by the President of the United States on the 16th day of August, A. D., 1861, un-der and in pursuance of the authority conferred on him by the act of Congress of the 13th of July of the same year, interdicting all commercial intercourse be-tween their citizens and those of the loy-al States in the attitude of belligerents, and outside of the Union as States by onstruction of law as well as in point of fact, and have thereby either abdi fact, and have thereby either abdicated or forfeited their rights to membership therein, the jurisdiction and powers of the Government over their territory and citizens continue unimpaired, and the latter are still amenable to the law and the judicial tribunals of the United States for their travers and other crimes against the we have no doubt is to be brought out their treason and other crimes against the

> Resolved, That so long as those States continue under the armed occupation of the forces of the United States employed in suppressing the rebellion against its au-thority, the local laws are necessarily sub-ordinated, and the functions of the civil authorities so far suspended therein as to prevent the exercise of all the rights ariprevent the exercise of all the rights arising out of their relations to this Government, and to disable them from electing embers of either branch of Congress of lectors for the choice of a President

ne United States.

Resolved, That the occupation of these ates by the armed forces of the United ates, either under military commanders r provisional governors appointed by the executive, resting for its lawfulness upon the condition of insurrection existing nerein, is a purely military one, and aght to determine with the necessity high revenue.

which produced it.

Resolved, That as soon as the rebellion *Resolved, That as soon as the rebellion suppressed in any of the revolting States the reconquest and occupation thereof the united States, and same are so tranquilized as to furnish quate assurance against the recurrence of disturbance therein, it will become the duty of the President to communicate the fact to Congress in order that it may take the proper measures for the reorganization of the civil governments and the re-estab-lishment of the civil functionaries therein, and prescribe, such terms as it may deem wise and proper and consistent with the public safety for the readmission of those

districts as States of this Union.

Resolved, That it is the exclusive right of the legislative power of the Government to say upon what terms those Territories shall be allowed to return to the Union; and that in the adjustment of the existing controversy in the government ad interim of the reconquered territory and in the arragement of the terms of re-organization and readmission, it will be within their competency to punish trea-son of individuals and provide indemnity for the expenses of the war and security against any future outbreak of the like kind by removing the causes and confiscating absolutely the property and estate of the guilty authors and abetters thereof.

Mr. Williams proposes to debate these solutions, they went over under the rules. From the great care with which they are drawn, and the well known ability of Mr. Williams, we anticipate a political sensation when the speech in their defense is delivered.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

tenant General Grant, is Ely Parker, of this State, the Head Chief of the Six Nations, and so long and favorably known as a promising engineer on works in this State. has spent several years past in Gale-na, the residence of General Grant, where he had charge of buildings in

ernment.—N. Y. Commercial.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON recommends the renomination of President Lincoln. He says there should be one candidate, and that one should be Mr. Lincoln. Fremont's supporter, he says, ought to give way. Not an ounce of strength can be spared in rivalry or disunion. Moreover, we should learn

three steamers, carrying forty thousand tons of public stores have reached or are en route to that city to discharge their cargoes. By the termination of high-wa-

charged at the Nashville wharves.

The present the Guttrie-Prentice-Copperhead party of Kentucky.—Exchange.

New York city has a church for every three thousand inhabitants; a groggery for every one hundred.

The present the Guttrie-Prentice-Copperhead party of Capt. Wm. S. Williams, of Ohio, has recently been successfully experimented with at Vicksburg, in a 20-pound Parrott gun. One shell, weighing twenty pounds, was by his means of explosion, broken into one hundred and twenty-seven pieces, which surpasses any of a similar kind now in use.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON. Editors

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY::MAR. 30 1864.

Ea-"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

General McClellan. The Herald says: "We will give eaders a single sentence from a private letter written by a soldier in the Army of the Potomac. "It is the almost unarimous and anxious prayer of this entire ar my, that General McClellan may be nom inated for the Presidency by the Demo eratic party."

Of course it is their unanimous that he should be the nominee of the Democratic party, because they want to see him badly beaten, and they know that is the sure way to do it. But surely no one conversant with the sentiment of the army will dare to say that it wishes to see Little Mac elected President? If so, let us have the name.

As a proof of the unanimity and anx us prayer of the Army of the Potomac in favor of Little Mac, our readers are re ferred to a letter in the last issue of the Citizen, from the 102d, (old 13th Regt.,) from which it will be seen, that there is considerable unanimity, but it hap pens to be in favor of Old Abe, instead

Retaliation.

The Editor of the Herald would feig 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. To this we have only to frightening us. We have entire confidence in the community in which we live. any harm. And as for the disloyal, (or wards, they would have been in the body unless, when in overwhelming force and that cannot occur in this locality.

Should any difficulty ever occur, will not secretly call on our Republica friends, but will rely on our friends generally for support. But why borrow tro ble? We are loyal to our governmentwe are in favor of the Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. From the very bottom of our hearts we revere the gallant Union army. We are rejoiced at all its successes, and feel sad at its misfortunes. Our hopes of political successes don't hang on its destruction Why then should we not

"Sleep sound o'nights?"
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:

AN Indian on the Staff.—The Captain E. S. Parker, Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Lieutonan George Captain E. S. Parker, Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Lieutonan George Captain E. S. Parker, Assistant Adjutant General Captain E. S. Parker, Assistant Captain E. S. Parker, Captain E. S. Parker, Captain E. C. Parker, Captain E. S. Parker, Captain E. C. Parker, the tyranical officers of the regiment.—
We feel confident that the system of tyranny practised towards private soldiers in
this regiment for some time past, is now at
an end."—Herald.

Can the Herald give its readers a detyranny practiced by those Regimental of- their principles are identical. Fremont, treated?

We cannot imagine why all these con plaints are written to the Herald, unless it is perhaps, their knowledge of its chron-very. As early as 1858 Lincoln declared

The Citizen. the language of our Salutatory " We flung and patriotism of our people that they would patronize and sustain us in our new enterprise. . Our expectations have thus When we issued the first number of the Citizen we had no list of names that we

our best exertions to make the Citizen a him has fallen the responsibility of crush- which, while the nation was struggling welcome visitor to every family. We do not expect nor promise to please every boWe believe that in the discharge of his a vigorous prosecution of—Peace! dy, but we intend "to do our duty as we understand it," feeling fully satisfied that has acquitted himself as a patriot and a resolutions, is he who stood so firmly by if we publish a good Newspaper the publie will sustain and patronize the same.

We flatter ourselves that we have as

ood if not the best printing establishment Those wishing printing done with neatess and dispatch, will please give us a

The Editor of the Herald is mis aken in assuming that we ever proposed publishing a small paper for his exclusive penefit—it was for the benefit of the public that we proposed the new enter

ime the fact stated by him, in order to get an opportunity to avow his courage and for the purpose of illustrating it the more fully, he refers to an incident that occurred last season. He might have given us a more recent example of his ourage, (or rather the want of it,) by referring to the fright he got when the vet erans returned. Had even the shadow of a soldier's coat fallen upon him, when he was writing that article, we would have heard no more of courage for a fortnight at least.

But the Editor of the Herald seems de ermined to carry on a general assault on the private character of all with whom he comes in contact. He seems unable to rise above personalities in the discussion of political principles. Hence every onwho feels disposed to growl or defame finds a place in his paper for their wantor complaints and defamations—in this he sonly limited, as we believe by fear of the consequences which might befall him if he went further. In short, he seems to be one of those

The Presidency. The Democracy; driven to the wall, eem to be becoming desperate in their stragetic" efforts to find an available candidate for the Presidency, and in desay, that empty threats have no effect in fault of such an individual in their own party, they are looking to our party to furnish the candidate for them . They as also, in our brave army. We don't be-lieve that any loyal Democrat wishes us have gone so far, even, as to name Fre-mont. Should such a course be decided Should such a course be decided upon by a majority of the party, the first genuine copperheads) we have neither respect nor fear for them. Were they not ty, be universal freedom—a strange plank the platform of that party which for rebel army long since—they will hurt no- the last twenty years of its existence, has spent its best efforts in fastening slavery n the nation. But should they ever go this far, (for they would do anything for power,) they would, before obtaining Fremont's consent, have to allow him the ame privilege in choosing his constitution al advisors, which they exercised in choose ing their candidate—the privilege of seek ing them outside the Democratic party.-Nor is it likely that even then, he would allow them the use of his name.

We have noticed the suggestion from n unexpected quarter, that it might be better for the Republicans to let Fremont go into this new alliance—that it would in all probability, rid our party of "the ultras"-that their places would be filled with conservative democrats. We must confess to some astonishment, at this conervative thought. We had thought that the days of conservatisism were passed, at least in the Republican party; nor do we feel like reversing that opinion now.

Certainly we could not afford to lose the influence of Gen. Fremont's friends at this took command under the cheers of 700 men. He met with some opposition—not from the private soldiers, but from some of ful in properly directing the action of our party. In short, should those who sympathzie with the radical sentiments of Fremont, be ejected from the Republican party the party would be unable to sustain the policy of Lincoln's adminisficers. Or can any one inform the public it is true, may have adopted his radical who this man Adams is, who would have views in advance of Lincoln, but the latus believe that they have been so badly ter, following public sentiment, has always been close behind him. Fremont, as our standard bearer, in 1856, was the very. As early as 1858 Lincoln declared something from our enemy, and they want some one other than Mr. Lincoln. Such are Mr. Garrison's views ic desire to publish complaints rather than would not cease, until the public mind was satisfied that it was in a state of "ultisatisfied that it was in a state of "ultinate extinction." Since then, he has The first number of the American Cit- earnestly appealed to the border States to izen was issued Dec. 6th, 1863, when, in adopt compensated emancipation,—has signed the bill abolishing Slavery in the our Banner to the breeze," having an abid- District of Columbia—has signed bills ing faith and confidence in the intelligence prohibiting Slavery in all the Territories of the United States-has issued a Proclamation freeing over three million of slaves, and has declared that those slaves far been fully realized. We have met shall forever remain free. In addition to with a response which is truly cheering; all this, he is now using the influence of and we will endeavor to supply the reading community with a paper, in some degree at least, worthy of their patronage. would be conservatives to rally round!

Did we believe for a moment, that Mr.

statesman. We are apprehensive that Davis and Co. at Charleston! Sympathy any change in the Executive department of the government, before the termina- unusual however at that time, but it was tion of the war, would have an injurious not every southern sympathiser could raise good if not the best printing establishment that ever was in the county, and we are prepared to do all kinds of printing, such as plain, fancy, card, book, posters &c.— tion of the war, would have an injurious effect upon its prosecution. For all these reasons, as also, for the additional one, of first poster issued in favor of volunteers, under the President's call for seventy-five under the President's call for s anxiety for the nation's good, we are opposed to a change now.

too distinct a recollection of the valuable py their representative position. services rendered the cause of Constitutional Liberty by Gen. Fremont, not only to his standard men of progress from all parties, and in all conditions of life; but on every fitting occasion, from that day to possess for you, and the cause for which this, both in military and civil life, to ever withdraw our sympathy from him.

Than Fremont, no man stands higher the estimation of the loyal masses. there are still any who claim to be Re publican, who wish to see him and hisfriends say to them, in all kindness, that they have no representative man in our party, since the formal withdrawal of Thurlow Weed, unless it might be Senator Cowan of this

No. Fremont and his friends will never eave the party of their own building, but leave the party of their own building, but James Dunlap, H. J. Berg, Abraham will in the future, as in the past, continue to constitute its vital part, by which it ston, were appointed a Committee to draft will go into the next canvas; with Lincoln resolutions for its standard bearer, and out of which for its standard point it shall come, victorious.

Modern Democracy.

The proceedings of the Democratic Conention of this county, which was held n 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 ompany. But after all, this is natural enough, Davis and company are classed among "their southern friends." They complain bitterly too of military arrests made by our government allowing that they have fallen exclusively upon Democrats. To us however, it seems reasonable that they should thus fall-certainly this copperhead convention could not have forgotten the fact that the Rebellion hell born and hell bound as it is) is a Democratic measure. It was first concocted by that party while yet in power, but onscious of the great change going on n the popular mind by which it was to be displaced. Davis himself, an active rebel for at least eight years previous, was one of their leading candidates for nomination for the Presidency, in 1860, and was supported for that position by the yote of the gentleman whom the convention, which met here so lately, honored, or rather disgraced, by placing him as chairman of their committee on resolutions. Brecken-ridge, another of their favorites as also their nominee for the Presidency in 1860, is also in the rebel army, although a citizen of the loyal State of Kentucky .-Add to this the names of Mason, Hunter, Slidel, Hammond, Wise, Wigfall, and a host of others in the South, with the Seymours, Woods, Woodwards, Valiandighams, and a host of others in the North and we have the sum total of the men who led that party on to victory, but who have at last led it headlong to infamy-to Not only are the leaders disloyal, but

destruction-to political death. infortunately 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 loval-influences around person in each township as a member of them. A short time after the last election we met a former citizen of this place -one who had been all through the Mexican war, who has also taken an active part in the present struggle—he was a life-mg Democrat, (and for anything-we know is still a member of that party.)—He told me that he never had so much trouble to make up his mind as to how he part in the present struggle—he was a should vote in all his life-said he was should vote in all his life—said he was strongly attached to the Democratic party, but said he, "I was out in the six months service, we were through Fayette, Washington, and Greene counties, and there we found the majority of the Delay is a really served to the First Jussiassy. The enemy hud 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 sure there we found the majority of the Democracy openly secesh." He assured me side the town. A storm of shot and shell that with his prejudices in favor of Dethat with his prejudices in favor of Democracy and McClellan on the one hand, and the unquestionable disloyalty of a They replied that they didn't know what The steamer Perry was fired into large portion of the party on the other, he hardly knew what to do. But why refer to testimony of this kind to prove a fact known to the civilized world? If loyal men found themselves thus in political alliance with treason, it is their misfortune, but if they remain longer associated with them, we can not regard it other than a crime, unless it is possible that they are blind to all that is transpiring around them.

thousand men to protect Washington city! But these are the representative men But on the other hand, we have quite the party, and we like to see them occu-

But, we have said more than we had in tended on his subject at present. In conclusion we recommend these resolutions conclusion we recommend these resolutions to our brave soldiers—in them you will she had stuff to match 'em, and if she

Democratic Convention According to previous notice, th egates elected by the different townships of Butler co, met at the Court House, in Butler, on Monday, the 7th of March, take their exit from our party, we can and organized by electing the Hon. Sam uel Marshall, President, and G. W. Cro

John T. Bard, was elected Senatorial delegate; Jacob Ziegler, Alternate; A. J. Simpson and William Rea, Represen-tative delegates, to the State Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 24th of March.

In the absence of the Committee, the

din, Esq.

The Committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopt

: Resolved, That we renew and reaffirm the platforms and protests heretofore adopted in the Democratic conventions of this county since the present unhappy strife was forced upon the country by the se-cessionists and disunionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North—that

Resolved, That in George B. McClellan; we recognize a true patriot, a statesman of rare ability, and a military chieftain who has no superior—that we would look upon his elevation to the Presidency, as a happy omen—the prestige of a reunited and prosperous people.

Resolved, That the numerous arbitrary arrests, together with the suppression of the newsyner presses—the supersion of

arrests, together with the suppression of the newspaper presses—the suspension of the right of trial by jury—imprisonment and banishment for the exercise of the right of free speech, should meet with the disapprobation of every patriot. The imdisapprobation of every patriot. The imprisonment of prominent citizens, without accusation and without trial, having been visited exclusively upon members of the Democratic party, are evidently acts of partizan animasity and faults of partizan bigotry, under the false plea of military necessity, seeking to fasten the stigma of treason and disloyalty upon the only party that contends for the preservama or treason and disloyally upon the only party that contends for the preservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union. This is characteristic
of evil doers, and evidence of conscious
guilt in those who seek to fasten the evil
results of their own works upon the innocent. These things demand the unqualified resentment of the Depreservite. qualified resentment of the Democratic party throughout the Union. We would be guilty of unpardonable degeneracy, if, in a crisis like this, we should refuse to pledge our "live", our fortunes and our sacred honors," to our brethren through-out the Union, to resist any further encroachments upon our chartered rights,

croachments upon our chartered rights, come from whatever source it may.

Resolved, That the Union Herald, is a true exponent of the principles and platform of the Conservative, Constitutional Democracy of Butler county; and we hereby pledge its editor, Clark Wilson, our support pecuniarily—and if needs be, will defend his property from unlawful attacks, as we would our own in like cases.

G. W. Crozier, was elected Chairman of the Democratic County Committee for the ensuing year, with power to appoint one

SAMUEL MARSHALL, Prest

G. W. CROZIER, Secretary. (colored) and 200 of the First Mississin of a largy replied that they didn't know what the 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 netimes with desperation

But when we observe the list of names to be committed to prison if they which figure as the representative men of prove to be bona fide deserters, but NEWFOUNDLAND is said to be a country without a reptile, and the Chattanboga Gazette says Vallandigham is a reptile without a country; he could to "move" to Newfoundland.

Did we believe for a moment, that Mr. Clitizen we had no list of names that we could call subscribers, and now, at our 16th number, we have a permanent subscription and circulation of seven handred, and in ruins.

Citizen we had no list of names that we could call subscribers, and now, at our 16th number, we have a permanent subscription and circulation of seven handred, and the chart of the could call subscribers, and now, at our 16th number, we have a permanent subscription and circulation of seven handred, with figure as the representative men of that convention, we are not much surprised at the character of the resolutions.

There is a Copperhead bill before the New Jersey Senate, fining any one in use.

There is a Copperhead bill before the New Jersey Senate, fining any one is a reptile without a country; he could call subscribers, and now, at our 16th number, we have a permanent subscription and circulation of seven handred and twenty-seven pieces, which surpasses any of a similar kind now in use.

There is a Copperhead bill before the New Jersey Senate and on list of names that We could call subscribers, and now, at our 16th number, we have a permanent subscription and circulation of seven handred and twenty-seven pieces, which surpasses any of a similar kind now in use.

There is a Copperhead bill before the New Jersey Senate and on this dead to the character of the resolutions.

The gentleman who was called upon to that convention, we are not much surprised at the character of the resolutions.

The gentleman who was called upon to the various fortifications. With the could call subscribers, and now, at our 16th number, we have a permanent subscription and circulation of seven handred the humber of the could call subscribers, and now, at our 16th number, we are not much surprise date the character of the resolutions.

The gentleman who

COMMUNICATIONS.

Could'nt See I

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 sirs, and tore a ho'e in my new trousers; their master called, they went back gladly, after using me so sadly; I told Sal when I got there, would please to patch 'em. If she could'nt match so be it, but she said she could'nt see it; I staid a while and soon I said I'fl off to home and go to bed; Sal asked in very sober strain, if I was coming back again, I clapped my thmub upon my snout, nose, so be it, my fingers wriggled and and I said Miss Sally I can't see it, nor could'nt then, nor did'nt there, nor wouldn't ver after, so I told dad, and he burst out in awful peals of laughter, said I was "punkens," "up to snits," that I was "deuced clever," said that I was my "Daddy's boy," and should be so 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'nt see it. R. QUACKENBUSH

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 assurrection and the Abolitionists of the North—that every day proves the wisdom of those who by timely concession and compromise, would have averted the present difficulties and future dangers threatening our beloved country.

Resolved, That in George B. McClelthau, we recognize a true relations of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the said proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who at the time. and to restore the authority of the United 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 when they seek to obtain the benefit there authority. Prisoners excluded from the amnesty offered in the said proclamation may apply to the President for elemency, like all offenders, and their application will receive due consideration. I do fur-ther 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 comman ding 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 hereords of such cottns, 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 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 coused 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-fonr, and of the Independence of the

United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President:

W.M. H. SEWARD, Sec' 7. of State. CAIRO, March 27, -A dispatch from Columbus, Ky., says that Forrest and Faulkner are between that place and Mayfield. Their forces are in a crippled condition, and their strength is much greater than at first estimated. Mayfield is filled with robel wounded from Paducah. Twelve to fifteen hundred are said to have arrived there. One regiment lost one hundred and one company fifty, killed. The rebels were marching toward Clinton at last accounts. Should they attack Colum-

The steamer Perry was fired into while passing Hickman yesterday. There was a large number of rebels in the town. There was a large num-ber of shots fired, but no body was hurt. The steamer Graham brought up six hundred men from New Madrid. who charged through the town, but the rebels had fled. They belonged to Faulkner's command. Three hun-The Washington Star says:— dred rebels were killed at a and over one thousand were wounded, and over one thousand were wounded, several of the citizens of that place