The Campaign Before Us.

When our civil war commenced in earn-est, the rebellion was in practical, substan-tial command of the resources of the slave States. Missouri had more men fighting for it than Alabama and Florida together; Kentucky covered her weakest frontier for hundreds of miles by her neu-trality and eart onite a number of recitrality, and sent quite a number of regi-ments to the secession armies befere she gave one to those of the Union. New Orleans was its commercial and moneyed metropolis; Norfolk, Nashville, Vicks-burg, Natchez, Knoxville, Little Rock, &c., were its inland forts, manufactories, and recruiting stations. The entire resources of over ten mil-tions of people, of whom nearly seven millions were free whites, were at its com-mend. trality, and sent quite a number of regi ments to the secession armies befere sho

millions were free whites, were at its com-mand; while the three millions and over

mand; while the three millions and over of slaves were the docile, unquestioning instruments of its will. Why should they have dared or suffered, hoped or prayed, for the success of the union ? The Union did nothing, and proposed to do nothing for them; while the proclamations and orders of M'Clellan, Patterson, Halleck, Sherman, &c., told them that we expected nothing, wanted nothing at their hands, and would not permit them to aid us.— To "crush with an iron hand" any attempt on their part to throw off the yoke of their rebel masters was McClellan's threat; and no one can doubt that he would at least have tried to be as bad as his word. least have tried to be as bad as his word.

We are near the end of the third year of the war; and a new and vigorous cam-paign is about to open. What does it promise? In how far does the experito the nee of the past warrant the hope of suc-

wer: . 1. No man can now say that we have 1. No man can noise say that we have made no progress. Of the region claimed as belonging to the Southern Confederacy we firmly hold West Virginia, Kentucky, nearly all of Tennessee, Missouri, most of Arkansä, more than half of Louisiana, a good part of Mississippi, with portions of old Virginia, North Carolina, South Car-oling Riccide, Taxas most of the Indian

old Virginia, North Carolina, South Car-olina, Florida, Texas, most of the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizonia. Nearly half the white population claim-ed as belonging to the Confederacy are this day, under the Federal flag, and no longer subject to Conscription to fill the rebel armies. Our gains within the past year more than half overthrow the Confederacy as it stood when the Proclamation of Freeas it stood when the Proclamation of Free dom was issued. Give us one more year's work as effective as the last, and the Con-federacy will be prostrate. II. The slaves, at first a powerful ele-

ment of strength to the Rebellion, are so no longer. They now know that the Un-ion means freedom, and they are uneasy, excited, anxious, vigilant, and insubordinate. It no longer, answers, as it once did to leave three or four hundred of them in to leave three or four hundred of them in the care of a single overseer. They take to our lines and our marching columns ex-actly as a duck takes to water. The false-hoods that once repelled them keep them back no longer. The Rebels dare not arm because they cannot trust them. They work fitfully and need sharp watching.— As a whole, they have gradually, and all but entirely ceased to be an element of strength to the Confederacy. III. There remain, then, but the whites of the disloval region to overcome; and

of the disloyal region to overcome; and their total number, less the fearful war tosses by disease and wounds since the Re-bellion broke out, are very nearly as fol-

Alabama	South Carolina
Mississippi	Total

Such is, according to the census of 1860 of the entire area this day held by the

rehels; and it does not exceed the popula tion of the single State of New York. Out of this population, it is barely pos sible that the rebels, by their merciles and sweeping conscription, can have 400, 000 men on their muster rolls; but this must include nearly every white male capable of bearing arms, including those employed in Government foundries, manufactories of *ammunition, operators of railroads, &c., &c. If the rebels can actu-ally put 300,000 men into the field, they what no other four millions eve did on earth, after three years of bloody

exhausting war. We believe three hundred thousand to be this day the extreme limit of the ef-fective, fighting force. And be it noted that they are now at the end of their chain. As a thousand fall, or are disabled by wounds or disease, there are no more take their places. Believing that we see evidence that

some of our past errors are to be avoided some of our past errors are to be avoided, and that energy, concentration and skil-ful generalship are to signalize the cam-paign about to open, we exhort every pat-riot to regard the future of our country with hope and cheerful trust.—N. Y. Tribune.

The jury in the case of the Com-monwealth against Joseph Moore, indica-ted for the murder of Jordan Marbourg, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock p. m., found a verdict of murder in the second degree. They were out just three hours and twen-ty minuts. The Judge's charge was very evere on the prisoner. It is runnored that Treasury

The Gold Bill. Most heartily do we congra Most heartily do we congratulate the country on the passage through both hous-es of Congress of the bill giving the Se-cretary of the Treasury authority to sell gold that he may from time to time have on hand, after satisfying all demands for the payment of current interest and to form a sinking fund of one per cent. on the prin-cipal of the National debt. We wish the Secretary had been entrusted with creater late th cipal of the National debt. We wish the Secretary had been entrusted with greater freedom of action; but the provision, re-tricted as it is, will prove most salutary. The Shylocks who have been specula-ting in National disasters and betting down the public credit, will henceforth navigate a sea beset with reefs and tornadoes.— They will know that the Treasury, which is their natural enemy, is armed with pow-er to give blows where it formerly could but passively receive them; they will but passively receive them; they feel that they play a hazardous game wil but passivery receive them, they will feel that they play a hazafdous game, and will study caution or be taught it. He who needs gold will buy it, as he who has it to spare will sell it for its current mar-ket price, but he who seeks gain through the depression of the National credit—for this is exactly the sum and substance of a seals of cold that the seller does not own

sale of gold that the seller does not own deliverable 30 or 60 days hence at a stipu lated price—will be very likely to come to grief. So we hope and believe.

We know very well that this measur-will not alone prevent the depreciation of our currency. It is but a beginning.— Now let Congress promptly double the impost duty on every luxury, and increase the excise on every home-made superfluit to the highest rate that it will endure.to the highest rate that it will endure.— Let the penalties for each evasion of the income and other internal taxes be sig-nally increased, so that no man can afford to undertake his indebtedness to the

Freasury. • We do not believe the Income Tax col We do not believe the Income Tax col-lected in 1863 was one-half what it should have been. There are hundreds who made large sums in our city not yet on the tax list. Let them be hunted up, and let the penalty for making an inadequate or no return of income or other dues to the Government be so heavy that no prudent their nearcow will worther to incur it = thrifty person will venture to incur it .--Let all legacias and inheritances be heavi-ly taxed, but especially those accruing to others then the lineal heirs. Do let us see some evidence that noise. Do let us see some evidence that Congress realizes the greatness of the National peril, and the shame and mischief of having our currency sixty odd par cent. below par. As many suppose there will be no gold to sell under this bill, we append the fol-lowing remarks of Mr. Sherman of Ohio,

position of the accumulated gold in the Treasuay has been so frequently discussed in conversation that I did not desire to oc-cupy the time of the Senate in making any statement in regard to it unless required to do so by some Senator for his informa tion. The difficulty grows out of the law of

The difficulty grows out or the law of 1862, which requires all duties on impor-ted goods to be paid in gold, and that the interest on the bonded debt should be paid in coin. Under this process there has accumulated in the Treasury of the United

Interest Principle. Due dtd Oct 1, \$86,375,650,00 Ap. 1, 25, '62' 678ct. 510,776,4,60 May 1,

\$717.277.512.55

 $\begin{array}{c} 3208, \ prob (28, \ corr ergent, \ 510, 776, 460 \ May 1, \\ Donn of 1844, \ cpet. \ 530, 620, 015 \ July 1, \\ Loan of 1847, \ cpet. \ 1,415, 230, 00 \ July 1, \\ Loan of 1845, \ cpet. \ 5,093, 415, 90 \ July 1, \\ Loan of 1856, \ Spet. \ 2,006, 0070, 60 \ July 1, \\ Loan of 1856, \ Spet. \ 2,006, 0070, 60 \ July 1, \\ Loan of 1856, \ Spet. \ 2,142, 006, 000 \ July 1, \\ Loan of 1850, \ Cpet. \ 1,412, 006, 000 \ July 1, \\ July 17, 1861, \ cpet. \ 61,651, 50000 \ July 1, \\ July 17, 1861, \ cpet. \ 61,651, 50000 \ July 1, \\ \end{array}$

Total

cumulated in the Treasury of the United States upward of twenty million dollarsin gold. There is no proper mode in which it can be paid out under existing law ex-cept in payment of the intereston the public debt. I have a itatement before me now showing the amount in the Treas-ury, over and above all outstanding debts for coin to be to-day \$19,670,479,91. There is more in the Treasury, but it is either drawn against or set apart for spec-ial purposes under the law. The estima-ted receipts of coin from this date to July 1, 1864, upon the basis of the receipts of the last monthor two, is \$22,272,175, ma-

ng an aggregate of gold on hand and the received of \$41,642,659,91. The The whole amount that will be paid under exwhole amount that will be paid under ex-isting laws for interest on the public debts during that time, and including the 1st of July, is \$20,849,190-92. Here is the statement as made at the Department:— Treasury Department, March 19, 1864 —Statement of outstanding loans, interest upon which is payable in coin dusing the current is months ending July 1 1864. saved every wrong can be righted; if the Union is lost, all is lost.

current six months, ending July 1, 1864 : of Interest \$3,152,711,5 14,245,141,5 7,089, 282,457, 267,250, 82,525, 500,000, 175,550, 552,450, threaten the "utter demolition of Aboli-\$20,849,189,92

Most of this, it will seen, is payable on the first of May. The effect of this ac-cumulation of gold in the Treasury is, The following account of a most dis-tressing and fatal accident, is taken from that the Government hoards the gold, while st the same time it requires mer-chants importing goods into this cuutry to go into the market and buy gold at the enhanced prices caused in a great measthe Pittsburgh Gazette, of the 14th and This account states that "Ed-15th inst. ward Haigh, and a deck hand whose name was unknown, were instantly killed; while a third named Johnny Mackey, was badly injured. We have been informed by Wm. R. Patterson, who is a relative of the "unknown man," that his name is on Thussand verdict of murder in the second degree, severe on the prisoner. It is supposed that the early on the ordinary obtained of its gree, six for marder in the second degree, and five for acquittal. It is also runmord that the entire jury have signed a patiton to the Governor praying for the pardon of the prisoner. It is supposed that the gree six for marder in the second degree, and five for acquittal. It is also runmord that the entire jury have signed a patiton to the Governor praying for the pardon of the prisoner. It is supposed that the gree six years to the Ponitentires. The statement has been sentenced its years to the Ponitentires. The statement has been made that Maj. Harry White, elected to the State Senat from the Indians and Armstrong District, the units of the interview in the life of State, while a the eity of Charleston is the units of the interview in the state Senator in Wall street and elsewhere. The statement has been made that Maj. Harry White, elected to the State Senator in the Indians and Armstrong District, the units of the interview in Wall street and elsewhere. The units of the interview in Wall street and elsewhere. The line was preed around this check Br the and the first of Armstrong. The stratement has been sentenced in Wall street and elsewhere. The stratement has been sentenced in Wall street and elsewhere. The interview in Washington on Thursday, states that the eity of Charleston is the all demolished. But one por-tive and that to origina and that only Mathew Patterson, and son of George They kept it as a reserve. The conse-quences is that \$40,000,000 in gold is now hoarded in the city of New York, withdrawn from the ordinary channels of commerce and trade, while at the same time the United States demands of its customers the payment of not less than \$300,000 a day in gold. We do not know how much gold Mr. Chase may be obliged to retain to meet the

enhanced prices caused in a great meas-ure by the accumulation of gold in the





BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY::MAR. 23 1864.

45- "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864 : ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Government Bounties.

It will be seen from the following arti cle from the Pittsburgh Gazette, of the 21st inst., and from the Circular issued by the Board of Enrollment, 23d District, that the Government bounties of

racid was his flight that the fireman, who \$300 and \$400 will cease after the first of April, as fixed by act of Congress, unless the same should be extended by future legislation. By some unfortunate blunder of the telegraph, the President was made to say in his late call for 200,000 men, that the time for the payment of Government bound. By some unfortunate blunder of the telegraph, the President was made to say in his late call for 200,000 men, that the time for the payment of Governir at boun-ties of \$300 and \$400 was extended to the *fitteenth* of April; whereas by the of-ficial copies received by the Enrollment Boards, it appears that those additional bounties cease after the *first* of April, as fixed by Congress. This gives but about ten days to those who wish to fill their quotas with volunteers, instead of twenty-five. Probably Congress might be indu-ced to extend the time to the date fixed

ced to extend the time to the date fixed eed to extend the time to the date nixed --not by the President--for really he has no authority to change the time--but by the telegraph operator. The spirit of vol-unteering and paying local bounties is good yet; but the time is too short.

Government Bounties to Cease April 1 BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, 23D DISTRICT, March 19, 1864.

In the copy of the President's last call for two hundred thousand men, as trans-mitted by telegraph and published in all the papers of this region, it was stated that the Government bounties, as now paid, will continue until April *fifteenth* 1864; wherea, by the official copy just received at this fice, the closing paragraph is in these as,

words : 'The Government bounties, a paid continue until April 1st, $(\hat{n};\hat{n})$ 1864, at which time additional bounties cease. On and after that date, one hundred dollars only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22d, 1861."

act approved July 22d, 1801. In the Eastern papers the call is publish-ed correctly. JOSIAH COPLEY, Commissioner of Board. The Post's Way.

The Post yesterday says editorily, "We can heartily second the action of the Tammany Hall Democracy." All right If the Post believes what it says, it is in favor of the following plank in the Tam-

many platform : 4. We believe that slavery, as a subject 4. We believe that slavery, as a subject of political agitation has passed from the politics of this country, and that there should be but one narty of the patriotic men of the land, droted wholly to the restoration of the Union and the suprem-acy of the Constitution, surrendering all subordinate issues. If the Union is saved avery wrong can be righted, if the

We want to know why, if slavery, "as a subject of political agitation, has passed from the politics of this country," the Post is always prating of Abolitionism? If the Abolitionists are only amusing themselves by talking about a dead issue, why should the Post be so ungracious as to interfere with their amusement, and

tionism? It's unkind in you, neighbor -Pittsburgh Gazette. Fatal Accident at Freedom

Army Correspondence. Now I have a few words to say to a CAMP NEAR HALLTOWN, March 11, 1864. MESSRS. EDITORS :- A young man who

in this city, and was highly esteemed. His father is greatly distressed in conse-quence of his untimely death. The tow-boat Hornet was started down on Sunday morning, to bring up Mr. Mackey, and assist in see bring for the bodies of young Haigh and the deck hand. Johnny Mackey is well known to many of our citizens. having kent the "Sportaas been in the service of his country for the past two years and a half, wishes to Johnny Mackey is well known to many of our citizens, having kept the "Sports-mat's Hall" in this city for some time past, which was headquarters for the sport-ing fraternity of the two cities and vicin-ity. He was removing to Cinedmati, hav-ing sent his family by railroad. He was brought up to the city during the day, and at last accounts was lying in a very pre-carious condition. We have already given an account of the accident on the coal tug Panther, which resulted in the killing of young Haigh, and a man belonging to Mercer county, and the serious injury of Johnny open a correspondence with some of he fair readers of the *Citizen*, for the sake of mprovement, and to drive away the tedium of winter quarters. Now ladies, please ash off a spirited, spicy, saucy, sarcastic, ensible, social sincere, sentimental, sanc timonious, substantial, sublime, stylish, or splendid epistle to one of Uucle Sam's Vetans. Photograph's exchanged at the op tion of the lady

Address, PALMER HERVEY, Co. H, 102d Regt. P. V.

Harpers Ferry Va. CAMP NEAR BEALTON STATION, March 12, 1864.

was not so dangerously injured as at first reported, and that with proper treatment MESSRS. EDITORS :--- It is with pleasur reported, and that with proper treatment he will recover. He was standing close to the line, when the tim erhead started, and was carried with it (as it were) in-stead of being struck, as the other men were. This accounts for the fact that he was not instantly killed. He was thrown from the barge, across the bow of the Pan-ther, a distance of twenty-two feet, and so rapid was his flight that the fireman, who stood close by did not notice him until he write you. To-day the sun shines beautiful and warm, and makes it look like a May day, when all around is cheerful and spring like, and the boys are enjoying it, participating in a social game of foot ball. All is going on harmoniously, but this is the style among the 62d boys; of course there is some difference of opinion politically, but it is astorishing the feeling that prevails here among the soldiers in favor f honest old Abe for the next President; and this feeling is not confined to conscripts alone, but old soldiers that have een warm friends of little Mac-and many endorse the President's Emancipation the works could not be found, and the case nly remained. The body of Young Haigh, we under ly toward it at first. The reason of this stand, has not yet been recovered, although diligent search has been made for it. old dominion, where it has not been carried on in its worst form, are traces of its degrading effects, which cause men to they feel that our country should be in reality what it is in name—a free country. We are glad to learn that there is more that more active and the should be in set having transpired during our absence. But things are now bearing a more active of that more active and the should be in set having transpired during our absence. of that unanimity existing at home, than aspect-reviews and inspections there was at first. This is as it should be,

there was at first. This is as it should be, and when this unholy rebellion is cfush-ed and peace restored, and when one State after another is added to the Union, and star after star to its banner, then the American will be deeply impressed with the grandeur and glory of the Nation, and you, Messrs. Editors, though proud of the old Key Stone State, will ever be ready The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, or elec-tion districts, or counties, will be made known through the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quo-The 15th day of April, 1864, is desigold Key Stone State, will ever be ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to required from each ward of a city, towns a required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlist-ment, and drafts will be made, in each those of our sister States, when once they are brought back, and they to you, and each and all will be proud to say, I am an

Yours with respect BRISTOW STATION, VA. 11th Reg. P. R. V. C.1 March 11, 1864.

MESSRS EDITORS :--- Thinking you ould probably like to hear how this gallant old Regiment is progressing, I will just drop you a few lines informing you where and how we are. At present we are encamped upon the ground where the gallant army corps fought the battle of Bristow Station, under the command of Maj. General Warren. We have a very pleasant camp, our shanties, (as we them) are very comfortable indeed; they are built of logs about six feet high, and covered with shelter tents; we have good fire places and chimneys, and we cannot complain for the want of wood, as we have been well supplied with it this winter .--But during that cold freezing weather we were rather scarce of water-but since the weather has become more moderate. and kind Providence has blessed us with rain, we have water in abundance

Uncle Sam has supplied us with plenty of the very best of rations ever since we have been encamped here, we have not dria Bakery, and very often it come to

certain gentleman living in the neighbor-hood of Muddy Creek bottom, Butler county, Pa., who, we understand, has as-serted that the 11th Reg. P. R. V. C. lost its colors, and with its colors its he the battle of Gaine's Hill, 'in front of Richmond, on the 27th of June, 1862, and from that time it could not be trusted That no Commanding General would trust it. Fie, for shame ! you cowardly sneak-ing Copperhead. Do you for a moment suppose that any person in Butler county, who is acquainted with the history of this battle scarred Regt. would believe that? Would you dare assert that, to any member of this Regiment? Me thinks I hear you say no ! you cowardly whelp. We leave it to our Commanding Generals, and to history, whether we ever lost our honor.

But one thing is certain, if you live until this Reg. is disbanded, you will have to acknowledge that what you asserted was be lie, and that you were the father it, or else abide by the consequence.

But it is mail time and I must close. Yours truly, A VETERN VOLUNTEER.

CAMP AT HALLTOWN, Va., March 1, 1864

MESSRS. EDITORS :--- Allow me to inform your readers that Co. H. 102d P. V., have reached their destination in safety, near Harper's Ferry, Va. ever remember our short visit to Butler co. All agree that we had a better time than we had anticipated-our friends used evoclamation now, who did not feel friend- ary effort to make our short stay as pleasy toward it at first. The reason of this s, they begin to see the degrading effect the institution of slavery has had on the ty. The people of Butler county have country. Even in this fair soil of the our most sincere thanks for their kindness to us. In passing through Harrisburgh, we met your fellow townsmen, Messrs. McCandless, Negley, Haslett and Zimchange their opinions in regard to it, and merman, who used us very well, and, with as the party in power is striking at the root or cause of the present rebe lion, men begin to feel that it is just and right; and her food to feel that it is just and right; and

uncommon, and they are not generally pre-

for good sleighing-and were we in Loyal Pennsylvania, instead of dilapidated Virginia, we could enjoy ourselves much better. More anon.

SELDOM.

paign is already developing, 1 send you General Ulysses S. Grant of the U.S. the following result of a vote taken in the 102d Penna. Vols. As there were a num-Armies of the United States. ber of candidates, every man was allow-ed his free selection. Presidential vote of the 102d Pennsyl-

vania Vols. for 1864. Vania Vols. for 1864. Lincoln, 383; Seward, 5; Grant, 4; Fremont, 1; *Chase, 1; number of votes

cast, 394 94. Respectfully yours, D. C. Ayres, Co. I. 102d Reg. P. V.

General Grant's Movements. Gen. Grant reached Cincinnati Sat-urday night from Washington, and Sunday morning paid a short visit to his father inCovington. Gen. Grant left the same day direct for Nashville.

Newton has an old and intimate acquaintance with Gen. Grant's father and family, and joined the General in his recent visit to his father in Co-

vington. Mr. Newton having alluded to his appointment as Lieutenant-General, Grantremarked that while it lessened his labors it greatly increased his labors it greatly increased his re-sponsibilities; saying, at the same time, "well, I am ready for them." Gen. Grantsaid he was going direct to Nashville, and would return thence to Washington next week, intending to pass through Columbus next Monday —thothe would are to have a special and the subscience. The President the advection of the association of the subscience of the subsci his repass through Columbus next Monday —that he would go direct to the Army of the Potomac; and when there, he cepted the election. On the conclusion of the address, the chairman of the com-mittee said they had only one more thing to add, and that is, their earnest wish that would. at least, be within ten miles (!) of Lee's army—that he would remain at Washington, but would have his headquarters in the field, and go from army to army and from department to department as circumstances may

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 18. Partial election returns from eleven counties give more votes than the whole number required by the Presi-dent's Proclamation, to replace Ar-kansas into the Union. Other counties to be heard from day to-day, three in number, will give five thousand more votes. The new State Constitution, framed

by the late Convention is almost unan-imously ratified, there being so far only one hundred and thirty-seven votes against it. Arkansas is thus declared a free State in the Union, by a voluntary action of its own citizens.

Gov. Isaac Murphy, and the whole State ticket it elected.

Guerilla bands made violent threats. notwithstanding which citizens were enthusiastic in their determination to wote the State back into the Union, many going to the polls at the immi-nent risk of their lives to protect voters.

CAIRO, March 17.—The hospital steamer R. C. Moore, from Vicksburg and Memphis, arrived with three hun-dred and forty-nine sick and wounded troops, and left this morning for St. Louis. Eight died on the way up, among them Julius Romus, of the Thirty-fifth New Jersey, who

We will ried at Helena. Butler co. ime than at the recent fight, in Yazoo City, was five thousand, and four pieces of ar-tillery. There were two stern wheel gunboats there, but they could render no service without endangering our forces. The Eighth Lousiana(colored) lost eighty killed, wounded and missing. The First Mississippi cav-alry lost fifty wounded, and the Elev-enth twenty-five to thirty in all. Nine out of the eighteen officers of the Eighth Lousiana were wounded.

NEW YORK, March 18 .- The Paris letter to the New York Times says: The American Minister at Paris has collected the evidence in regard to the rebel steamer Rappabannock, and he has therefore given written notice to the French Government that it will be held responsible for all the damage she may do to American commerce.

Assumes Command.

NASHVILLE, March 17 .- Gen. Grant formally assumed command of the armies of the U. S. to-day. The following is the rder on the subject : HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U.S.

NASHVILLE TENN., March 17, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS No. 12 .- In pursunce of the following order of the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. March 10, 1864 .--- Under authority HALLTOWN VA., March 11, 1864. D, C. March 10, 1864.-Under authority of the act of Congress to revive the grade Editors American Citizen :- As the ex- of Lieut. General in the United States citement incidental to a Presidential cam- Army, approved Feb. 29th, 1864, Lieut.

[Signed,] AERAHAM LINCOLN. I assume common 1 of the aimies of the United States. My Headquarters will be on the field, and until further orders, will be with the Army of the Potomac. There will be an official headquarters in Washington, D. C., to which all official communications will be sent except those from the army, where headquarters are at the date of our address.

[Signed,] U. S. GRASS, Lieut. General, U. S. A. Gen. Grant leaves for Washington on Saturday and repairs immediately to the front. His staff is composed of officers the 23d District, for much interesting the control of the second M., Captain Badean. Lt. Col. Duff, late Chief of Artillery, goes as senior Aid De Camp. General Sherman was due to night; but will immediately assume ommand of the military Division. Gen. Dodge is in the city.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- A committee

ment, and drafts will be made, in each Ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota Sasigned to it within the time designated for the number re-quired to fill said quotas. The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The Government bounties, as now paid, continue until April 1st, 1864, at which time the additional icounties cores. American citizen. time the additional counties cease. On and after that date, \$100 bounty will only be paid, as provided by the act approved July 11, 1861. A Liver of the set approved aly 11, 1861. A. LINCOLN. Official. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant

Adjutant General.

Haigh, and a man belonging to Mercer county, and the serious injury of Johnny Mackey, the "champion of the light weights." We learn to day that Mackey

Draft of 200,000 Men.

PAETMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S WASHINGTON, March 15, 186

The Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The Hou ommittee on Commerce has agreed upon and "authorized to be reported when that shall be again called up, a joint resolution authorizing and requiring the President to give notice to the Government of Great to give notice to the Government of Great Britani for the British provinces. At the termination of ten years from the time the treaty went into operation, viz. 1854 to the end, the treaty may be abrogated as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof unless a new convention shall be-fore that time be concluded between the two governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated or so modified as to be shall be abrogated or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both governments, and the President is also authorized to appoint three commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the revision of the treaty, and to confer with other commissioners duly authorized there-for, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain

known what it is to eat hard tacs this winter-having always been supplied with soft bread, fresh from the Alexanto negotiate a new treaty between the two governments and the people of both coun-tries, based upon the true principles of reciprocity and for the r moval of existthe Divison Commissary warm And if we are only allowed the privilege of guarding this Railroad until the division's term of ing difficulties. might then ice expire GRANT AND BRAGG .- The New selves some of the chosen few; but there York Times institutes a comparison is such a variety of opinion as to when between the respective Commanding our term of service expires ; some think Generals, Grant and Bragg : in the month of May, others contend that Bragg's name is synonymous with disaster—Grant's with victory. The Richmond *Examiner* says that Gen. Bragg's "career has been a long, un-Bragg's "career has been a long, un-varied and complete failure," the very reverse of which statement would be enough of this for the present. reverse of which statement would be nearly the truth concerning Grant. Bragg's first undertaking of impor-tance resulted in his failure at Pen-sacola; Grant's first large action was his triumph at Donelson. Bragg's last Wednesday, the 9thinst, a portion of last hattle was at Chattanooga, where last battle was at Chattanooga, where his whole army was routed by Grant. Against Grant's. Vicksburg, we have his command made their appears the hills in sight of some of our camps, the 13th Pa. cavelry attacked, them, had a sharp skirnish but did not last long, the tonfederates captured 39 of the 13th Pa cavalry, horses and all. The gallant fighting Bucktails, the 2nd and 6th Regs. Pa. cavalry, but when the Johny's saw Pa. cavalry, but when the Johny's saw the tone to merely take Richmond un-less we could also destroy Lee's army. He utterly and absolutely abjures all meddling with politics; declares that he will have nothing to do with He affirms most positively that he will not even ask a question about another the function of the cause prohibit-ing slavery therin. The world does movel ing slavery therin. The world does movel his command made their appearance upon Bragg's Murfreesboro; against Gen. Grant's Champion Hills we have Bragg's Perryville. Grant flanked the rebels at Bowling Green and Colthe rebels at powning often and color is a control of the control And Senator Newton assures us that Gen. Grant's whole mind and instantly Mackey east, and miles. Bragg once had his army on the Ohio, and successive retreats from their covered several hundred miles. So we might go on, contrast-Bucktails who are always eager, and ready soul are absorbed in the great work now entrusted to his guidance; and that nothing can draw him aside from to have a brush with Mosbey and his men Edward Haigh was the only son of Joseph Haigh, Esq. of the old firm of Haigh, Hartupee & Co., and was about eighteen years of age. He was well knewn pursued them, but being on foot could not parsued them, but being on nor come ary that norming can traw init as the var overtake them; they is urned to camp e ery the vigorous prosecution of the war one of the opinion that bush whackers will not fight a fair open fight.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 100.—The fol-lowing is an order by the President of the United States : EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.—In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the Navy Torce required to be drafted for the Navy and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the 500,000 men called for Feb. 1, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for 200,000 men for the military service— Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.

Nor HARRY WHITE, THE SENATOR.— The statement has been made that Maj. Harry White, elected to the State Senate from the Indiana and Armstrong District, was among the exchanged Union officers released from Libby prison last week. Maj. W. B. Neeper states that such is not the ease. Maj. Harry White is held as a hostage in the Penitentiary at Salisbury, North Carolina. Another officer of the same name and rank, belonging to a Penn-sylvania cavalry regiment, was exchanged and accompanied Maj. Neeper and other exchanged prisoners on the flag of truee boat from Richmond to Fortress Monroe.

The Emperor of Austria, who has to the partment as circumstances may require. We also learn from Senator New-ton that Gen. Grant, during this in-terview, remarked that it would be of no use to merely take Richmond un-less we could also destroy Lee's army. He utterly and absolutely abjures

the next President may be from Sprin field, filinois. and that his name may Abraham Lincoln.

CHATTANOOGA, March 18, 1864.—The leader of the band of guerrillas which committed the outrage near Tullahoma is named Hughes, and is an old offender from the vicinity of Sparta, Tenn. A detachment of the 50th New York ran the rebels off, while plundering, fired into them, and it is said killed two of them.