



D. W. MOORE,
G. B. GOODLANDER, Editors.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

TERMS—\$1.25 per Annum, if paid in advance

VOL. XXXII.—WHOLE NO 1695

CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1862.

NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO 32.

THE WAR NEWS.

Details of the Victory at Fort Donelson.

DESPERATE BRAVERY OF THE TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—The following is the account of Saturday's fighting at Fort Donelson:

On Saturday morning the battle was resumed with unusual vigor and determination. The 8th, 18th, 20th, and 31st Illinois occupied a position above the fort. They were about preparing a little food, when the rebels opened on them with a fire of musketry. The line of battle was at once formed, and the storm of leaden hail returned, perceptibly thinning the rebel ranks.

The rebels, from their advantageous position, showered upon our ranks most murderous volleys of musketry, grape and canister, killing and wounding our men almost by companies at every round.

Yet every man stood his ground—bravely, determinedly, without flinching. These four regiments held their ground, dealing death around them, dying and fighting against appalling odds, and in the face of every disadvantage.

The eighteenth regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the rebels directed their heaviest fire, but instead of falling back, they advanced to the very face of the enemy, and there stood, in the very jaws of death, with scarcely any prospect that a single one of them would escape.

For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely three thousand men, held their ground against the whole of the rebel garrison.

At one time the Eighteenth, being partially flanked, was exposed to a cross fire of both musketry and artillery, but our right wing engaging the enemy's left, at once relieved them.

At this critical moment Col. Lawler fell, and Capt. Bush, acting Lieut. Col., assumed command, but was soon wounded.—Capt. Chase was shot dead, and Capt. Lawler was mortally wounded. Lieutenants Mansford and Thompson were killed, and Captains Dillon and Wilson, and Lieuts. Kelly and Scanlon wounded, so that the daring Egyptian regiment stood before an overwhelming foe almost without officers. They fell in heaps of dead and wounded. Companies were bereft of Captains and Lieutenants, and Captains and Lieutenants almost of Companies.

The other three regiments did their duty nobly. Colonels Oglesby, Marsh and Logan dashed along the ranks, waving their hats, and cheering their men on to the conflict. "Suffer death, men," cried Logan, "but disgrace never; stand firm." And well they heeded him. Many fell dead and wounded.—Among the latter were Logan and Lieut. Col. White.

Oglesby's and Marsh's regiments fought desperately, losing, like other regiments, an undue proportion of officers. Colonel Oglesby displayed such coolness and courage as to have elicited the highest praise, and served well in stimulating his men. Never, perhaps, on the American continent, has a more bloody battle been fought. An officer who participated and was wounded in the fight, says the scene beggars description. So thickly was the battlefield strewn with the dead and wounded that he could have traversed acres of it, taking almost every step upon a prostrate body.

The rebels fought with desperation, their artillerymen using their pieces with fearful effect. On either side could be heard the voices of those in command cheering on their men. The four Illinois regiments held their ground full three hours—nearly one-third had been killed and wounded yet the balance stood firm. Finally, reinforcements arrived and for an hour the slaughter continued.

About 4 o'clock our right wing turned their left, and the rebels fell back into their fortifications, and our flag was planted upon the position occupied by their left wing, and for a time the slaughter ceased.

Dresser's and Svartz's batteries were captured during the action, but the 18th Illinois, with clubbed muskets, carried Dresser's while the 31st recovered Svartz's.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A special from Fort Donelson, to the Times, says:

The forces engaged were about equal, but the rebels had all the advantage of position, being fortified on two immense hills, with their fort near the river, on a level piece of ground. From the fort their entrenchments, rifle pits, batteries, &c., extended up the river behind the town of Dover; their fortifications on the land side, back from the river, mounted nine heavy guns. The rebels were sure of success, and in any other case, against less brave troops, they could easily have held their position against a hundred thousand men.

The business of getting the different brigades into position, and attaching new arrivals to different commands, took up the greater part of Friday night. At daylight on Saturday the enemy opened on the Eighteenth Illinois, when all of Oglesby's brigade were soon engaged, which was soon followed by Gen. Wallace's and Gen. McArthur's brigades, the latter acting under Gen. McClelland.

As the position of the troops had been changed during the night, and Gen. Grant had been called away during the night to the gunboat movements, all the troops, except those attached to McClelland's division, acted without any thing except General Orders.

At a suggestion from Gen. McClelland Gen. Wallace sent up four regiments to support his division, who were nearly out of ammunition. From the commencement of the fight until 10 o'clock the fighting was terrific. The troops on the right were disposed as follows:

Gen. McArthur's brigade, the 9th, 12th,

41st, 17th and 10th Illinois. Next was Gen. Oglesby's brigade, 8th, 13th, 29th, 30th and 31st Illinois. Svartz's and Dresser's batteries. Next was Gen. Wallace's brigade, 14th, 20th, 45th and 48th. These three brigades composed McClelland's division, and bore the brunt of the battle. It was found that the enemy were concentrating their main force to turn our right, which was done by our men getting out of ammunition, and in the confusion of getting up reinforcements, retreating about half a mile.

As soon as the division, which had stood their ground manfully for three hours, retired, the enemy occupied the field, and Gen. Grant ordered Gen. Smith to move forward his division to storm the enemy's works on our left. This order was obeyed with great alacrity, and soon the cheers of our daring soldiery were heard, and the old flag displayed from within the enemy's entrenchments.

Gen. Grant then sent word to McClelland and Wallace that General Smith was within the enemy's entrenchments, and ordered their forces to move forward and renew the attack on the right. One of Gen. Wallace's brigades—the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri, and some Ohio regiments—were then thrown rapidly into position, and a company of Chicago light artillery planted in the rear.

As the rebels were supposing we were on the retreat, they came yelling out of their works into the road, but the Chicago boys poured hail storm of grape and canister into their ranks, slaughtering whole dozens of them. Simultaneously with this the infantry commenced firing at will, and the rebels went pell mell into their works, our men advancing and taking possession of the ground before lost, and of a hill beside.

Fresh troops, who had not been in the action, were then thrown forward, and as the shades of night drew on, were in a strong position, ready to participate in a simultaneous attack to be made on Sunday morning.

Oglesby's, Wallace's and McArthur's brigades did the hardest fighting, and suffered terribly. They would undoubtedly have held their first position, but for the failure of ammunition, until ordered to storm. The ammunition wagons were at a distance off, the hills preventing their being moved rapidly.

Some of our best officers and men have gone to their last home. Hardly a man went over the field after the battle who did not discover some comrade who had fallen.

We lost three Lieutenant Colonels, and at least one quarter of all the other officers were wounded or killed.

During Saturday night a contraction of all our lines was made for a simultaneous assault from every point, and orders were given to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet.

Every man was at his post, the 57th Illinois on the extreme right. At daylight on Sunday, the advance was made. When the full light of day broke forth, white flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works. An officer, at a convenient point, was informed that they had stacked their arms and surrendered in the morning, the following pithy correspondence having passed between the commanders:

Headquarters, Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 6 o'clock a. m.—In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation of the forces at this post under my command. In that view I suggest an armistice until twelve o'clock to day. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. B. BUCKNER, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

To Brigadier Gen. Grant, U. S. A., near Fort Donelson.

Headquarters, in Field, Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862.—To Gen. S. B. Buckner—Sir: Yours of this date proposing an armistice and the appointment of Commissioners to settle terms of capitulation is just received. No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Headquarters, Dover, Tennessee, Feb. 16, 1862.—Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.—Sir: The distribution of forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms yesterday, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

S. B. BUCKNER, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

Our whole force were then soon in the enemy's works, and the rebel officers gave up their swords. The bulk of the rebels were greatly chagrined, as they had known of the surrender before our men were apprized of it, as Generals Pillow and Floyd had planned and executed during the night, taking with them Floyd's brigade, and a few favorites, occupying what few small steamers they had.

The prisoners are loud in their denunciation of the runaway. Many acknowledged the hopelessness of their cause, and intimated their willingness to take the oath of allegiance and return to their homes. To a question put to an officer, as to how many prisoners we had, he replied, "You have all out of twenty-five thousand who were not killed and did not escape."

It is impossible to get a list of the killed and wounded, as the killed have not all been brought in, and are mixed up with the rebel killed. As far as ascertained, the following is a list of killed and wounded:

Of the 8th Illinois, Capt. Wilson and Lt. Sheets and Lieut. Marsh killed, and Capt. Hannah wounded.

Of the 9th Illinois were wounded Capt. Robinson, Capt. Becker, Lt. Fulton and Lieut. Leber. Of the killed are Captain Shaw, Lieutenants Boyce, Churchill, Kenyon, Vohr, Duncan, and orderly sergeant Bellard.

Of the 11th Illinois, J. G. Park, Richard, Woodward, Milton Bagg, James Metcalf, Simeon Sloan, Caleb Griffith, E. Morris, all of company G, were killed. Of the wounded were Lt. Col. Ransom, Captains Rose, Andrews and McKee, Lieuts. Dean, Wilcox, Murray, Blackstone, and Captain Carter, slightly.

Of the Twentieth Illinois there were killed, Lieut. Manser, Capt. Craig and Sgt. Peskil; of the wounded were Col. Lawler, in the arm; Capt. Lawler, Capt. Wilson and Lt. Toole.

Of the Twentieth Illinois there were killed, Lieut. Colonel Ewin, and wounded Capt. Kenward, Lieuts. Archdeacon and King.

Of the 30th Illinois was killed, Adjutant Kirkpatrick.

Of the 31st were killed, Lieutenant Col. White and Capt. Williamson; of the wounded were Col. Logan, ball through the shoulder; Adjutant Capehart, and Captains McCook, Lammertell and Doctor McCook.

Of the 48th Illinois was killed, Lt. Col. Smith.

Of the Forty first was killed, Captain Truce.

The composition of the rebel force was as follows: Tennessee, eleven regiments; Mississippi, eight; Texas, one; Kentucky, two; Arkansas, one and Virginia, four.—There was one battalion of cavalry to each of the Tennessee regiments.

St. Louis, Feb. 18.—The Republican's Fort Donelson correspondent gives the following account of the fighting on Saturday.

Yesterday morning, just at daylight, a heavy sortie was made by the garrison from the left portion of their works.—This attack was made upon the extreme right wing of the Union army, where it was weakest.

A part of Gen. McClelland's division, under Col. Oglesby, consisting of his brigade, was stationed there, and Schwartz's and McArthur's batteries. The point was upon a ridge leading into the right redoubt and was situated just above the main fort.

During the night the enemy could be heard busily at work, but what at it was impossible to tell, as a dense thicket encompassed the Union troops on every side, rendering a view in any direction almost impossible.

At daylight a large body of the enemy suddenly appeared on the extreme right wing of Col. Oglesby's command, and opened a terrible fire with cannon from their redoubts, playing at the same time upon our forces from guns which had been placed in position the night previous.

The camps of the 29th and 31st were most exposed, and the whole brigade was formed into line, as follows: the 18th Illinois held the extreme right, the 8th Illinois next, the 30th Illinois next, and then the 29th Illinois supporting the right of Captain Schwartz's battery—the 31st Illinois defending the artillery on the left.

From the firing of the first gun until 9 o'clock the battle raged unrelentingly, and with fearful loss on both sides. Again and again our troops drove the enemy back, but they were as often reinforced, while our troops had, owing to the extended lines of the army, and also to their position on the extreme right, to fight unassisted.

More gallant fighting than that of the Union troops never took place, exposed to the terrible firing of triple their number. They stood their ground until in some regiments every officer was killed or wounded.

At last, and reluctantly, regiment by regiment, they slowly fell back, leaving Schwartz's battery and three of McArthur's guns in rebel hands. Retiring a few hundred yards, they all then made a stand and Gen. Smith arrived with reinforcements, and at once drove the enemy again into their works. In the first of the battle was also Col. W. H. L. Wallace's brigade—the 11th, 20th, 48th, and 17th—also Col. McArthur's brigade, all of which troops suffered severely.

Opposed to them were 12,000 rebels, supported by guns placed carefully in position. Gen. Grant having command of the division drove the enemy back with reinforcements, and gained the lost ground. He at once ordered an advance by Gen. Smith on the left. Charging under a hot fire up the steep hill on which was the outer redoubt our troops gained the high breastworks, and with hardly a pause strove over them, planting the stars and stripes over the walls, under the most galling fire. They formed and charged and drove the rebels back until they into an entirely new position behind some batteries.

When evening came the Union troops had been victorious at every point, having gained back the ground lost in the morning and got within one part of the enemy's works. Our troops held their position during the night, repelling the repeated assaults of the enemy.

The scene within the captured fort after the surrender showed how terribly the rebel garrison had suffered. Everywhere were lying fragments of shells, round shot were half buried in the earth, tents were torn to pieces, gun carriages broken and blood scattered around. In the left redoubt, where the assault had taken place, dead bodies lay thickly, and abundant evidence of their stern resistance and our gallant attack was visible.

On the extreme right, a half mile distant, where the desperate sortie was made by the garrisons, similar scenes were visible.

The gallantry of the Union troops has been well and severely tested, and they

have proved more than equal to the test before them.

As the fleet approached the Fort this morning a salute was fired, and three cheers went up when the American flags were visible.

The officers of the American army had no idea of Fort Donelson's defenses until they had been gained and examined.

Several men, when out of ammunition, rushed forward, and although exposed to the full fire of the rebel artillery, gallantly drove the foe back with the bayonet and captured their guns.

The following are the names of some of the rebel officers captured: Col. Grant, Col. Vorhies, Col. Forrest, Col. Brown and Col. Abernethy.

On Feb. 17—the steamer Memphis arrived from Fort Donelson this evening, bringing a Mississippi regiment prisoners, and fifty or sixty wounded soldiers who were left at Mound City. Eight or nine other boats are on their way with rebel prisoners.

The rebels who escaped are supposed to have gone to Nashville, where, or at Clarksville, it is supposed the rebels will attempt to make another stand.

This evening a great light was seen in the direction of Clarksville, and it is supposed that the rebels have either burned the town or their steamboats in the river, to prevent them from falling into our hands.

The rebel officers admit that if we take Nashville, the rebellion in Tennessee is gone up. The prisoners will, probably, be sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—The Tribune's special says the position of the ground occupied by our troops to attack Fort Donelson, was such that not more than one regiment could operate at the same time, while the rebels could bring nearly their whole force to bear against us. The first regiment to receive the rebels was the 18th Illinois, which fought with desperate courage until their ammunition ran out, when they were forced to retire. It was replaced by the 8th Illinois. They too, were driven back after firing the last round, meanwhile the other regiments lending such aid as their positions would admit.—Gen. Lewis Wallace was ordered to reinforce McClelland, and sent two brigades from the center. The 31st Illinois, Col. Logan, fought like veterans, and defending Schwartz's battery under the most galling fire until every horse at the battery was killed, together with all the officers who had charge of the guns as well as a Lt. Col., an acting Major, 7 Captains, and a number of Lieutenants of the 31st had been killed, and the Colonel wounded. Being nearly surrounded, Capt. McCook who was left in command, drew off what was left of the regiment, not however until the last round was expended, and they had commenced to drive the rebels before them. The second brigade then came up and took the place of the retired one, and fought desperately, losing a great number in killed, but with the assistance of a portion of Wallace's Division, drove the rebels back to their entrenchments, gaining a portion of the lost ground. The object of the rebels was evidently to cut their way through our troops. The Gen. Johnson taken is Buford Johnson, a Brigadier General from Tennessee.

THE GUNBOATS ENGAGED.—There had been, according to Commodore Foot, but six gunboats engaged in the bombardment of Fort Donelson up to Saturday afternoon. Four of these, the St. Louis, Carondelet, Taylor and Conestoga, took part in the reduction of Fort Henry; two, the Louisville and the Pittsburg, were here brought into action for the first time; and three of those engaged at Fort Henry, the Essex, Cincinnati and Lexington, were not in this fight.

The St. Louis was Com. Foot's flag-ship, and was rushed into the very jaws of the Confederate guns. It was within 100 yards of the fort. She hit sixty-one times. Com. Foote and Pilots Riley and Hinton were wounded.

The two last mentioned boats, the Taylor and Conestoga, are not of the same model of character as the others, being simply Mississippi river boats, rebuilt with perpendicular bulwarks, and pierced for guns. They were both disabled in the action.

Armament of the gun-boats.—St. Louis 13 guns; Louisville, 13 guns; Pittsburg, 13 guns; Carondelet, 15 guns; Taylor 9 guns; Conestoga 9 guns. Total gunboat armament, 72 guns.

The guns are all in battery, and none are less than 32-pounders—some are 42-pounders—some 64-pounders. In addition to these, each boat carries a Dahlgren rifled 12-pounder boat howitzer on the upper deck. Several of the larger guns on each boat are rifled, but most of them are smooth bore, those being most effectual in close action.

THE LATE MR. PENNINGTON.—A Strange Story.—The death of Ex-Governor Pennington, of N. J., last week, is said to have been the result of his taking eight grains of morphia by mistake. He had been complaining of typhoid fever, which at times affected him so severely as to cause temporary aberration of mind.

Sunday morning he appeared to be no better, and a prescription was written for quinine, and sent to the drug store of Dr. C. W. Badger, on Broad street, Newark. The prescription, directing powders, was dispensed and labelled "quinine." Shortly after the powder was administered to the Governor. In the course of a few minutes it was discovered that there was something wrong, and on examination the powders were found to be morphia, eight grains of which had been taken. The sad affair will be fully investigated, when particulars will be made public.

THE BEST KIND OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—Farmer's daughters.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, held last week, is represented to have been the largest gathering of the kind ever held in that State. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the Democratic party, having from its organization been the party of the Union, faithful and true to its best interests, maintaining its dignity in war and in peace, against the assaults and insinuations of foreign and domestic foes; and

Whereas the present deplorable condition of the country results from a departure from its time-honored and conservative principles; and

Whereas we fully believe that the Union cannot be restored until the principles and spirit of Democracy prevail in the Administration of the Federal and State governments, and that the triumph of the democratic party offers the only reasonable hopes of awakening the dormant Union sentiment of the South, which can be aroused only by the assurance of safety and equality in the Union; therefore

Resolved, That the present extraordinary condition of our national affairs, in which we have been involved through the pernicious counsels of fanaticism, urgently calls upon every democrat to again rally under the time-honored banner of that political organization which has, as well as in peace, in prosperity and adversity, ever proved faithful to the Union, the constitution, the government and the laws, and which banner we will continue to blend with the glorious stars and stripes.

Resolved, That resting their organization upon the patriotism of its well tried principles, and still renewing their unwavering fidelity to the constitutional government, which they have for more than three quarters of a century unflinchingly upheld, (whether assailed by Northern abolition or Southern secession,) the democracy of Connecticut earnestly appeal to all conservative citizens to unite with them in sustaining the President in all constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion, restore the Union, and to defend our country against all foes, whether from home or abroad; and we invite the co-operation of all who are opposed to the revolutionary element which is now making war upon the President and the gallant general McClelland, for the purpose of converting the war against secession and rebellion into a struggle for the emancipation of the slaves, in violation of the obligations of the constitution.

Resolved, That in all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially such measures as would have secured the border States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures, and procure the return of the seceded States, the republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, acted in utter disregard of the best interests of the whole country, and stamped itself as wanting in patriotism, and destitute of that sound political principle which should actuate a party having in its hands the destinies of a great people.

Resolved, That the republican party, who promised a restoration of the honesty and purity of the Washington administration, has, in the disclosure of fraud and corruption, brought to light by the Congressional investigating committee, shown a demoralization not only unknown before in the States, but unheard of and unprecedented in the history of the nation.

Resolved, That in the present distracted condition of the country, its financial interests demand the earnest attention of the people, and such a system of direct taxation should be initiated by Congress as would form a proper and true basis of public credit; and we unhesitatingly condemn the idea of issuing irredeemable paper as a legal tender, as a violation of the spirit of the constitution, destructive to private rights, and an unwarranted interference with existing contracts, and in the highest degree demoralizing to the financial credit of the United States.

Resolved, That the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the arrest of freemen without due process of law in States where there is no pretense of a military necessity, therefore, is inconsistent with the principles of a free government, and is utterly condemned by the Democratic party of this State.

A TALKING CONGRESS.—The New York World hits off Congress for its talking propensity in the following style:

Gold three per cent. premium in Wall Street yesterday, and the rate rising; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

The tide of specie sitting in heavily for Europe; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

Exchanges of the country, foreign and domestic, in wild disorder; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

The currency of the nation in a process of degradation, while values are unsettled; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

Not a dollar to be found in the Federal Treasury on the 15th of January (see Mr. Chase's speech); yet Congress does nothing but talk.

An irredeemable currency, inflated values, monetary discredit, commercial dishonor, repudiation, certain disunion, an abrupt and ingenious termination of the war—all imminent; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

What is the difference between a miller and a sexton? One toils for life and the other toils for death.

An old maid, speaking of marriage, says it is like any other disease—while there is life there is hope.

There are no other creatures in nature that can charm like women and snakes.

If the doctor orders bark, has not the patient a perfect right to growl?

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, wealth creates more wants than it supplies.

A man can't help what is done behind his back, as the scamp said when he was kicked out of doors.

There is a Gaelic proverb: "If the best man's thoughts were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

In private watch your thoughts. In the family watch your temper. In company watch your tongue.

A dozen high breasted girls, just beginning to break their corsets, will do more towards filling a party with sentiment and inspiration, than all the wine that was ever squeezed. Fact.

Married life often begins with rosewood and ends with pine. Think of that my dears, before you furniture your parlors.

Felix thinks the seat of war of the Washington army must be very nearly worn out by this time!

An exchange says that Bishop Pulk, the Confederate General at Columbus, "has learned to swear like a trooper." We would much rather hear him swear than preach or pray.—Louisville Journal.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.—It is stated that the Mississippi, the Oregon Democrat, and Los Angeles and California Star have been suppressed from the mails, on the ground that they have been used for the purposes of overthrowing the government, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy now at war against the United States.

We see it stated that Charles Albright of Mauch Chunk obtained a contract from General Cameron, before "my dear General" was banished to Russia, for manufacturing shoes! This is another of Cameron's good management. The idea of giving a shoe contract to a Lawyer is very ridiculous. Of course the limb of the law will sell out to a shoemaker and pocket the difference. How poor Uncle Sam is robbed.—Easton Argus.

The New York Tribune says General Sherman has several thousand niggers picking cotton for the government on the sea islands adjacent to Port Royal, and recommends that "the government should immediately take measures to clothe and educate these interesting people." Our notion is that the government has got enough on hand without making itself a universal nigger schoolmaster.

THE UNION'S WORST ENEMIES.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce truly declares that the worst enemies of the Union to-day, are those who urge the abandonment of all the principles of Washington and the patriot fathers, and propose to make the war one of extermination. These men declare the Constitution a bundle of red tape, and shout themselves hoarse with calling every one a traitor who does not oppose President Lincoln in his conservative policy.

The Louisville Democrat, a most earnest Union Journal, says, in speaking of the proposition to arm the slaves:

"It is no justification if negroes are armed by the Southern Confederacy. The Government needs the moral power of right and justice, and constitutional law. In that is its strength. Let despots disregard their, and insult the moral sense of mankind. It is the weak and wicked that resort to such expedients."

Too Much Noise.—An Irishman from Battle Creek, Michigan, was at Bull Run battle, and was somewhat startled when the head of his companion on his left hand was knocked off with a cannon ball. A few moments after, however, a spent ball broke the fingers of his comrade on the other side. The latter threw down his gun and yelled with pain, when the Irishman rushed to him exclaiming—"Blasht your soul, you ould woman shop crying; you make more noise about it than the man that losht his head."—Chicago Post.

"Slavery," says an Abolition journal, "is costing the United States three millions a day, and it adds, 'is it not about time to put an end to such an expenditure?' This Abolition journal has got the boot on the wrong leg. It is Abolitionism that is costing the United States three million a day. Had Abolitionism acceded to the reasonable wishes of the Union men of the border States at any time between December 1, 1860, and February 1, 1861, Southern secessionism would have been a failure, and the country would to-day have been united and at peace. Is it not about time to put an end to Abolitionism?—Chicago Times.

CAMERON'S CONTRACTS.—Van Wyck's Investigating committee is in possession of about thirty contracts with the signatures of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, attached to them. This is a direct variance with his statement to Congress, that a) contracts were given out by the proper bureau of his department. It will be difficult to reconcile the deliberate assertion of the late Secretary with the starting facts that are being brought to light. These contracts, it is understood, are, countermanded, and will be held in abeyance until thoroughly sifted and examined.