

Union Organization in N. Y.

We clip from the New York Tribune, of last Monday, the annexed report of a meeting of the Unconditional Union Central Committee of that city, on Saturday evening last. It was, we believe, its first public meeting:

There was a meeting of the Unconditional Union Central Committee, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, on Saturday evening. A. C. Ellis, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, called the meeting to order. After the minutes of the organization were read, Mr. Horace Greeley, who was enthusiastically received, spoke in substance as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I greet you as among the most vigorously patriotic of all our loyal citizens. The time has come when, in the words of Daniel Webster, Union and Liberty are one and inseparable. And the time has come when the loyal North has become one and inseparable in its determination that Liberty shall prevail in the present struggle. \* \* The rebellion is tottering to its final defeat. I do not fear so much the arms of the Rebellion as I do its principles. Both our defenses and our victories have contributed to the victory of the just cause. Six months ago we were struggling with the rebels for Missouri, but no rebel force now for a long time has dared to show itself in the State. In like manner the rebels claim Tennessee, but for a long time have not dared show themselves there. The whole territory which we hold now we hold on the principles of freedom. Even if the Rebels should recover the territory of these two States, they would not be able to re-establish slavery there. Six months ago we asked them to take pay for slavery and give it up. They refused. They would not take the money, but now both of those States are themselves getting rid of slavery without our paying a cent for it.—They might of had \$20,000,000 each for doing this. Nor do any of the Copperheads now find fault with the employment of slaves as soldiers. We have learned a costly lesson about the real spirit of slavery and of its allies. Of this lesson we had a special instance in the riots in New York last July, when innocent people, against whom no crime whatever was even alleged, were hunted down merely because they were not in favor of the Jeff. Davis government. \* \* One word about candidates: I have no candidate for any office. But we ought to have six candidates put up for Congress in this city, to whom all the world will look up with the thought that these men are the greatest six men on the western continent. \* \* The people have at least made up their minds to this: that an election is an election; and the beaten party must submit until next time. The people mean that this rebellion shall be put squarely down. And if this principle is established, I believe we are to have a hundred years of such prosperity as the world has never known. When we only learn this lesson properly, that treason, insurrection and violations of law are not the modes of healing political disappointments, we shall be peaceful and happy, and shall be faithful to ourselves, our children, our principles, and our God.

After Mr. Greeley, who spoke with much force and animation, and who was frequently applauded, had closed, Mr. Milliken offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Human Slavery for a long series of years has endeavored to subvert and to a great extent has perverted the pure doctrines of liberty, upon which our Government was founded, has demoralized our statesmen and corrupted our political organizations, has for many years engrossed the public attention to the exclusion of the many questions essential to the welfare of the nation; and

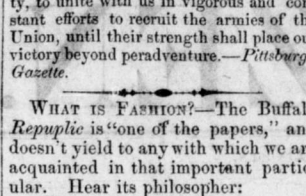
WHEREAS, At last grown to the dimensions of a gigantic monster, it has insolently attempted to overthrow the institutions of freedom and the Government of a mighty nation; and with all the cruelties of civil war has desolated our land, has murdered the fathers and sons of a generous but just people, and has exposed us to insult and contempt from the despotic rulers among the nations of the world; and

WHEREAS, It is the only pretext for disloyalty at the North, the only strength of our enemies at the South, and the sympathizers of treason to humanity everywhere, and is the only obstacle to the final settlement of all questions arising out of the Rebellion, and the ultimate and complete restoration of sectional harmony, fraternal concord, and national unity; therefore,

Resolved, That while realizing that the armies of the Rebellion must be put down by the soldiers of the Republic, it is the duty of the Union party solemnly for us to declare that it will henceforward struggle for the total, absolute, and permanent overthrow of human Slavery in the United States, by the exertion of every power at the disposal of the State and Federal Governments and citizens under the Constitution, thereby securing the emancipation of every human slave and the protection of the personal liberty of every human being, untainted with crime, in the United States and every State and Territory thereof, and by nominating only such candidates as are zealous in the prosecution of these great ends.

Resolved, That we deprecate the premature discussion of the merits and claims of candidates for the Presidency, and all other subjects calculated to distract the attention of loyal men from their present paramount duty, and earnestly invite our

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS.—On our first page to-day, will be found the speech of our able Representative in Congress, made pending an amendment to the Conscription Act. In point of both learning and logic, it fully sustains Mr. Williams' well earned reputation. It will well repay a careful perusal.

PENN TOWNSHIP.—Penn township in this county, has furnished her full quota under the call for 500,000 men on Monday last. Other townships are moving—the work goes bravely on.

The Citizen having published the uncalculated and ungentlemanly attack of Capt. Lyon upon us, and also a communication from Centre township, reflecting upon our reputation, we ask an act of justice from the editors, that they give place in their next issue to the article entitled "The Saddle on the Other Horse," and also the article referring to the Centre township communication.—Herald.

As to the communication from Centre township, in reply to the Herald's reflections upon the neighbors of the much afflicted St. Clair family, we can see no necessity for following the subject any farther. We know the citizens of that neighborhood too well to believe them capable of so culpable a neglect of moral duty as charged in the Herald, at the same time, we don't believe the editor of the Herald wrote that article maliciously.—he was doubtless influenced by rumor. The public, we feel assured, have no desire to see this subject followed any farther, we will not therefore reproduce the article from the Herald.

As to the other article, we have only to say, that whenever the Herald makes any new discoveries, worthy of publication, nor libelous in their character, we will willingly lay them before our readers. But we do not conceive it to be our duty at this time to reprint mere charges unsubstantiated by any facts known to us.—If this matter is as the Herald says, of course it will see that the guilty are brought to justice; when this is done we will advise the public of it without delay. Till then, we think the Herald cannot complain of injustice, as, through its own columns it can reach the public. Capt. Lyons' letter too, was written in self defense.

Should we not Avoid the Draft. When the present call for five hundred thousand men was made, many were honestly of the opinion that a draft should be made for the purpose, if possible, of reaching some quarters which had not done their share of volunteering.

We can all remember very well the course pursued by certain leaders of the Democratic party and their papers, when the draft was ordered last year. The war faithfully prosecuted for the preservation of the Union, was denounced as an abolition crusade—as a negro war—in short, everything that could be said and done to produce a distaste for the service—to prevent the young men of the country from entering it was resorted to. The result was that everything that was likely to evade service was resorted to by many; and when everything else failed commutation was paid, and our armies still left comparatively weak. Reflecting upon these things, it is natural for those who had confidence in the Government, who felt grieved to think that any considerable portion of our people indulged in efforts to calumniate and injure the government that was struggling so faithfully for their protection against armed rebels, it is natural to feel desirous of witnessing the power of the government demonstrated in compelling this class to enter the service if by no other means, at least by the power of conscription.

Still when we reflect that this class of citizens received a severe rebuke all over the country last fall, since which they have been behaving much better than formerly, as also that the majority of their blind followers are loyal at heart, and were only led away from duty by the treachery of their leaders who told them that they were still battering for the Constitution and the Union—we feel as though it were best to let bygones go, and at this time unite with all who are willing to assist in avoiding a draft. This is the view taken of it everywhere around us. Lawrence county has given (through her commissioners) a local bounty of we believe \$250 for new recruits and \$300 for veterans. Mercer county gives \$300 bounty also by a county tax.

Recruits are now plenty; an army has grown up from youth to manhood since the commencement of this war. Those who have borne the brunt in the heat of the day, convinced that the war cannot last much longer, have determined to see it through; everything seems propitious. A clear majority of the people are unquestionably opposed to a draft, if it is possible to fill up our armies without it. Why then cannot all go in with unanimity and adopt such mode of action as will avoid it without injustice to any? In some townships a poll tax of ten dollars was agreed upon; in others twenty, and in some twenty-five; the balance in all cases to be raised by assessment on the property, with proper exonerations where the owner had paid commutation, had furnished a substitute or was infirm or otherwise unable to pay the tax.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—A large company assembled at the United States Hotel last night, on invitation of Col. Goodrich, to meet Col. Taylor, of East Tennessee. Speeches were made by Mr. Taylor and others, including George Thompson.—The latter thanked God that he had lived to see the noble position America had taken, and hoped in a few days to speak more fully on the state of feeling in England in relation to our great struggle.—Mr. Thompson made an eloquent allusion to Washington the founder of American independence, and to Abraham Lincoln as the founder of American liberty. His address was enthusiastically applauded.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Fort Smith says that a large meeting of loyal citizens and soldiers was held there last night to welcome Gen. Curtis. Fears were entertained for the safety of the Indian brigade which had been moved South from Bent (Gibson) to North Fork Town, on the Canadian river. They were fighting a largely superior force, under Glanwaite, at last accounts.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Herald's Folly Island correspondent says that the rebels have tried several times lately to reinforce the almost worn out garrison at Fort Sumter, but have failed. Most of the men in Fort Sumter now are slaves. Twenty or thirty are killed daily.

Night before last, it being somewhat heavy, two of the rebel boats, in company with a cigar shaped torpedo boat, or infernal machine, left Mt. Pleasant and proceeded down the creek in the rear of Sullivan's Island for the purpose of going out to make an attempt to destroy the gunboats of Housatonic and Nipsic, which were doing guard duty that night in the channel near Barth Inlet. When the ram and infernal machine had got ready to make a dash out of the Inlet it was found that the machine was in a sinking condition. She was turned back into the Inlet, where she now lies. She went down, carrying her crew to the bottom. This put an end to the attempt to destroy our vessels. This is the third infernal machine the rebels have lost.

A few days since, a guard of ten rebel soldiers, including a sergeant, escaped to our lines. They say that starvation stared them in the face in Charleston; that all civil laws are at an end, and military rules have full sway over the civil authorities, that they are becoming desperate, and they will resort to every means in their power to force the blockade here. They report the city badly damaged from the effect of Gillmore's shells.

CAIRO, Feb. 12.—Memphis papers to the 12th contain no news. The steamer Platte Valley returned from Sarlatia, Yazoo river, where she with other transports and gunboats were with Porter. Sherman's expedition were attacked on the 5th by a force of 3,000 Texan troops, who with artillery and musketry fired into the transports, wounding six soldiers. A fight ensued, in which a portion of our infantry and gunboats participated, resulting in the dislodgment and driving of the enemy, but with what loss is unknown.—Eight of our men were killed and thirty wounded. The 11th Illinois, with negro cavalry and infantry were engaged in the affair. The enemy were also driven from Mechanicsville without loss to us.

A sick negro soldier belonging to Colonel Woods, and who straggled from his regiment, was murdered by the rebels. A lieutenant and two privates, who committed the deed, were captured and Colonel Wood, in retaliation had them blinded, and caused them to kneel upon the dead body of the negro they murdered, where they were shot.

Col. Andrews, of the 3d Minnesota cavalry, at Little Rock, was made a Brigadier General. His regiment has re-enlisted, and a portion of them arrived here today en route for home. All is quiet at Little Rock. Deserters are coming into our lines in large numbers, and regiments are forming; two of them are filled. Deserters from Price's army state that no knowledge of the Amnesty Proclamation existed among Price's men, and expressed the opinion that as soon as they knew its conditions, there will soon be little left of his army.

FULL QUOTAS FILLED.—Manor township, Armstrong county, which filled its 300,000 quota some time ago, has just furnished its second, or 200,000 quota, a total of 500,000 men.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP, Butler county, filled its full 500,000 quota this morning, and two men over. These volunteers were all men of that township.

THESE are honorable records, and just such as we like to make.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The Memphis Bulletin publishes a card, signed by three hundred of the best citizens of that city, addressed to the people of Tennessee upon the subject of the re-organization of the State, and re-establishing their relation with the national Government. It recommends immediate, unconditional emancipation as the motive, and calls upon all to support the same by meeting at Memphis.

CAIRO, Feb. 12.—The steamer Tyeon, from Memphis to Cincinnati, passed here today with over 1200 bales of cotton.—The steamer Seltan from New Orleans on the 5th, brought 100 bales of cotton to Vicksburg, and a large cargo of sugar for various points on the Ohio river.

FIFTY-TWO rebel prisoners from Columbus, Ky., arrived here to-day. The ninth Illinois cavalry has re-enlisted.

BADLY BROKEN.—A well-known Providence sporting character tried his luck in that city the other day, and found it bad. The bank refused to discount for him, and his deposits were exchequered. On turning his back on the scene of operations, a sympathizing friend said to him: "Tom are you broke?"

"Yes," said Tom, with a sigh, "and so dead broke, that if steamboats were selling at a cent a-piece, I couldn't buy a gangway plank."

A STATE Convention of Germans of New Jersey was held at Norfolk on Wednesday. They pronounced for the abolition of slavery, confiscation of rebel lands, and for Fremont or Butler, or some equally radical man for President.

The War Problem.

After a lapse of some time, some one has been found competent to set forth the problem of the rebel dilemma. We find it in twenty propositions, which are based upon the leading opinions of the North and South, and brought into phalanx by an enterprising cotemporary. Each proposition establishes a quandary; and tho' the rebellion may be a powerful fact, it is at least a logical impossibility:

- 1. If they increase their army they cannot feed it.
2. Unless they increase their army they are whipped.
3. Unless the press speaks out their liberties are gone.
4. If the press speaks out their Government will be gone.
5. Unless they draft the whole population they must surrender.
6. If they draft the whole population they must starve.
7. Unless they can recover East Tennessee they can get no saltpeetre.
8. If they undertake to recover East Tennessee they will get more saltpeetre than they want.
9. Unless they free the negroes they have nothing left to fight with.
10. If they free the negroes they have nothing left to fight for.
11. Ever since the rebellion begun negroes have been falling.
12. Nevertheless, their greatest fear now is, lest the negroes should rise.
13. Unless Jeff. Davis repudiates his present debts he can't borrow from anybody.
14. If he repudiates, nobody will lend to him.
15. If he impresses food he turns the land into a desert.
16. Unless he impresses food he turns his men into deserters.
17. They can't succeed in the war until they have got the means of building railroads.
18. They can't get the means of building railroads.
19. If they fight they lose the day.
20. Unless they fight they lose every day.

DIFFERENCE IN BOUNTY.—Officers soliciting recruits should remember, and they should inform their men of the fact before they are sworn in, that recruits in the 1st and 2d heavy artillery receive only \$100 Government bounty, and only \$25 of it down, while all other branches of the service receive \$500 beside the extra or local bounty. This distinction is made because these artillery regiments are to be kept at home for garrison duty. The explanation ought to be made by the recruiting officers before it is too late—to prevent censure from the recruits.—Cin. Gazette.

HARTFORD, Feb. 5.—Half of the factory of Colt's American Arms Company was destroyed by fire this morning. In the buildings destroyed, Colt's pistols and revolving rifles were made; in the building saved the manufacture of U. S. rifles is carried on, the company have a large contract from the government for the manufacture of these weapons. This portion of the works will continue in operation, giving employment to 800 men. The stock of pistols and rifles completed, and in course of manufacture, and which was destroyed by this fire is valued at \$1,000,000. The machinery destroyed cost more than \$500,000 and the whole loss is computed at \$2,000,000, and the total insurance on the property is \$66,000, of which about 60 per cent was on the property destroyed. The fire broke out in the drying room, and spread with great rapidity. The origin of the fire is a mystery. One man was killed, and another is missing.

The Richmond Whig is sure the Yankees will experience several Bull Run stampedes as soon as the spring campaign opens, owing to the fact that the Union veterans will be out of the army, and the rebels will have veterans to oppose our "greenhorns." This all looks very well on paper; but as our veterans are mostly reenlisting, and as their time does not expire anyway till mid-summer and fall, the Whig's anticipations will hardly be realized. A set of resolutions were introduced into the rebel Congress, providing for the appointment of commissioners to negotiate for recognition, reconstruction, etc., but they were not acted upon.

In the fifteen months comprised between September, 1862, and December, 1863, sick and wounded rebel soldiers, numbering 293,165 were received into the rebel hospitals in the Department of Virginia, according to the Director's report. Of these 127,530, probably belonging to other States than the Old Dominion, were transferred to other hospitals or other States, whilst the rest either died in the Virginia hospitals or were discharged, furloughed or returned to duty. Such an appalling list shows how terribly Virginia has suffered in seeking for her rights.

The National Intelligencer not long ago said to Rev. Mr. Beecher, "You profess to be very sorry for the slave. How many slaves are free to-day because their emancipation has cost you money?" To which H. W. B. replies thus: "We rely as we can estimate it, is three million three hundred and eighty thousand, which we hope shortly to increase to four millions. To this multitude we might honestly add a few more, though, for good reason, we forbear to state how many, with whom, in past times, we have shaken hands on their way to Canada."

Capt. J. M. Streetman, 55th Georgia Regiment, is out in a card, urging his fellow-soldiers to desert. His reason for this, is that "the rebellion must finally fail; better that it be soon and before the last poor fellow in the ranks is a sacrifice to gratify the obstinacy and pride of the rebel leaders, who intend in the last extremity to save themselves by flying to a foreign country, which you cannot do, for the want of the means of living there."

SOME of the Union men of East Tennessee who have been imprisoned by the rebels have commenced suits for damages against the villainous leaders in the rebel ranks. Parson Brownlow's suit is first on the docket, and he lays his damages at \$25,000.

Our Soldiers.

Now that this cruel war is nearly over, and many of our soldiers are returning to their homes on thirty-day furloughs, preparatory to entering upon their last campaign, it is to be hoped that those for whom they have periled their lives, spilled their blood, suffered all manner of privations, and endured the severest of hardships, will not forget their services, or fail to do honor to their patriotism and heroism. It is recorded:—

"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be; When the devil got well, the devil a saint was he." Let us not imitate him. Let us, who were so rejoiced to see our boys press back the tyrant and the invader, not forget to be grateful. Too many men, when Providence saves their lives, or the fire company rescues their property from the flames, forget what good saints they promised to become if life or property were only spared. As a people, we have all prayed for the last three years to the God of Battles to save us from the rebels, and we have looked to our soldiers for the answer to our prayers. How is it now?

We have read of an English army chaplain, not as reverent perhaps as he ought to have been, who once gave vent to his indignation at some real or fancied slight in the following not very poetical lines:—"God and a soldier all people adore. In time of war, but not before. But when the war's over, and all things are righted, God is neglected, and the soldier slighted."

Is this true of us? If it is, alas! of some, let it not be true of you, reader, and you and you. While we trust that you will not forget the God who "has not dealt so with any other people," we also trust that you will remember Manasses, Shiloh, the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Murfreesboro, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Charleston, Ft. Wagner, Chickamauga, and the other memorable fields upon which thousands of brave men have offered up their lives for their country. And while you remember the glorious dead, don't forget the gallant living. Be not slow to take the veterans by the hand to thank them for all that they have done for you, and to teach your children to take off their caps and make their courtesies when one of them passes your door.

Don't forget, then, to be grateful to our veterans. Don't forget to do them honor whenever you meet them. Don't forget to bear with their weaknesses. Don't forget the words of Burns, the anniversary of whose birth was only the other day; "For gold the merchant plows the main, But glory is the soldier's grain; The soldier's wealth his honor, The brave, poor soldier never shames, Nor count him as a stranger; Remember him his country's stay, In the day and hour of danger."

GEN. BUTLER'S DASH AT RICHMOND.—The rebel accounts of Gen Butler's late dash at Richmond, as given in the copious extracts from their papers in our special dispatches, show how nearly successful the expedition was. The failure is attributed to the treachery of a deserter.—Indeed, so nearly seems the plan to have accomplished its purpose, the release of the unfortunate Union prisoners from that infamous prison and lazaret house of rebel cruelty, that if its failure is to be attributed to a Judas, his name should be published, that it might become a synonym with miscreant in the language of our time. But though it was a failure, as a temporary remark the effort was creditable to Gen. Butler and the troops who undertook it.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE INDIANA DISTRICT.—This week's issue of Wm. A. Stokes' paper the Greensburg Republican, has the following editorial:—"We see by the Kittanning Free Press, that the Sheriff of Armstrong county has issued his proclamation for a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Harry White. The Republican and some doubt whether the Sheriff would issue his proclamation. As this huge and progresses there is every prospect of terminating in favor of the Republican."

This is our first admission we have seen from a Copperhead source that the refusal of the Copperhead members of the Senate to permit an organization of that body in accordance with law and custom, was a 'huge farce.'—Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PAPA, what does the editor whip the Prices Current with?" "Whip it? He don't whip it, my child."

"Then he lies, pa." "Hush, Tom, that's a naughty word. Well by golly, this 'ere paper says 'Prices Current carefully corrected,' and I guess when I gets corrected I gets whipped!"

The large iron clad gunboat, Milwaukee was launched at St. Louis on the 4th inst. The boat has two turrets, each mounting two eleven-inch Dahlgren guns, moved by steam, loaded in the hold of the vessel and raised to be fired. Two other gunboats, the Chickasaw and Kickapoo, will be launched in a few days.

GEN. GRANT.—The Cincinnati Commercial speaks with much positiveness concerning General Grant's relation to the Presidency. It says: "We have authentic occasion for saying that, under no circumstances, will he be a candidate for the Presidency, or permit his name to come before a National Convention for such purpose, if his positive declaration of the honor or will prevent it. So far as his opinions are well known, he is in favor of the re-nomination and re-election of Mr. Lincoln."