## Confederate Resources.

We printed in our last an ingenuously impudent leader from The Richmond Whip, designed to prove the Rebel strength in men so litte exhausted that there are still 692,795 effective fighting men, between the ages of 17 and 50, within the jurisdiction of the confederacy, of whom 461,864 may be brought into the field! And it is further calculated that the number of white males innually that the number of white males annuall attaining the age of 17 is 62,467, which will very nearly equal that of the killed or disabled; so that the fighting force of the Rebellion is scarcely suffering dimina-

tion.

The shortest method with this juggle may prove the most conclusive. The Whig makes the fighting force of Georgia, for example, nearly 250,000 men. ia, for example, nearly 250,000 men.
That State, up to the commencement of Sherman's advance on Atlanta, had scarcely been penetrated by a Union force; it had little or nothing of the ravages of war; and it had no known Union party war; and it had no known Union party or section. Sherman's force was very soon counsed, if it had not already been, and was well known to consist of 125,000 men. In its front was a veteran army, under Johnston, of not far from 60,000. Gov. Brown called out the entre militia of the State to assist in repelling and annihilating "the invaders." This ought, on The Whig's assumption, to have very soon given Johnston an army superior—in numbers; at least—to Sherman's and canabled him to hold such strong positions as Resaca against all gainsayers. Yet he was flanked out of several such, and comin numbers; at least—to Sherman a and conabled him to hold such strong positions as Resaca against all gainsayers. Yet he was flanked out of several such, and compelled to fall back, not because he was incompetent or wanted pluck, but because he lacked men. There was no moment of the campaign when his muster-rolls showed a force of 100,000, all told. Why not, if there is anything like 700,000 effectives under the rule of the Confederator?

court on the 28th of February 1838, which position he resigned in Novembers 1800. At the death of Honsord South Carolina along with them Kershaw's division of veterans was dispatched from Petersburg as a nucleus of resistance; Beauregard and Dick Taylor hurried down from the Temessee: Harded and Howell Cobbwere dispatched to the front; Gov. Brown vomited preclamations as though he had the cholers; and the Rebel journals from day to day assured their readers that Sherman could never reach the coast except as a prisoner. Yet he did reach it in due season, marching 300 miles in thirty days, living bonn teously on the country, occupying the capital of the State without resistance, and reaching the seaboard without having been once halted by any opposing force. How could it be, if the Rebels had Two Hundred Thousand effectives anywhere? Lee's and Hood's armies combined would hardly have number 100,000 a menth ago, and much less now; and there may be 190,000 more in arms under Breekenridge, Kirby. Smith, &c., with 50,000 garrisoning. Wilmington, Charleston, Mobile, &c., &c., making 250,000 in all; and that is all. Had it been possible to raise even 50,000 more to opposs. Sherman's advance, Miledgeville would not have been deserted nor Savannah surrendered without a struggle.

We ognose, then, to computation, facts—flacts which are of the broadest notoriety. We say that the rebels have less more men in the war than The Whidy admits; that more have escaped from the prison-house of the Confederacy; and that there are mereal and many are considered without a true of the confederacy; and that there are mereal as the control of the State without and the constance of the confederacy; and that there are mereal as the control of the State without any other than the control of the state of the confederacy; and that there are not acceptable to generally cowards, and would have stopped Sherman if they could. That there flective strength is already embodied in their armies, and that these are not susceptible of increase, but must

susceptible of increase, but must hence-forth be in process of diminution. Such disaster as Hood has incurred are neces-sarily irrepairable.—New York Tribuae. in this country, particularly in his native State of New Jersey.—N. Y. nca. The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes that "A com-pany of gentlemen in this city have fit-ted up a fast clipper ship in elegant style,

## Savannah Captured.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 25, 7 p.m. To Major General Dix:—A dispatch has been received dy the President this evening, from General Sherman. It is dated Savannah, Thursday, the 22d inst., and been received by the President this evening, from General Sherman. It is dated
Savannah, Thursday, the 22d inst., and
announced his occupation of the city of
Savannah, and the capture of one hundred and fifty guns, plenty of ammunition,
and about 25,000 bales of cotton. No
other particulars are given.

An efficial dispatch from General Foreven put her in charge of one of ablest
George B. McClellan for one year, to sail
where he will with his family and fr ends
—the entire expense to be borne by the
gentlemen."

other particulars are given.

An official dispatch from General Foster to General Grant, dated on the 22d inst. at seven colock, p m., states that the inst., at seven octoos. It may be city of Savannah was occupied by Gen. Sherman on the 21st, and that on the preceding afternoon and night, Hardee escaped with main body of his infantry and light artllary, blowing up the iron clads and the navy yard. He enumerates as captured 800 prisoners, 150, guns, 130 locomotives, in good order, 190 cars, a large lot of ammunition and materials of war.

An Himous source, who will be a source, and solve the Union fleet between that city and Charleston, has arrived home, and says that there are loyal men in Savannah. He found there a Union League in actual operation, and received assistance from its members, without which he would not have been able to effect his escape

sition of Hardee's force, which had been estimated at 15,000.

estimated at 15,090.

The dispatches of Gen. Sherman to Gen.
Foster are as follows:

Savannah Dec. 22.—His Excellency, Savannah Dec. 22.—His Excellency,
President Lincoln:—I present you as a
'Christmas gift, the city of Savannah,
with one hundred and fifty heavy guns,
and plenty af ammunition, and also about
25,000 bales of cotton.

[Signed] W. T. Sherman,
Major-General.

well be aved. The captures include 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 130 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large supply of ammunition and materials of war, three steamers and 33,000 bales of cotton, safely stored in warehouses.

All these valuables the fruits of an almost bloody victory, have been like. At

most bloody victory, have been, like At-anta, fairly won, and I opened communi-tations with the etry with my steamers to-lay, taking up what torpedoes we could and passing safely over others. Arrange-ments are made to clear the channel of all

betructions.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. Foster.

The Richmond papersof yesterea y state that on the 23d twenty-six vessels of the Wilmington expeditionhad re-appeared.

The dispatch of Gen Bragg is published in the Richmond papers as follows:

"Wilmington, Der. 23.—Twenty-six vessels of the Federal fleet re-appeared this morning. There has been no change since my last dispatch."

this morning. There has been no change since my last dispatch."

The above is the latest intelligence received concerning the Wilmington ex-

(Signed) E. M. Stanton

Scoretary of War. Deat of Hon. W. L. Dayton.

By telegraph, we have the an-

. Dayton, United States Minister to Beyond the fact that his death was the result of apoplexy, we

in May 1830. Seven years after, he was elected to a seat in the State But again.

Sherman cut loose from Atlanta on the 10th of November. It was well known that he took with him about 50,000 men. The Rebel Army under Hood was far off in the north-west; but the Georgia militia had all been sent home weecks before. Now, they were all called out again, and those of South Carolina along with them. Kershaw's division of veterans was distanced by the same of the State Supreme Court on the 28th of February 1838, which position he resigned in November 1863. At the death of Hon. Samuel L. Southard, U.S. Senator,

A Union League in Savannali.— An Illinois soldier, who escaped from Millen, Ga. on the 15th of November,

John Wilson, Oct. 9. Samuel Davis, ---Chas. H. McClung, Oct. 15,

Wilkis Davis, Oct. 28, Edward Barakman, Oct. 30, Thos. S. Byers, Oct. 28, Joseph Goldmer, Oct. 16, James Byers, Nov. 6, Wm. S. Dickson, Nov. 21, Martin W. Benker, Nov. 25, Perry Marrow, Dec. 1, F. A. Munday, Dec. 5,

Ezekil Ekas left at Sumpter, Anderson

effect his escape

A Roman Answer.—The rebel i en.

age who was taken at Fort Morgan, Mobile ay, applied late; yt oa former friend an classmate, who is now a distinguished officer in our navy, and, in command of the most formidable iron clad in the world, for assistance in getting released by exchange. He received the following iron-clad reply to his letter:

"I can do nothing for you. You neither defended our fort like a man, nor surrendered it like an officer!"

Agental processing to remove warts, carbuncles, &c.,—as we then said a "professor of wartology." We advised our readors to have nothing to do with him as he was "ill-looking," &c. He immediately called on us for an explanation and tetraction, &c. We informed him that we had written just what we believed, and that we had seen nothing since in his appearance to change our mind. Finding that we would not back out, he backed out immedition of his bill at the Hotel, and in half an hour was out of town.—

25,000 bales of cotton.

[Signed] W. T. Sherman,
Major-General.

Streamer Golders and every streamed on this fire on the magnetic streament of the sake of founding a party of all stilling on the morning of the 21st.

Secondary of my staff are beares of change our mind. Finding of the sake of founding a party of all streament of the sake of founding a party of all streament of the sake of founding a party of all streament of the sake of founding a party of all soldiers and citizens who knew your of all soldiers and citizens who knew you

The American Citizen.

THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher. BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 4, 1865.

After two weeks absence, the Citi n pays its accustomed visit to its rea-We hope that all have enjoyed a happy time of it during the Holidaysso far as we have been able to learn, there has no accidents occurred, but all have enioved themselves pleasantly, without any that access which too often attend such easions-followed by mishaps of various kinds. Let us all hope that the present year may be one of pleasure and in

The following are the appointment ade by the Commissioners for the pres ent year :

provement to all.

Counsel-Charles M'Candless. Esq. Glerk-Harvey Colbert. Appraiser-Robert McElwain Janitor-John M'Cullough.

WAR NEWS.

There has been a continuation of go news since our last issue. Savannah has fallen as will be seen by dispatches from Sherman and Foster. Hood is still in trouble. Accounts differ as to whether he has got across the Tennessee, at any

R. J THOMPSON Company E.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. BLACK-Dear Sir :- I have s news to communicate to you. Your son Abram is dead. He was killed by a rebel ball on the 30th day of September .-We charged on the rebel works and Abraham fell, pierced through the Stomach with a minnie ball, within about two hundred yards of the works. I was on the left of the company, and he on the other end. I did not see him fall, but some of the boys in the company did, and stayed with him till he died, which was about 3 of an hour. He was sensible to the last The boys that were with him told me that he prayed devoutly to God. He died like \*\* "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One a soldier, and I trust has gone to Glory and to God. May God have mercy on his soul. By his death you lose an afection ate son, and we lose a good comrade, and as good a soldier as ever faced the can-

on's mouth.
I with the assistance of a a couple more interred his body as decently as if he had died at home. His body lies in the front near a large white house, about four miles outh of Petersburg. I put a board to the head of the grave with his name, Co. Yours, and Regiment.

SAMUEL B. GAMBLE.

Soldier's Orphans.

The Superintending committee of this county, had a meeting on the 26th inst., for the purpose of having an organization of the committee.

On motion, Mr Will am Campbell was chosen chairman of the committee, and Mrs. John N. Purviance, Secretary.

The committee being now organized, are prepared to perform the duty requested of them relative to the application for any destitute Orphan's of deceased soldiers from this county. They can furnish blank forms for making the applica-

The mode of proceeding is this: The applicant, being the mother, if living, if ot, friends or other persons, will first make the application to the School Diectors of the town or township in which the Orphan is; the School Directors will examine the case fully, and if they think it a proper one, will certify and send it to his committee; the duty of this committee is then to transmit it to the State Superintendant with such remarks as they leem proper, and the State Superintendant will then, if he approves the same, ssue an order for the admission of the child to such school as may be determined upon. This order will be sent to the person or persons making the application.

WM. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Mrs. J. N. Parviance, Sec'y.

A friend of ours has handed us the following order, issued by Capt. Hall; of the 2d, Colorado Cav., which shows the services which it has rendered. Our readers may wonder what special interest we have in this Company. Far away as as is Colorado, our readers will be somewhat surprised to know that Butler county has been represented in it, in the person of John G. Thompson, of Clinton township. Indeed it is had to find a branch of the service that is not, at least in part, made up of Butler county heroes.

HEADQUARTERS CO. B, 2D COLURADO CAVALRY,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Nov. 15th, 1864
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40:

The Captain commanding announces to the members of his company that he this day leaves you as your company comman-der, and in leaving you, he leaves a com-pany which is a pride to its adopted Terwhose gallantry and good deportment now forms a part of their country's History. You were the first soldiers to leave Col-

erado in defence of your Country, you were the only representatives of Colorado at the battle of Val Verde, N. M., Feb

do Cavalry. The price of your good name is shown in the records of your comrades who have been wounded, and who have laid down their lives as a sacrifice to their should exist either between the two

The sad dreams of the past bring mournfully to our minds the names of privates
West, Hicks, Brown, Woodward, McKee,
George, Easterland, and Dickason as having a place among the heroic dead of our
commonwealth, beside niany others who
have their names upon the list of those
wounded and maimed for life.

I would say to you, as a parting request,
remember and appreciate the compliments
and kindness awarded you by your Col.
James H. Ford, your commanding Gengrals, Canby, Carleton, Blunt, Curtis and
by the fire from the fiest and that sits

James H. Ford, your commanding Generals, Camby, Carleton, Blunt, Curtis and Brown. To those of the Company who Brown. To those of the Company who are soon to indulge in a citizen life, I would say, encourage end uphold the institutions of our Government, and enceurage a vigorous presecution of the War.

To those of the Company who are to continue in the service, I would say, stand by the principles you first enlisted upon, stand by your country and the Constitution of your Country, and when the contest comes between you and the enemy of

nes between you and the en the Union, strike and battle with will and the Union, strike and battle with will and determination until the last foe has fled who would sever and destroy this Glorious Union, and the true and wise will sustain you and the patriotic will honor you.

J. C. W. HALL.

Capt. Co. "B," 2d Regt. Colorado Cay.

Wilmington.

It is unpleasantly plain that the great Wilmington expedition has ended in a wrangle. Gen. Butler and Admiral Porwrangle. Gen. Butler and Admiral Porter did not find themselves able to agree on the conduct of the enterprise which depended for its success on their cordial co-operation. The dispatch of Admiral Porter, which is confused on many other points, is clear in this: that the land and naval forces could not be effectually combined. Thus far we have only his side of the story. The letter from Gen. utler referred to in the dispatch has not yet come to hand. If received in season to appear in our news columns this morncome to hand. If received in season to appear in our news columns this morning it will probably illuminate what is now obscure to us, and the reader will be able to make his own comments. At present we express no opinion, except upon such facts as seem to be established by the statements and admissions of Admiral Porter.

It is remarkable that Admiral Porter began his stack or Fort Fisher, without

negan his attack on Fort Fisher without waiting for the arrival of the troeps. The fort has been repeatedly declared on The fort has been repeatedly declared on the highest authority impregnable by a naval force alone. It would seem that Admiral Porter did not share the opinion of his official superior. There appeared to him to be an opportunity not to be lost; as he himself expressed it, the weather was too fine to be wasted. Accordingly the attack began at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning by the explosion of the torpedo-boat Louisiana, within five hundred yards of Fort Fisher. We had understood that this torpedo was intended especially to destroy the morale of the especially to destroy the morale of the garrison, and that immediately upon their confusion and assault should follow by the troops. We do not know how othercontusion and assault should follow by the troops. We do not know how other-wise it was expected to take advantage of the explosion. But Admiral Porter chose to try the experiment when no troops had been landed or were even near the coast. Unless, therefore, he hoped that

coast. Unless, therefore, he hoped that the walls of the fort should be actually blown down and the men within it destroyed by the torpedo, it is difficulte to understand why the attempt was made at all; and even if these consequences had followed, it is equally difficult to see how they could have been taken advantage of If no land force on our side how they could have been taken as van-tage of. If no land force on our side was at hand to occupy and hold the de-molished fort, the enemy of course could renew possession of the ruins at his leas-ure, and could cover them by the adja-

ure, and could cover them by the adjacent batteries.

But the explosion of the torpedo produced no visible effect. Admiral Porter says the shock was slight, and it appears from his report that Fort Fisher, which remained unmolested from two till half-past eleven, was subsequently able to continue an engagement of five hours' duration with his powerful fleet. At the end of that time—about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon—the guns of the fort were silenced, and the figet withdrew.

On the following day—Sunday, the 25th—Gen. Butler's troops arrived. Under ever of the fire of the fleet, they, or a portion of them, were landed be

25th, 1862, and your participation in that conflict has been a theme of praise.

You nobly sustained your reputation in the different skirmishes, long and toilsome marches through snow, wind and sand storms, in driving the Texan army from the soil of New Mexico.

Your foot-prints in the sands and the wat of four heavy while on the march. Your foot-prints in the sands and the sweat of your brows while on the march from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Blunt, Cherokee Nation, a distance of over 1.

200 miles, and your conduct at the battle of Cabin Creek, Cherokee Nation, July 1st & 2d, 1863, your forced march and the unflinching bravery manifested in the hard fought battle of Honey Springs, C. N., July 17th 1863, the untiring energy with which you performed the duties of Provost Guard and guarded for so long a time a number of prisoners of war at Ft. Blunt, will long be remembered.

began immediately, and without a demonstration against the fort. From another, it appears that Major General Associately essential to our safety, and the other will put upon the resources of the connerty an increasing strain, which must give a new turn to our politics as the pressure is more and more felt. The work and the ountry already begins to stagger under the burden. The Republican party is mentally unfit to cope with this problem. Hence the hope of the future existence of the Democratic party rests in the consideration against the fort. From another, it appears that Major General the control to other, it appears that Major General the other will put upon the resources of the control which even and more felt. The bottle pressure is more and more felt. The burden is a first a sold into the bomb-proof where the burden. The Republican party is mentally unfit to cope with this problem.

Hence the hope of the future existence of the Democratic party rests in the consistent with their confederate faith and into the burden into the other will put upon the resources of the Blunt, will long be remembered.
Your march from Fort Blunt, C. N., to
St. Louis, Mo., from thence across the
state to Kansas City, Mo., in the dead of
But it is nowhere indicated that anything winter, your many toilsome and dangerons scouts after Bushwhackers in the District trary, Gen. Weitzel reported an assault of Central Missouri, your efficiency as Provost Guard at Kausas City, Mo., in-miral Porter, though properly professing

country's honor and integrity, to the per-betuity of her institutions and of the United States, or between the leaders of The sad dreams of the past bring mourn-ate against Wilmington. We care not

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.—Gen. Butter's tetter is this moment received. It states in substance that the strength of Fort Fisher had not been materially impaired by the fire from the ficet, and that its guns still swept the narrow strip of kind by which alone it was possible for n assaulting column to approach. A portion of Lee's forces had been sent from Richmond to strengthen the garrison, and Gen. Weitzel, who advanced his skirmi h line within fifty yards of the fort, pronounced an attempt imprecicable, except by the operatin of a regular siege, which was not contemplated in the orders under not contemplated in the orders under which Gen. Butler was acting. The troops, therefore, were re-embarked and returned to Fortress Monroe.

troops, therefore, were re-embarked and returned to Fortress Monroe.

The Future of the Democratic Party.

At \*length the Democratic party feels the might of right, and its chosen organs are preapring the public mind for any positive change which may reveal itself within the next few weeks. The New York Wrold is the harbinger of the new light. Fearing the hopeless fall of the Democratic party it counsels its readers that "before another Presidential election the Abolition question will probably be in such a state that past ideas will not apply," it is of the utmost importance that "the party" should not "bind itself to a dead corpse," or "committed because the World has discovered that "there is no conceivable position on the Slavery question on which the Democratic party can plant itself and become a majority."

The World in considering the subject of Finance as that upon which future issues may be based, says; ed on the party should be turned into this fet party should be turned into this foreps. The world is such as the company to the content of the party should be turned into this fet party should be

Our reason why the thoughts of the party should be turned into this channel, is that it involves questions which cannot grow obsolete with the lapse of time, while some of the is-

sues in the late election may. Be-fore another Presidential election the Abolition question, for example, will probably be in such a state that past deas will not apply. As the problem advances toward its predetermin-ed solution, we shall see public opin-ion more and more disposed to acquiesce in the manifest tendency of

The way of salvation is pointed out in the following significant lan-

guage: Unless the Democratic party

blind enough to run the hazard disintegration, it must distinguish between questions virtually settled and question that still remain open. It must so far keep pace with events as to accept their logic. Public opin-ion has no efficiency without political combination; but for masses large enough to form a majority to act in concert, thought must be left free on all questions save those which rank as living, vital questions. The number who oppose the Abolition of Slavery (now a minority) is not likely to grow larger, but to grow less, with the progress of time. Every Democrat can, of course hold whatever opinion he chooses on that subject. Such opinions are no longer of the slightest political consequence. In-dividual Democrats will-think what they please; but the subject must be dismissed from the range of tonics on. which the party is expected to have

tems, &c. The practical solution of all this is that the Democratic party is, fessedly, dead; that there is but one fessedly, dead; that there is but one party now in existence—that of the Union, and that is the desire of certain politiand that is the desire of certain point-cians to divide the people in their senti-ments of devotion to the interests of the Country for the sake of founding a party on issues opposed to the present Admin-istration, and the unity of the people.— Pitts Com.

The New Call for Troops. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.
By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION
WHEREAS, By the act of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the curolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States mey, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years, for military-service, and that in case the quota, or any purt thereof, of any township, ward of a city, precinctor election district of a county not so sub-districted, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and Whereas, By the credits allowed in A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS. By the credits allowed in accordance with an act of Congress, on the call for five hundred thousand men, made in July, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to two hundred and forty thousand;

WHEREAS, The operations of the ene-my in certain States have rendered it im-practicable to procure from them their full uotas of troops under said call : and

16th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eightyninth. (Signed)

A. LINCOLN By the President,
W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

A SUGAR PLUM FOR JEFF. DAVIS. The VirginianL egislature on Tues-day last adopted a series of resolutions upon the present crisis of of af-fairs in the Confederacy, of which the three following are most signifi-

cant: "That it is the imperative and paramount duty of the Confederate Go ernment to continue to devote its utmost energies to the vigorouos prose-cution of the war, as it is only by the success of our arms that we can hope to obtain honoroble peace, and pre-serve the sovereignty and the liber-ties of our people from destruction. So that end this Commonwealth will endure every sacrifice, until the dom which is our heritage shall be securely established in peace, under the protection of a Confederacy of

independent and sovereign States.

That the Confederate Government, which is the centre and organ of our united exertions in war, has been also intrusted with the power of concluding peace, by that constitution which binds these states together, and this commonwealth, believing that the trust has been wisely reposed, for the com-mon benefit, does not desire either to withdraw the authority which has been delegated by all the States for five o'clock on Satte gurs of the forthe gurs of the gurs of the forthe the withdrew.

Is day—Sunday, the stroops arrived. Unsert for the fleet, they, my were landed believe to Sunday aftereter puts the number eacount which folice. From one sentheir re-embarkation and without a depth of forthe fort. From another the forther forther forther the forther fort their common safety, or to embarrass.

asian, from Liverpool Dec. 17 and Queens-town Dec. 18, arrived here yesterday, bringing two day's later news from Eu-

A deputation from the Emancipation Society waited upon Mr. Adams, the United States Minister in London, on the 16th of December, to present him for transmission to Washington an address congratulating President Lincoln on his