

Major White's Resignation

It is with pride and pleasure that we give place to the following noble letter from Major Harry White, of Indiana, Pa., the Senator from the Armstrong and Indiana district, now a prisoner of war in Richmond, and of whose absence the coprophorers of that body (it would be an abuse of language to call such men democrats) have taken advantage, in order to put a dead lock upon all legislation in our State. This letter has been in the hands of Judge White, of Indiana, the father of the Senator, more than two months; and we think he is very much to blame for withholding it so long. The son understands, much better than the father, the fifty sentiment expressed by the poet in this grand couplet:

More real joy Marsellus, exile, feels, Than comes with a South of his bed; For what is a State Senate to a man who can write such a letter as this? Or what are any man's personal interests, when brought into conflict with the great interests of the State and nation, and with the cause of the Union?

THE LETTER. LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 1862.

Hon. J. P. Penny, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR: Consideration I shall briefly state make it prudent and proper for me to tender my resignation as a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. After the adjournment of our Legislature last spring, I rejoined my regiment and resumed my military duties in the field. Upon the advance of Gen. Lee's army, in June last, into the Shenandoah Valley, on his Pennsylvania campaign, the forces with which I was connected were ordered to Winchester, and in the battle at that place I fell into the hands of the enemy as a prisoner of war. With other Federal officers I was immediately sent to Richmond, and since the 23d of June have remained as a prisoner in the "Libby." No general exchange of officers has taken place in the meantime, nor does any appear to me in early prospect. Shut out for long months from friends and the outer world, I have yet not been entirely ignorant of passing events. The recent election in our State has, I learn, altered somewhat from our last session the political complexion of our Senate. My absence, it seems, gives to each political party represented there equal numerical strength. This will, in all probability, embarrass organization and delay necessary legislation. I regret this situation, and an unwilling my present personal misfortune should in any way effect public interest, or interrupt for a moment that cordial co-operation between our State and National Government so necessary in the crisis. It is true, some time must elapse before my presence in Harrisburg is actually required, yet I see no hope of release by general exchange, as the Richmond authorities will I am convinced, retain me as long as possible, because I am a Senator, and my vote important.

Under the circumstances, it behoves me to do what I can to relieve the difficulty likely to result from my continued imprisonment. I am sure you will not doubt me when I confess it would be much more acceptable to my tastes and feelings to spend the months of the coming winter in active legislation in our Senate chamber, than to languish within the gloomy walls of a Southern prison.

My present situation places the less agreeable alternative in prospect, and I see but one solution to the difficulty; other and greater interests are involved in this matter than my personal comfort and private inclinations. My health, my life, are nothing to the success of those great principles I was elected to represent.

The good people of my district are chiefly interested in this matter, and my duty to them in the premises has given me many an hour of anxious solicitude in this weary prison life. I cannot now in any way consult with them; they should not, however, at this time, be unrepresented. Their generous confidence was but recently given me, and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice to the step I now take, and select as my successor one who will be as faithful to their interests and the great cause of our country as I, at least desired to be. Be pleased therefore, to accept my resignation as a Senator, from the Twenty-First Senatorial District. Be kind enough to convey to my brother Senators assurances of respect and esteem. Tell them "though cast down I am not dismayed," though in bonds I am full of hope. Tell them my prayer and trust is, no word or deed may go out of the counsels of your Senate, "to weaken the arm or make faint the heart" of those brave soldiers of the Union who are bearing in the field to a sure and triumphant success the greatest struggle of history.

Accept, my dear sir, my kindest wishes for your good health and future prosperity. I am, yours truly, HARRY WHITE.

Now does the reader wish to see an autograph sketch of a copperhead? If so he will find it in the following paragraph with which the editor of the Pittsburgh Post introduces this same letter. The venom of the creature runs all through it; its baseness, ("upon thy belly shall thou go") is seen in the lowliness of its writ and style; and its meanness, in the insinuation that the letter was written at a later date than November. It is a full-length portrait, and needs no extra touches from us. Here it is:

HARRY WHITE.—The following letter appears in the Philadelphia Press, and is said to have been written by the absent Senator, dated November no particular day. HARRY WHITE had earlier news than the rest of us as to the result of close Senatorial districts immediately after the October election which determined a tie. How self-sacrificing to immediately upon hearing the result write his resignation, and then attempt to escape for the purpose of taking his seat. Harry is not only smart but how resigned.

As to the date of the letter being correct, it is enough for us to say, that the fact of Judge White having received his son's resignation was known and published in December, and we believe in the earlier part of it—in time to have had a new member chosen and in his place at the meeting of the Legislature.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Rebellion against Rebellion.

We have already, in a few brief introductory remarks, noticed the most obvious practical point of significance in that fierce denunciatory Address, which was found by one of our scouts to be circulating among the rebel soldiers in Johnson's army, now scattered over parts of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee—those in the latter being probably, for the most part, stragglers and deserters. But that most obvious practical point of significance, (namely, the evidence it affords of the perfidy, selfish ambition, and barbarous tyranny of the rebel leaders being exposed at length so unmistakably, that their long misled followers—the rank and file of the rebel armies—representing the common people, the remnants of what we should have described as the Southern masses, before the destroying angels of war, pestilence and famine, had swept their land of its inhabitants—can no longer be kept from seeing the wretched impostors, the blood-stained monsters, in the true light of their own late self-revelations.) is by no means exhaustive of the meaning and import of this remarkable document.

As we have already said, this evidence of the growing disaffection of the rebel soldiery towards their haughty and imperious leaders encourages every brave and true-hearted man in the North to persevere, with renewed hope and energy, in the work of marshaling anew the mighty army of deliverance, which must break the chains of the grinding tyranny against which even these long-deluded bondsmen are lifting up their voices. But it may and ought to do more than this—fort suggests and encourages a deeper thought and a higher hope, than that of mere military triumph, of a mere victory in the field, and a speedy suppression of the rebellion, as a consequence thereof. It points, we think, to an accompanying, or coincident, moral triumph and victory of unmeasurable proportions and incalculable force—the reactionary element whose landmarks of feudalism, and other false constructions, can resist; and therefore promises to all who participate in the first, or material, success over the slave-mongering conspirators against liberty, a further, and what must be a final success, because it will not merely take away the actual form and presence of the accursed thing, as even now has been done in a violent way by the inevitable necessity of the war itself, but also the very possibility of its return, by destroying the love of it in the hearts of its votaries, and the ignorance in which that love was rooted.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

LAWYER'S FEES IN NEW YORK.—Some of our eminent limbs of the law are fobbing immense fees now-a-days; the incomes of the most favored advocates being almost fabulous in amount. Twenty-five thousand dollars a year used to be considered well worth any lawyers while, and the hope of enjoying under a title of that sum has made many an humble bar-tender's mouth water. But in these troublous and litigious times the bigger lawyers look upon twenty-five, thirty, or even forty thousand dollars as no great affair of an income, and retainers of one, two and three thousand dollars drop into their hands with as little concern on their part as one-tenth the sum was wont to aspire ten or a dozen years ago. To prove that political prominence pays, I may instance the case of a leading Democratic lawyer who last year received one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for conducting two suits, and also the case of the most notorious of our Radical Republican attorneys, whose fee, in a certain celebrated Mining Company's law suit, was one hundred thousand dollars worth of the Company's stock—which he "realized on" at sixty-five cents on the dollar. Just think of sixty-five thousand dollars as a single counsel fee! I ought to add that most of the prominent lawyers of New York are in the enjoyment of incomes ranging from thirty thousand to seventy thousand dollars a year. Talk about the uncertainties of law! Surely, the only doubtful or uncertain thing about it—so far as lawyers are concerned—is whether they couldn't get more if they had the check to ask it! Their motto would seem to be borrowed from Scott's Marston—"CHARGE, CHESTER, CHARGE!"—Cor. Boston Post.

REBEL GENERALS.—The Richmond correspondent of the London Telegraph writes on the 29th of December, some curious gossip from the rebel capital. The writer says that Jeff. Davis, having defended Bragg as long as he could, was at last compelled to supersede him after the defeat at Lookout Mountain. In the choice of a successor, Hardee, who declined, was first thought of. Beauregard was not thought capable of commanding a large army, Longstreet was most valuable as a corps commander, and Joe. Johnson was next talked of. The writer affirms that he is little thought of in Richmond. It is said there that he does nothing but retreat and assign plausible reasons for his failure to achieve success. He has had three large armies during the war, and has had no victory except at Manassas. It was believed in 1862 that Richmond would have been taken by McClellan, had Johnson remained in command. The feelings of Gen. Johnson are understood to be very hostile to Davis, who, on the other hand, does not rate highly the capacity of the General. He was averse to assigning him to any important command, after the lamentable experience of the Mississippi campaign last summer. On the other hand, General Lee, and many members of Congress, have confidence in Johnson, and in deference to them Davis has yielded his own deliberate judgment in committing to him the command in Georgia.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Feb. 5.—Captain Russell, General Hunter's Adjutant, was brought here to-day as a prisoner. Gen. Hunter is a son of Senator Hunter of Virginia, and is commander of an Indian brigade under Cooper. It is recommended that Capt. Russell be held as a hostage, and the delivery of Quantrell be demanded for the murder of Maj. Curtis, at Baxter's Spring, last fall.

General Price, who superseded Holmes in the command of the Department of Arkansas, is still at Longwood, west of Camden.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1864.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

On the first page of our paper will be found, what the Herald of this place, gives as an expose of the Loyal Union Leagues. It would even seem from that article, that this organization is strong enough to elect the next President. If there are any members of this organization in our county, they will know whether the Herald's exposition is in the neighborhood of correct. It seems to us, there is little in either their obligations or by-laws, to which any loyal citizen should object.

If the Democratic party had had its members bound by similar pledges of fidelity to the government, and those pledges been kept, we would not have been cursed with this Hell-born rebellion.

But when solemn oaths were not sufficient to control the action of Cabinet officers, of Judges, of Senators and Congressmen, as also of commanders high in the army, solemn pledges would have had little effect on their blind followers.

Wonder if the Herald could not furnish its readers with an expose of the Knights of the Golden Circle. A comparison between it and that of the Loyal League might be instructive.

Meeting of Veterans.

In our last issue we mentioned the fact that there was to be a meeting of the Veterans soldiers in Butler on the 18th inst., and stated that we were not then apprised of the nature and design of the meeting, but promised to speak of the matter again. The following extract from a letter written by Rev. A. M. Stewart, Chaplain of the 102d Regiment, to Watson J. Young, explains the object of the meeting; and we feel satisfied, that it is not necessary for us to urge upon our fellow citizens the necessity of a general attendance, as they are always ready and willing to help in every good work.

PITTSBURGH PA., Feb. 4th, 1864.

Dear young Friend.—I have just written a note to our mutual friend Squire Stoops, with respect to a proposed meeting in Butler, on the 18th inst., in connection with the veterans of Co. H, 102d Regt. Let me ask of you, as of Squire Stoops, your personal attention, so far as needed, in having the right kind of a come-off—a grand affair, as Co. H, nobly deserves it. But why ask this of you? Of course you will. Whatever of festivities there may be, let Temperance be a characteristic.

My desire is, to have a Collection, worthy of the occasion, to help the Lord's work in the Army. You know the urgency and the need. I hope to make such an address as ability allows and thereby do some good. All the rest when we meet. In Jesus, A. M. STEWART.

POLITENESS.

MESSENGERS EDITORS.—There is perhaps no other subject belonging to refined society of more importance than politeness; and few receive less attention. Especially is it neglected in our towns and villages. Although those who have been reared in the city as a general thing, have all necessary opportunities of cultivating the politeness of character which is necessary to the formation of pleasing manners. True politeness is seldom found in the city.—To a true lover of good breeding few demonstrations of politeness are noticed which attract the attention sooner than the pleasant "good morning" of the farmer's boy, as he is met when wending his way to pasture-field before breakfast. Although it does not always proceed from one who possesses a knowledge of the courtesy which one man owes to another, yet it is a nearer advance toward true politeness than the pedantic, jumped-at, nicety of those who foolishly claim superiority. A man who professes true politeness must have his principles implanted in his heart; he must conscientiously feel that he owes a certain degree of respect to his fellow man, regardless of his position in this world.—Perhaps one of the best evidences of the neglect of this important duty, is the degree of enmity that is shown toward the laboring man at the present time; I do not attempt to say that a man in order to be polite, must be what is commonly termed a "working man," but I think there is a degree of respect due to the laboring class by those of all professions, which but few seem to understand.

I am pleased to see that you devote a portion of your columns to subjects of this kind.

For the Citizen.

MESSENGERS EDITORS.—This has been a most beautiful and pleasant day. The sun shone remarkably bright for this time of year, and it was indeed a bright day for "My Maryland." The sun of Liberty rose anew in the hearts of this people.—The Bill to call a Convention to consider the Emancipation question, was passed by both houses of the Legislature by a large majority—45 to 17 in the House of Delegates, and, I understand, only 2 opposing its passage in the Senate. I was not able to be present to-day to hear the close of the discussion, but last night I heard Mr. Clark, of the House, deliver a speech two hours long, opposed to the bill. Claiming as he did, to represent the strongest slave-holding country in the State, he made so strong a disunion speech as a man possibly could, occupying a seat as representative of a loyal State. It was the fine effort of a lawyer in a bad cause, before a jury that have already passed judgement; his words fell like the dying words of the thrice convicted culprit from the scaffold, pitiless but unheeded. Maryland rejoices to-night as she has not done since the day that sought to tie her to the car of degeneration, was defeated on the battlefield of Antietam. Mr. Clark arraigned the State of Maryland on the plea of consistency. He implored the spirit of Washington, who resigned his commission in the hall in which he spoke, saying "He was a slaveholder," but the spirit of Washington did not come to his aid. They both blushed for shame when he mentioned his name, for he emancipated all his slaves on his death-bed; I could see the noble form of the father of our country, as he spoke, point to his last will and testament and say to Maryland, "Do thou likewise."

He referred to the clause in the Constitution of Maryland, passed unanimously, "That the legislature should have no power to interfere with the relation between master and slave;" but all this was of no avail. This Statute the boastful slaveholder has thought unchangeable; but the world moves on, and he has been taught that what is not right must change. Maryland has worn the wooden shoes long enough; at last she is bound to throw them off, and join in the march of progress; the present generation are determined not to depart without leaving behind them, footprints in the sands of time to cheer posterity.

Mr. Clark exhorted the people of Maryland to hold on to their slaves, they might yet be valuable, that the Union would be reorganized and Southern and National men would hold the reins of government. Oh! Mr. Clark, Maryland could not hear that, she knows that no national organization will ever again exist in this country, in which slavery will rule, or in which her miserable parasites can prostitute the strong arm of the government, to haul high heaven by bringing back the fugitive—these days have passed away, and should a southern brother soon hold the reins of government, they will be the reins of freedom; and the best thing you could do, Mr. Clark, would be to go to work and learn to earn the bread you eat, for you have lived on the sweat of unpaid toil long enough.

Mr. Clark appealed to the people of Maryland to save their laborers, that tobacco, corn, and wheat never were dearer; but they say, therefore let us have no slaves, for free labor will produce three times as much of these staples as slave labor, and increase the value of the soil on which it grows five-fold. Maryland would indeed be foolish to listen to your foolish song, and Mr. Clark you would do well to note that the time is soon coming when to speak of the high price of tobacco and wheat in Maryland, will be an item of news to the producer, as it is now to the master.

And now let me tell the good people of Pennsylvania, what was Mr. Clark's last hope and last argument upon this great question. He says if the Union is kept the South will come to your aid in maintaining slavery, and to top the climax, raising himself up as if to look over the Allegheny mountains, he exclaimed with great hope and earnestness, "The Democracy of the North will come to your aid." Here let me congratulate the friends of our country who labored so hard in the North last fall at our State elections, you did not expect to see such fruit from your labor so soon; what weight those words of Mr. Clark would have had in this hour of trial for Maryland, if the democracy had carried the elections last fall, but as it was, in this struggle Maryland saw inscribed on their banners "onward," and now she will throw off her chains and join you in the march of human progress and national greatness.

And my dear Democratic friends of the North I love you, for I know that many of you would love to do good; but I could not help but blush for you when I sat here and heard your very name used to obscure the rising sun of liberty in Maryland; let me entreat of you as you love God, to make yourselves no more a stumbling-block to his wise and holy purposes.

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

EXEMPTED FROM DRAFT.—It is the opinion of the leading men in Congress that no able-bodied men will be exempted from service under the amended conscription law, except aliens; and they are only exempted because the law of nations throws its broad shield over them. Therefore let all those who expected to escape because they are the only sons of aged parents, or because they have been elected by parents, or because two or more members of the same household may be in service, or because they may have motherless children, or brothers and sisters under twelve years of age, or because they were in service on the 3d of March, go in and assist in freeing their sub-districts from the draft; for Congress seems to be determined that the coming draft, where the people suffer it to fall upon them, shall not be an abortion.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

The value of the flax grow in Ireland last year was upward of 4,000,000 pounds.

Roll of Co. H, 102d Reg't, P. V.

This company was organized Aug. 16, 1861. Was stationed at Tenny town until March 1862, when it was sent to Fort Monroe, and from that to Warwick Court House, at which time the campaign of the Peninsula commenced. It was engaged in the following battles of that campaign.

Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven days fight before Richmond ending with the sanguinary battle of Malvern Hill, and several skirmishes. Was removed to Alexandria, marched to Centerville and was engaged at Chantilly, covering the retreat of our troops from the Bull Run battle to our fortifications. Was at the battle of Antietam but not engaged, had a fight at Will's support from thence next to Hancock in pursuit of Stuart's Cavalry. Marched to Warrenton, and Fredericksburg. Were engaged with Franklin in the battle of Fredericksburg. At the battle of Chancellorsville was under Sedgwick, and took part in the famous storming of the Fredericksburg heights, which were taken and the Rebels put to flight. Was in the Maryland campaign, in a number of skirmishes. Was engaged in the battle of Rappahannock Station, and Mine Run.—Was removed to Harpers Ferry Jan. 1st 1864, where all but seven reenlisted, and are now home on furlough.

The following is copied from the rolls:

- Thos. M'Laughlin, Capt. promoted to Major, Mar. 1863.
Wm. Crooks, 1st Lieut. Resigned July, 1862.
A. Rensson, 2d Lieut. Resigned Feb. 1862.
A. J. Brinker, 1st Sergt. promoted to 2d Lieut. Resigned July, 1862.
C. S. Barclay, 2d Sergt. promoted 1st Lieut. Discharged.
Robt. W. Lyon, 3d Sergt. promoted 2d Lieut. July, 1862, to 1st Lieut. July 1863.
A. J. Evans, 4th Sergt. Discharged Jan. 1862.
W. J. Young, 5th Sergt. Discharged.
The Stewart, 1st Corp. commissioned 2d Lieut. May, 1863.
S. E. Sullivan, 2d Corp. Discharged Aug. 1862.
Jno. Koltunbaugh, 3d Corp. Promoted to Sergeant.
Jas. B. Story, 4th Corp. Promoted to Sergeant.
Wm. Kennedy, 5th Corp. Taken prisoner and discharged.
D. B. Douthett, 6th Corp. taken prisoner and discharged.
M. F. Davrainville, 7th Corp. Promoted Sergeant.
B. L. Christy, 8th Corp. Promoted Sergeant.

PRIVATE.

- Henry Korn, discharged, Dec. 1862.
H. P. Rigby, reenlisted.
Jas. Adams, "
Saml. Blaney, discharged.
Jon. G. Brown, "
David Bedford, died.
Jno. Bulford, discharged.
Geo. W. Borchard, "
Eli Black, "
J. B. Carson, wounded at Fredericksburg.
A. Campbell, Transferred Invalid corps.
Eli Conn, reenlisted.
Jno. W. Cross, killed at Fair Oaks.
Jos. Criswell, reenlisted.
H. K. Critchlow, "
J. A. Carson, drowned off gunboat.
Alex. W. Critchlow, reenlisted.
W. H. Cowan, reenlisted.
J. F. Christy, discharged.
Samuel Christy, recruit.
Henry Dunlap, died.
G. H. Danb, reenlisted.
John Davis, wounded.
J. D. Davis, discharged.
Custin Dumar, "
John Exter, "
J. R. Emery, "
F. M. Eastman, reenlisted.
Joseph Ekas, recruit.
W. J. Fouser, with regiment.
M. Fair, discharged.
J. F. Pithian, "
G. S. Gibson, reenlisted.
Perry Harbaugh, "
Joseph Heyl, with regiment.
John Hetsel, reenlisted.
S. D. Hazlett, discharged.
M. P. Hays, in hospital.
S. P. Hutcheson, reenlisted.
E. L. Hoon, "
J. H. Hays, discharged.
James Irwin, with regiment.
James Johnson, reenlisted.
J. F. James, "
L. G. Kimes, died.
E. W. Kirk, "
A. Katz, "
B. X. Lavery, reenlisted.
Joseph Lavery, with regiment.
G. W. Lester, recruit.
T. W. McKinney, reenlisted.
Joseph M'Kissick, Invalid corps.
Silas M'Lucie, in hospital.
A. M. Collum, reenlisted.
A. G. Meals, "
J. F. M'Gill, detached.
John Miller, reenlisted.
O. H. Mathews, "
J. H. Myers, with regiment.
W. M. Martin, discharged.
J. C. Martin, "
S. Myers, died.
W. J. Noell, reenlisted.
W. H. Norris, died.
A. J. Pettigrew, reenlisted.
Lysander Robb, accidentally shot.
Franklin Robb, discharged.
J. H. Randolph, killed.
J. N. Ross, with regiment.
Robert Riley, reenlisted.
John Reno, discharged.
J. G. Redick, killed.
Joseph Redout, recruit.
B. J. Spence, discharged and dead.
J. C. Story, reenlisted.
T. B. Story, "
W. Story, "
Amos Steel, detached.
C. Schweitzer, deserted.
Adam Shira, reenlisted.
D. Shira, "
Robert Shira, discharged.
David Smith, missing in action.
W. Stoops, discharged.
H. Seaton, "
J. W. Stewart, died.
Thomas Scott, reenlisted.
S. J. Trimble, missing in action.
R. E. Thornburg, died.

Subscribers to Bounty Fund.

- BOROUGH OF BUTLER.
James Bredin, I. J. Cummings, C. Duffy, C. M'Callister, Jno. M. Thompson, R. C. M'Abey, 6, each \$71.
S. G. Purvis, 55.00
Capt. Jacob Ziegler, 50.00
Capt. J. Kirker, Capt. Allen Wilson and J. C. M'Curdy, 3, each \$40.
J. H. Klingler, L. Z. Mitchell, C. E. Anderson, A. M. Neyman, Arnold Rosenthal, J. Campbell, J. H. Negley, 7, each \$30.
Adah Troutman, Jas. A. Negley, 2, each \$26.
J. G. & W. Campbell, Wm. P. Miller, H. C. Heineman, 3, each \$25.
Clark Wilson,
D. T. Pape, W. S. Ziegler, C. Emmerling, John Frazier, A. C. Roessing, Lewis Walker, W. Mar-dorf, J. H. Bell, J. M. Bredin, R. M. M'Lucie, Charles Koch, B. W. Bredin, Wm. Vogele, S. S. Sedwick, C. Cochran, 15, each \$20; 300.00
Jacob Reiber, Harvey Colbert, J. C. Redick, J. B. M'Quiston, George Frederick, Stephen Bredin, 6, each \$18.
Chas. Wiseman, Casper Roekenstein, 2, each \$17.75. 35.50
Wm. Noah, Walker Stewart, 2, each \$15. 30.00
John Corbett, 14.00
Stephen Wagoner, 12.00
John Corp, Alex Lowry, Gen. Miller & Son, F. S. Magee, P. Brown, J. A. Sedwick, Ash & Lyon, Bickel & Shriver, Roessing & Stein, Martin Reiber, J. Britton, W. S. Boyd, Stephen Gould, Rev. Fritch, Jordan Pyth, E. Noff, W. Siebert, Joseph Meehling, W. M. Spear, Saml. Graham, 20, each \$10. 200.00
John J. Laurent, 9.90
George Weckbacher, L. Bishop, 2, each \$8. 16.00
Stephen Shmitt, Lewis Miller, 2, each \$7. 14.00
George Vogele, 6.00
George Krugh, 5.18

EXPENDED.

- 4 substitutes at \$200, \$800
1 do do \$185
4 do at \$175, \$700
Expenses to Pittsburgh and Tele-grams, \$20.75
Bad Money, 59 1706.25

Total, \$1880.68

Balance on Hands.

- L. Z. Mitchell, John M. Thompson, J. Bredin, I. J. Cummings, H. J. Klingler, R. C. M'Abey, Committee. 174.43

ARMY OF POTOMAC, Jan. 29.—A rebel Captain of the Sixth Virginia cavalry, came into Gen. Gregg's lines a short time since, stating his desire to take the oath of allegiance, and that he had abandoned the rebel service, because he was convinced that it was useless to hold out longer, and that, in his opinion, further resistance to the government of the United States would only result in destroying what is now left of the Confederacy and desolating the entire South. He says it is madness and folly to combat Fate, now that it is certain the South must yield obedience to the Constitution and laws of the government from which they attempted to secede; and that the conclusion is very generally arrived at, though not admitted by all, that the sooner the soldiers in the Southern army lay down their arms the greater is their chance of again being in the enjoyment of home and happiness.

The numerous desertions from the rebel army encourage the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac to believe that the time is not far distant when there will be a total disruption of the Army of Northern Virginia. No officer of intelligence in our army supposes that the rebel army elsewhere has been recently reinforced from Lee's command.

The N. Y. Tribune says: The best military minds in the country are laboring earnestly to impress upon our authorities the vital importance of securing thorough harmony and active co-operation between the army of the Potomac and the armies under the command of Gen. Grant in the Spring campaign now opening. Properly considered, the two forces have but one enemy, and if, with the first available weather of the Spring, the army of the Potomac pressing down upon the enemy from the north, should act in conjunction with the army of Grant moving upon Atlanta, and against the rear of Richmond, our struggle would have reached its conclusion.

NEGROES IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond Sentinel says: The hive of negroes has fallen a considerable sum since the 1st of January, and the agents are somewhat bothered to know what to do with them. People are getting tired of paying exorbitant prices for servants, and will do without them altogether before they will submit to such rates as have been demanded. The owners should be satisfied if they can get persons to clothe and feed their negroes these times of scarcity.

THE "OLD FLAG."—A letter from Chattanooga, after speaking of the erection of a lofty flag-staff on the peak of Lookout Mountain, from which now floats the old flag, says: "I must tell you an affecting little scene that I witnessed when we first crossed Lookout, about the 6th September. We were marching along at route step with our colors furled and in their black cases, when we perceived about a dozen of the fair sex in one of those everlasting Southern porticos, watching us as we passed. We had got nearly by, when one of the young ladies stepped out to the front and said: 'Boys, we want to see the old flag.' 'Oh, such a shout as went up, the men took step, hats without number went into the air, and the hurrah lasted for a good hour, and the women all cried.'

The Memphis Bulletin says that "as the steamer Bertha was coming down the Arkansas river, on her last trip, a man was observed running toward her, on shore, pursued by a party of guerrillas. The fugitive made signs of distress, and asked to be taken aboard. As the boat was loaded with soldiers it was deemed safe to land, so they ran ashore and took the man in. The guerrillas rode up and fired their muskets at the craft, but did no damage. The man proved to be a conscript they were trying to take in out of the west."

The Washington correspondent of the New York World affirms that Secretary Seward has sent a peremptory dispatch to the French Government concerning the construction of rebel ironclads in France; and has received such a reply that he must either abandon his position or involve the United States in a war with France. This same paper a few days ago charged Mr. Seward with abandoning the Monroe doctrine, and yielding to the French occupancy of Mexico. The public may take their choice of these stories.

POSITION OF THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.—Lieutenant Governor H. I. of Missouri, in announcing to the Legislature the death of Governor Gamble, says:

"My chief, constant efforts shall be to cooperate with the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the existing rebellion. In doing this I shall not be solicitous to find fault with the President, Congress or generals in the field. I shall rather defer my objections to whatever I may consider blameworthy to a more propitious period, and trust by a cordial support of the Government of the United States to contribute something to the restoration of peace."

THE RIGHT WAY TO READ.—When the late Jeremiah Everts was in the sixth year of his age, he came to his father and asked him for a new book. His father asked him if the last book he had given him was worn out. "Oh! no, sir," said Jeremiah, "but I have read all the sense out of it." He meant to say that he had read it thoroughly, and made himself master of all the ideas it contained. He never took up a book for the sake of passing away time. He ever took the advice of those who were wiser than he, and read only good books, and he read "all the sense out of them."

MILITARY BOUNTIES.—Now that the question of bounties for military service is so much discussed, it may not be uninteresting to state that since the organization of the Government to the close of the last fiscal year there had been granted for naval and military services 66,896,142 acres of bounty land. Estimated at the price of \$1.25 per acre, the total value of the land is \$82,379,177 50.

THE RIFLING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.—The Painesville Telegraph narrates the following laughable incident connected with the late railroad accident near that place: Hon. M. Lowry, Senator from Erie to the Pennsylvania Legislature, was a passenger on the train run into by the Accommodation last week. He was thrown through a window and landed headfirst into a snow bank. The first thing he was heard to utter was: "The Pennsylvania Legislature can now organize with impunity!"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Star publishes the following: Fortess Monroe, Feb. 5.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: A dispatch received from Newberne, dated Feb. 3d, says the enemy has retired on Kingston.—Newberne is relieved. [Signed] BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.—The Treasury Department has now in its vaults over twenty millions of dollars in gold. Persons having interest due in gold, need not, it may be inferred, have any apprehensions on that score.

ARMY MULES.—Army mules are going to Grant's department in large numbers. They are to be used as pack-mules for supply trains, for East Tennessee, as the roads are impassable for wagon trains.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Herald publishes the details of the recent movement of the Army of the Potomac. The following is a summary: A reconnaissance in force from the army was made on Saturday morning, to the south side of the Rapidan. The enemy's outposts were met at Morton's ford, where they found a considerable force. After some brilliant and successful skirmishing, our troops returned to their old quarters. The country was pretty well scoured by Kilpatrick, Warren and Merritt. It is reported, but not officially, that our loss is between one and two hundred men. The reconnaissance resulted in ascertaining the fact that General Lee was occupying a position in full strength in our front.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Up to 12 o'clock to-day the Government has no intelligence from the Army of the Potomac. The reports thus far received are very meager. It is reported that the rebels are in considerable force in our front.