

Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24.

One Hundred Thousand Men Ready.

The New York Tribune makes the following statement: Very much has been said by the press and the public in reference to the assertion of the author of "Among the Finest," that there exists among the Southern blacks a secret and wide-spread organization which has able leaders, and whose ultimate object is "FAZARON." This statement, though generally credited, has been questioned by certain Northern section journals.

We are authorized by the writer of that book to say that he has given in "Among the Finest" but a title of the white trust in his possession in regard to that organization. That while he has in that work introduced only a single leader, he has personal knowledge of over twenty, and has the names and residences of over 500, who can be contacted at the tap of a pen. One of these is a prominent member of the "Pittsburgh Tribune" and is a well-known fighting man.

The names of these leaders, and all the particulars in regard to that organization, he is at liberty to communicate (if he chooses) to the Government, and it is proposed to record in quelling this rebellion to all the means that are justified by civilized warfare.

It is proper, in connection with the above statement, to give some facts which have come to our knowledge concerning the author of that popular book "Among the Finest."

EDWARD KIRK, the name which appears on the title page of the book, is the assumed cognomen of a gentleman who was formerly a leading merchant in the South, who did a business of over a million of dollars yearly with that region, and has a pressing sum of money permanently invested there which would constitute a fortune for almost any man. He knows the South better than any man who has ever before written concerning it, being familiar with nearly every inch of the soil of four States there, and having passed several winters on the plantations of the South.

He has no bias, and is without prejudice. He is a man of a "hitlerian" mind, and has no literary ambition. All he aims to do is to contribute the facts which his remarkable experience has taught him to the nation's stock of knowledge.

He has a plan in what he is doing. He does not regard our contest as one between Slavery and Freedom as between two systems of Labor. His plan of subduing slavery is by breaking down the dominant oligarchy of the South, who debase the white man no less than they debase the negro. He would educate the Southern whites who are not slaveholders. This he believes may be done by infusing among them a Yankee element, and regards the proposed settlement of the South by Northern soldiers as the natural agency for this. On this subject of the "hitlerian" mind, he has been thorough and explicit. His dagger-point of view is entirely faithful. And it is through these, that the slaveholders, taking advantage of their ignorance and dishonesty, have governed America.

It may be further stated, for the information of those who have read or may read the book, that the incidents of the war, starting as they are, are true. True in that they occurred exactly as they related. They did not transpire in the order given them, and they occupied a wider range of time in their actual occurrence. But the facts as they actually happened, and came under the immediate observation of the author. This is the fact, to the minutest detail.

Among the facts stated in the book, is the one referred to in the above extract, from the "Frisson" - that of the existence of a secret association among the slaves, having for its object their final deliverance. Should the Government conclude to crush the help of the loyal blacks in executing this terrible rebellion, there is no doubt that this secret machinery will be brought into play to furnish aid for the army of Freedom.

Important and Highly Interesting Debate in the Senate. The following debate took place in the Senate on Thursday: Mr. Chandler (Rep., Mich.) called up the resolution by which all the orders issued by Gen. McClellan, his correspondence, the number of his troops, and the modified resolution so as to request the President to furnish this information, if not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. Wright (Un. Ind.) said he had been mortified and regretted that one of the Senators (Chandler) had announced the arming of negroes in the most honorable manner for months past, has suddenly become a convert to the doctrine of using all the reasonable and proper means God has given us, to put down the war. It says: "The study is no longer to be how to carry the old institution of selecting the directors, and measuring the force of the blow so as to hit the rebellion, if possible, and yet by all means strike the blow of the rebellion, in to be given up. Many of us would like to see this style of doing the thing succeed, but unfortunately, while we have been taking our skill to perform the difficult feat, success is at our throat. Were it a merely private thing, and were it the affectionate concern of your antagonist who thus insisted on being 'counted in,' it is very probable that, in your chivalry, you might conclude to knock out, sooner than run the risk of harming him, the man of your chivalry will gladly apply to warfare on a larger scale, especially where a nation's life is concerned."

Mr. Chandler said the Senator from Indiana (Wright) must have mistaken his remarks. The press of the country has been filled with denunciations and threats of war for what they said was a military crime on his part - sending reinforcements to Gen. Grant. It was intended that this assault upon the Secretary of War should be deadly and lead to his resignation. He (Chandler) needed that Secretary Stanton was guilty of this crime, and (Chandler) simply called for the evidence in the case. It is plain to every man in the land that when the army was sent to the front, Gen. McClellan had a firm intention retained to defend the capital. He (Chandler) had evidence of this Major-General taken before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in which they said it was absolutely necessary to retain a force here for the defense

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, July 21, 1862.

"Experience is a dear schoolmaster, but you know the proverb." The week of disaster on the Peninsula, in which so many thousands of brave and innocent men went to their graves, and those other weeks which preceded it, when, through the gloomy valley and shadow, by lingering beds of riches, they passed to the "beyond," have done with their lessons even to stiff-necked generals, and case-hardened senators and representatives of the "democratic" stripe - last to all you, except Grant, who is "grand, good, and peculiar" in his session views, as you have already exhibited in your speech.

Our loss in dead, wounded and disabled soldiers McClellan's late army entered the columns of the Chancellorsville - what you call it? Have you put down the figures and considered them? Not less than 40,000! I see it now stated that Gen. McClellan proposed to use "muzzlers" procured by Burnside, for his own use at Fort Mifflin. He did not ask the aid he could have had for the asking weeks after the beginning of his fall at Antietam. He did not ask the aid he could have had for the asking weeks after the beginning of his fall at Antietam.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., Mich.) said that he had made no charges of that kind, or anything that would bear any such construction. He believed that such charges have been made, but he (Chandler) charged nothing further. Mr. Henderson was to be heard in regard to what he wanted to go to the country that there was no suspicion of disloyalty in the minds of any against Gen. McClellan. He (Henderson) had the most perfect confidence in Gen. McClellan.

Mr. Salisbury (Dem., Del.) offered an amendment to the resolution, so as to include the number of troops under Gen. Fremont, and the Rappahannock, and also, the number of troops actually in service in the State of Virginia in the recent engagements before Richmond.

Mr. Trumbull (Rep., Ill.) said that he was astonished that Senators would be so unwilling to hear any different opinion concerning the conduct of the war. He said that he was unwilling to hear any different opinion concerning the conduct of the war. He said that he was unwilling to hear any different opinion concerning the conduct of the war.

Mr. Henderson said that he had thought that Massachusetts should have been attacked, but he also thought that the Secretary from Illinois (Trumbull) like many others and under the force of the rebels' seditious words, were and are accustomed to steal hours during the night, fill their bellies and neglect their duties. He said that he was unwilling to hear any different opinion concerning the conduct of the war.

Mr. Henderson said that he had expressed his confidence in the sagacity of Gen. McClellan, and he (Henderson) had done so in response to the remarks of the Senator from Michigan (Chandler), who, he thought, doubted Gen. McClellan's loyalty.

Mr. Trumbull thought that we overrated the rebels, instead of understanding them. We were always acting on the defensive. We were trying to get the rebels to show their hands, and we were always acting on the defensive.

Mr. Davis (Un. Ky.) was in favor of the resolution, but contended that the Secretary of War had not overruled it, showing hostility to the cause. He said that he was unwilling to hear any different opinion concerning the conduct of the war.

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