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 tral Committee of that city, on Saturday evening last. It was, we believe, its first public meeting: There was a meeting of the Uncondi-

There was a meeting of the Uncondi-tional Union Central Committee, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, on Satur-day evening. A. C. Ellis, Esq., Chair-man of the Committee, called the meeting to order. After the minutes of the organ-ization were read, Mr. Horace Greeley, who was enthusiastically received, spoke in substance us 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, 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 defeats and our victories have contributed to the victory of the instances. 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 Tennes-see, but for a long time have not dared show themselves there. The whole ter-ritory 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 I ney might of nad \$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 innecent neonle. 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 tho't that these men are the greatest six men on the western continent. * * The peo-ple 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 rebeltime. The people mean that this rebel-tion shall be put squarely down. And if this principle is one cestablished, 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, 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,

ar 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 res-

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 engross-ed the public attention to the exclusion of the many questions essential to the welfare of the nation; and WHEREAS, Atlast grown to the dimen-

sions 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 crucities of sivil was has desoluted our land has murivil 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 sympathiers of treespot to humanity exercises.

thizers of treason to humanity everywhere, and is the only obstacle to the final settlement of oll questions arising out of the Rebellion, and the ultimate and complete

restoration of sectional harmony, fraternal concord, and national unity; therefore, Revolved, That while realzing 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 reduty of the Union party solemnly for us to declare that it will henceforward struggle for the total, absolute, and permanent to verthrow 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.

that the meeting would express itself op-posed to the expediency of adopting any particular candidate at present. The res-olutions were then unanimously adopted, and directed to be published in the daily

Mr. Stedman submitted a resolution

Where Ar. The Rebels in arms against cour Government are exhausting all their resources in a last desperate effort to marshal their whole power for a final strugglet and the Union atmies, if properly reinforced, will be enabled at one blow to secure the triumph of the Republic, the termination of the war, and the speedy restoration of peace; therefore,

Resolved, That we deprecate the permature 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 carnestly invite our HEREAR, The Rebels in arms against

ty, to unite with us in vigorous and constant efforts to recruit the armies of the Union, until their strength shall place our victory beyond peradventure.—Pittsburgh

WHAT IS FASHION?-The Buffalo Repuplic is "one of the papers," and doesn't yield to any with which we are acquainted in that important partic-

ular. Hear its philosopher:

"What is fashion? Dinner at midnight, and headache in the morning.
What is idleness? Working yellow what is idicess? Working yellow mountains on a pink sub soil—or a blue-tailed dog in sky-colored convulsions. What is joy! To count your money and find it over-run a hundred What is knowledge? To be away from home when people come t borrow books and umbrellas. What is contentment? To sit in the house is contentment? and see other people stuck in the mud. In other words, to be better off than our neighbors

SACKS VS. BAGS .- Mr. Lover tells a good anecdote of an Irishman giv-ing the password on the evening be-fore the battle of Fontenoy, at the time the great Marshal Saxe was commander.

"The password is Saxe-now don't forget it, Pat," said the Colonel to forget it, Pat, said the Colonel to his Irish servant, "see now you don't forget it—Saxe." "Sacks?" quoth Paddy "faith an I'll not. Wasn't my father a miller,

"Who goes there?" cried the sen-tinel as Pat approached the post.

Pat looked as grave as an owl, and in a sort of whispered howl, replied—

"Bags, your honor.' A CABIN boy, on board a ship, the captain of which was a religious man, was called up to be whipped for some misdemeanor. Little Jack went crying and trembling, and said to the cap

"Pleas, sir, will you wait untill I

say my prayers?"
"Yes," was the stern reply.
"Well, then," replied Jack looking up and smiling triumphantly,
"I'll say them when I get ashore?"

CHANGE IN NEW ORLEANS,-Th New Orleans correspondent of th New York Times says it is every day becoming more apparent that a grad ual change is taking place in the feel-ings and political views of a great part of the resident population of the former city. Active, demonstrative there, we will not therefore reproduce the hatred of the North has in many instances given away, if not to an entirely opposite feeling, at least to passiveness which promises better things, and bespeaks an openness to conviction and discussion. Many ac-commodate themselves to the new order of affairs, as the prospects of the Confederacy grow daily darker, and range themselves on the winning side. But whatever be the motive, certain it is that a regeneration is now going on, which ere many years will elevate Louisiana to the sphere for which she is by nature so richly en-

Knoxville, is the oldest city of that State-was named for Gen. Knox, who was Secretary of War at the time the city was laid out, in 1793. It is situated on the high bluffs of the Holston River, below its confluence with French Broad River. It was well supplied with handsome store houses, hotels and private residences while among its public edifices, the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was especially worthy of note. The University of EastTennessee, found-ed in 1807, more remarkable for its beautiful location than architectural

A good bon mot of the Grand Vizier, apropos of the clerical squabble about the burial of the late Bar outchibaschi, is told by the Levant Herald. It appears that the defeated "Catholic" party urged their right, in the last resort, before his Highness, ernments and citizens under the Constitu- munion. "Well, then," said Faud

lutions. He said slavery would never exist again as an institution. He argued against compromise and in favor of complete emancipation.

Councilman Orson follows. McDougal is harmless in his cups.—
He goes out horseback riding, falls into the gutter, and the small boys rally round him and have a little fun at his expense. He seldom troubles the Senate Chamber with his presence. Richardson, however, is disgusting in his bachanalian revelries—always his bachanalian revelries—always as also that the majority of their blind fol-obtrudes himself upon the Senate, lowers are loyal at heart, and were only led pers show them to belong to Butler embodying the point called for by Mr. Or-when scarcely able to stand erect— always, unfortunately for himself and State, in his

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY,:FEB. 17, 1864. #2-"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable,"-D. Webster.

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 Con-scription Act. In point of both learning and logic, it fully sustains Mr. Williams well earned reputation. It will well re pay 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 movingthe work goes bravely on.

"The Citizen having published the **E*** "The Citizen having published the uncalled for and ungentlemantly attack of Capt. Lyon upon us, and also a communication from Centre township, reflecting upon our reputation, we ask as 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 n 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

waship, 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 then apable of so culpable a neglect of mora luty as charged in the Herald, at the ame 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 de sire to see this subject followed any far

As to the other article, we have only to say, that whenever the Herald makes any new discoveries, worthy of publica tion, not libelous in their character, we will willingly lay them before our readers. But we do not conceive it to be our If this matter is as the Herald says, of ourse it will see that the guilty are bro't 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 de

Should we not Avoid the Draft.

When the present call for five hundred usand 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 cours pursued by certain leaders of the Democratic party and their papers, when the elegance, stood on an eminence which commands an extensive view in every direction. of the Union, was denounced as an abolition crusade-as a negro war-in short, every thing 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 comings, it is natural for those who had conthe government demonstrated in compelling this class to enter the service if by no so order it.

The whole quota of Penn township

as also that the majority of their blind followers are loyal at heart, and were only led for show them to belong to Butler co...) have soldiers, (for their mustering pafores are loyal at heart, and were only led for show them to belong to Butler co...) his luck in that city the other day, away from duty by the treachery of their the committee, on Monday last, finished ion—we feel as though it were best to let by, gones go, and at this time unite with veterans, the only order therefore in refdraft. This is the view taken of it every- all to get local bounties, would be an orwhere around us. Lawrence county has der giving them leave to amend their given (through her commissioners) a lo- mustering-in papers so as to represent buy a gangway plank.

grown up from youth to manhood since this whole matter.

the commencement of this war. Those who have borne the brunt in the heat o 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 unques-tionably opposed to a draft, if it is possi-ble 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 sub-

to pay the tax. We feel like entreating all to bury, for We feel like entreating all to bury, for the time being, at least, all differences, and sustain each other in the patriotic ef-fort so generally being made, to have our whole country relieved from the draft; and although some may feel doubtful as to its policy, all will finally rejoice in its con-summation. Our credit will be better abroad, and when this war for the Union shall have been prosecuted to its finel and abroad, and when this war for the Union shall have been prosecuted to its final end—the Union saved—our old flag not only venerated at home, but respected the world over, none of us will regret the part we have taken in filling up the gallant army through whose endurance, courage and patriotism, all this has been accomplished.

titute or was infirm or otherwise unable

RE-ENLISTED VETERANS .- Soldiers n the service, who re-enlisted for three ed to the headquarters of the respec-

tive districts.

Committees of sub-districts which are paying bounties may safely make contingent arrangements with the men now at home on furlough to pay the local bounties as soon as the proper returns are received, with their names credited to such sub-districts. The acknowledgment of the enlisted man that he has received a local bounty from any particular sub-district se-

very properly the people of the ub-districts are anxious to pay local counties to their own brave men who have been battling for the country for nearly three years, and are willing to continue to do so; and they can do it, if they only will have a little patience. The authorities at Washington are not to blame for this delay.

The above, from the Pittsburgh Gaette, is the first assurance that a credit ean be had to a sub-district for the veterans belonging to it, on their receipt of a ocal bounty. Indeed up to this date, the ntrary has been the general belief. In this county there are quite a num

er of veterans from the various departments. The township to which we more particularly owe allegiance, (Penn), has eight veterans from the 102d reg't.,—we were anxious to pay them a local bounty and have a credit for them; they too, were anxious to represent us. Indeed, most of them declared that they would not represent any other township. It was frequently intimated however, that unless their mustering in papers placed them to the credit of our township, they could not avail themselves of our bounty, nor be a credit to our quota. This we tho't was unjust, for, be the blame where it may, we were satisfied it was not with them. There had been an order read to their mustering in papers placed them to may, we were satisfied it was not with them. There had been an order read to their regiment informing them that they could avail themselves of a local bounty; and relating on the justice and liberality of their respective town ships, they rested easy, believing that they would, as a matter of course, be a credit to their township and receive whatever bounty its lib-erality allowed. On seeing intimations from official quarters that this was uncer-from official quarters that this was uncer-its full 500,000 questa, this morning, and two men over. These volunteers were all his instructions then stood he could not give a credit for veterans-that they would have to be certified to him from the Provost Marshal General's office, and paratively weak. Reflecting upon these that their mustering-in papers would be the guide in the matter credits-that the personal liberty 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 the personal liberty of every human being untainted with crime, in the United which will bear no indifferent comparison with the famous judgment of Solomon.

Pacha, "Since you are thus sure of fidence in the Government, who felt griev to heave the township to which they belonged, they could only be a credit to the country at large. In other words, that local districts which had not made their arrangements before the subject of the re-organization of the unless these papers pecified the township to which they belonged, they could only be a credit to the country at large. In other words, that local districts which had not made their arrangements before the subject of the re-organization of the unless these papers pecified the township to which they belonged, the country to which they belonged, the country at large. In other words, that local districts which had not made their arrangements before the flower ments and returnship to the subject of the re-organization of the unless these papers are relation with the famous judgment of Solomon with the famous judgment of tion against armed rebels, it is natural to the veterans were mustered in, could not from feel desirous of witnessing the power of afterwards avail themselves of them, unthe government demonstrated in compel- less some order not yet promulgated should

the 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, so less that the majority of their blind fall. all who are willing to assist in avoiding a erence to them, that would enable them cal bounty of we believe \$250 for new re- whatever district would make satisfactory cruits and \$300 for veterans. Mercer arrangements with them. This, we tho't county gives \$300 bounty also by a county was the intention of the Government at Recruits are now plenty; an army has first—at any rate let the Provost Marshal General, issue an order at once settling

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Boston, Feb. 11.—A large companisembled at the United States Hotel las 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

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 joyal citizens and soldiers was held there last night to welcome Gen. Curtis.

isst night to welcome Gen. Curtis.
Fears were enterteined for the safety of
the Indian brigade which had been moved
South from Fort 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 Sum-ter, but have failed. Most of the men in

ter, but have failed. Most of the men in Fort sunter now are slaves. Twenty or thirty are killed daily.

Night before last, it being somewhat hazy, two of the rebel rams, 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 Housatomnia and Ninsie, which were do. in the service, who re-enlisted for three years, cannot immediately be credited to any particular sub-district, for the reason that their muster-in rolls are not accessible; but the matter will be made all right by and by, when the returns of all such men shall be return-termined by the headquarters of the respective to the headquarters of the respective to the headquarters of the respective to the service of the

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 stares them in the face in Charleston; that all civil laws are at an end and military rules. 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 t the 12th contain no news. The steamer Platte Valley returned from Sarlatia, Ya-

Platte Valley returned from Sarlatia, Yazoo river, where she with other transporfs 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 infeature and gunboat participated ventilized. hight ensued, in which a portion of our in-fighting and gunboats participated, resulting in the dislodgment and driving of the en-emy, 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 robels. A utenant and two privates, who commi Heutenant and two privates, who commit-ted the deed, were captured and Colonel Wood, in retaliation had them blindfolded, and caused them to kneel upon the dead body of the negro they murdered, where they were shot.

Col. Andrews, of the 3d Minnessota cav-alive at Little Rock was made a Rigadier.

alry, at Little Rock, was made a Bigadie

FULL QUOTAS FILLED .- Manor town ship, Armstrong county, which filled its 300,000 quota some time ago, has just finished its second, or 200,000 quota, a

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 upo

from Memphis to Cincinnati, passed here to-day with over 1200 bales of cotton.— The steamer Sultan, 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 Colum-us, Ky., arrived here to-day.

The ninth Illinois cavalry has re-enlist-

BADLY BROKEN .- A well-known leaders who told them that they were still her quota by new recruits, a few hours afto discount for him, and his deposits battering for the Constitution and the Upter we find the above in the Gazette. Mawere exhausted. 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 could't

Our Soldiers.

Now that this cruel war is nearly over ad many of our soldiers are returning to heir homes on thirty-day furloughs, pre paratory to entering upon their last cam-paign, it is to be hoped that those for whom hey have periled their lives, spilled their blood, suffered all manner of privations, and endured the severest of hardships, will ot forget their services, or fail to do honor to their patriotism and heroism. It is ecorded :-

"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be;
When the devil got well, the devil a saint was be."

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 fla forget what good saints they promised to become if life or property were only spar-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

ooked to our soldiers for the answer to our orayers. How is it now? We have read of an English army chap in, not as reverent perhaps as he ought to have been, who once gave vent to his ndignation at some real or fancied slight n 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! o ome, let it not be true of you, reader, and you and you. While we trust that you will ot 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 mem-orable fields upon which thousands of brave en have offered up their lives for their ountry. And while you remember the glorious dead, don't forget the gallant live ng. 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 chil-dren to take off their caps and make their urtesies when one of them passes your

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 for get the words of Burns, the anniversary of whose birth was only the other day;

"For gold the merchant plows the nanor; But glory is the sodger's praise:
The sodger's wealth his honor.
The brave, poor seger ne'er despise, Nor count him as a stranger:
Remember he's his country's stay.
In the day and hour o' danger."

GEN. BUTLER'S DASH AT RICHMOND -The rebel accounts of Gen Butler's late lash at Richmond, as given in the copius extracts from their papers in our spe cial dispatches, show how nearly success ful the expedition was. The failure is at tributed to the treachery of a deserter .-Indeed, so nearly seems the plan to have accomplished its purpose, the release unfortunate Union prisoners from of the that infamous prison-and lazar 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 syno nym with miscreant in the language of our time. But though it was a failure, as a conemporary remarks the effort was creditable to Gen. Butler and the troops who un dertook it .- Pittsburgh Gazette

THE INDIANA DISTRICT.—This week' sue of Wm. A. Stokes' paper the Greensburg Republican, has the following edito-

"We see by the Kittanning Free Press nat the Sheriff of Armstrong county has ued his proclamation for a special electo fill the vacancy caused by the res n of Harry White. The Republisome doubt whether the Sheriff ne his proclamation. As this progresses there is every prosminating in favor of the Re.

This from a C head source that the refusal of the Cor ead members of the Senate to permit an anization of that body in accordance with aw and custom, was a 'huge farce.'—Pittsburg 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_Mil-raukee was launched at St. Louis on the wantee was handled as 32. Boils 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 Co cial 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 A STATE Convention of Germans of New Jersey was held at Norfolk on Wednesday. They pronounce for the abolition of slavery, confiscation of rebel lands, and for Fremont or Butler, or some equally radical man for President. The War Problem.

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.

are whipped.

3. Unless the press speaks out their

liberties are gone.

4. If the press speaks out their Government

ment will be gone.
5. Unless they draft the whole population they must surrender.
6. If they draft the whole population

6. If they draft the whole population they must starve.
7. Unless they can recover East Tennessee they can get no saltpetre.
8. If they undertake to recover East Tennessee they will get more saltpetre than they want.
9. Unless they free the negroes they have nothing left to fight with.

10. If they free the negroes they have othing left to fight for.

11. Ever since the rebellion begun ne-

groes 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 any-

14. If he repudiates, nobody will lend

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 build-

ing railroads.

19. If they fight they lose the day.

20. Unless they fight they lose every

day. Difference in Bounty.—Officers so liciting 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 onthe 1st and 2d neary artulery receive only \$100 Government bounty, and only \$25 of it down, while all other branches of the service receive \$300 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. ing officers before it is too late-to prevent sure 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 buildings are 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 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. eterans will be out of the army, and the

In the fifteen months comprised between September, 1862, and December, 1863, sick and wounded rebel soldiers, 1863, sick and wounded rebet solders, 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 discharein the Virginia hospitals or were discharged, furloughed or returned to duty. Such

ago said to Rev. Mr. Beecher, "You profess to be very sorry for the slave. How much have you been sorry? that is, how many slaves are free to-day because their emancipation has cost you money?" To which H. W. B. replies thus: "We will answer cheerfully: the number, as nearly as we can estimate it, is three million three hundred and fifteen thousand, which we hope shortly to increase to four milwe hope shortly to increase to four millions. To this multitude we might honlions. To this multitude we might hon-estly 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 Geor page 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 secrifice. 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 Tennressee 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.