The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 14.

ATTEND TO YOUR OWN AFFAIRS.

A reform meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held a short time since, which exhibited the proper spirit with regard to party affairs at this time. The Chairman, WILLIAM WELSH, Esq., upon taking the chair, referred to the short-comings of business men particularly in neglecting primary meetings. Here the trouble begins and culminates, and it is as true here as elsewhere; the man who has the largest stake in the community is the last to give one moment to the discharge of his political duties. If invited to go to primary meetings he turns up his nose and refuses to mix with the kind of people who will invariably attend. The smell of onions and whisky drives him to the comfortable conclusion that he is better off at home. He says, "let those attend to those matters who have nothing else to do—it won't pay me." Weak, perhaps wicked men seize the reins of power and convert them to their own purposes. The man who absents himself has no right to complain that corruption stalks with brazen front through the halls of legislation and occupies high places. It is altogether too late to remedy this on the day of election, when men are presented, between whom, so far as intelligence or integrity is concerned, there is no difference. Reform must commence with ourselves. Let influential, honest men agree to sacrifice some comfrrt, and not only attend primary meetings, but accept office, though it cost some sacrifice of money to do it. Take, for instance, our legislative ticket, the most important office in a republican form of government. Weak men are selected because strong men will not serve. They refuse to make the slightest sacrifice to serve their State or endeavor to raise her from the rust of corruption into which she is cast. One of the resolutions of this Philadelphia meeting to which we have referred, alludes very properly to this subject by declaring.

That every good citizen should now, if never before, remember that he owes a duty to the government which protects him and his property, and that no one selected by the people to fill a station of public trust or responsibility has a right to refuse it, without some reason founded in manifest necessity.

In our present condition of affairs the man who excuses himself from serving the people because his office don't pay measures his patriotism by his purse.—Let conventions have the boldness to name those who do do not seek or need the office, who have intelligence and integrity, and insist upon their services, and we will soon have an enduring public pride in referring to the management of public affairs. It is all bosh to indulge in the usual twaddle about having none but the best men for office, and discourse eloquently every year about corruptions if no advance is made at primary meetings and followed up at conventions, and some sacrifice made by others than those usually stigmatized as politicians, to insist upon honest men—talk will not accomplish it. There is work to be done and a great deal of it. Let this reform commence now, independent of parties, and we shall all rejoice, not only at the cessation of party strife, but that the officers of our county and State will be properly, economically and honestly administered.

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN SOLDIERS.

The editor of the New York *World*, who affects to be and doubtless is well posted with regard to the inside movements of the present Administration, says that the intimations which have been flying through the leading journals for two weeks past, to the effect that Garibaldi had tendered his services to the Federal Government, at last prove correct. His offers have been accepted, and he has been tendered an appointment as Major-General in the American volunteer army.

Although this is given with an air of authority, we can scarcely credit the fact that the red-shirted Italian Zouave will be made a Major-General over the heads of American citizens, who are so well entitled, by education, services and long military training, to occupy that high and honorable position. We have no desire to question the courage or capacity of this successful warrior, but we have very serious doubts of the propriety of an imitation of the policy of the British government towards her colonies, by employing Hessians in the prosecution of this war. This is a war of principle and should be fought by those who have something at stake, not by foreign hirelings, whose trade is blood, and who sell their services to the highest bidder. Aside from the fact that the government could repose no confidence in the loyalty of such leaders, our brave American volunteers would not fight with the same spirit under them as with commanders of their own nationality, imbued with the same love of country and desire to preserve the Union. True, some of the most brilliant achievements of the war have been effected by men of foreign birth, and the Germans and Irish fought nobly, but they had adopted this country as their own and become attached to our people and institutions by long residence and intercourse, having sworn allegiance to the government. If Garibaldi has indeed been made a Major-General it will be but the signal for the flocking hither of a thousand old world adventurers to seek employment and position under our government. If the fighting of our battles is entrusted to these foreign mercenaries the next campaign will be one of devastation and pillage, disgraceful and demoralizing. We of the North are fully compotent to fight our own battles and want none of these hireling soldiers. Let the South, if they will, and can raise the means to buy their services, employ these Red Republicans to lead their black cohorts into action.

DO US JUSTICE.

Our amiable cousin of the *Dispatch* is quite animated on the subject of a union ticket, and altogether right in advocating a suspension of party strife in this county this fall. We have advocated a similar course, as did the recent Democratic Convention. It was, therefore, with surprise that we read the following in the *Dispatch* of yesterday:

"The *Post* and *Gazette* are already in a fierce quarrel, which can only result (as is probably intended) in dividing the friends of the Union, and we shall do what we can to hold them together."

We have asked for nothing but fair play in this matter and that the Democracy will have. This love of fair play leads us to ask of our neighbors that we shall be believed when we declare in advance of all other organizations, that we are for our country and not for the spoils of office, and that we do not intend to divide the friends of the Union, as charged by the *Dispatch*. We shall hold ourselves open to reproof when this course is departed from; until then, the Democracy, at least, should not be held responsible for the bad conduct of others.

For the Post.

DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

MR. EDITOR:—The Democracy of this county held a convention in this city last week and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy, in convention assembled, representing the wish and desire of the people, do most solemnly declare that the Union of the States and the Constitution of the American Government—made and entered into by the most enlightened statesmen and purest of patriots ever embodied for a similar purpose—"Must and shall be preserved," and unhallowed disunion and rebellion crushed out by a united people, who honor the Star Spangled Banner, and all those who would tarnish its fame will be branded as traitors and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who take up arms against the country; and we therefore say to the constituted authorities not to spare money in the preservation of the Union, and protecting the Constitution from ruthless despoilers.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we are all united in defence of one flag, one Union and one Constitution, we can see no good reason for party nominations at this time.

This was not only the unanimous wish of the Democracy, but, by every outward token, the desire of the Republican masses, and so we believe it is yet their wish. This does not suit the appetites of candidates for the emoluments of office. Of course, the candidate for Sheriff, or Prothonotary, or Clerk of the Courts, will proclaim upon every corner that nothing but a straight nomination will save—not the country, poor souls, but the party, from ruin. It is, perhaps, asking too much of depraved humanity to forego the immense fees of these fat offices. To attempt an investigation into the rottenness of the Court House regency and the absolute theft of the taxpayers' money by this heartless crew, is sure to bring upon the enquirer volumes of abuse, the fear of which permits tax gatherers to escape to foreign lands with thousands in their pockets, and others to remain quietly at home with the people's money in their bureau drawers. We did not start out to disturb these gentlemen—the time has not arrived for that. We merely wish to unveil the selfishness of aspiring demagogues for office, who cry thief, and expect in the general clamor that those who are devoutly intent upon saving their country will permit them to gain their objects without molestation. The war of the revolution, important as it was to the people of that generation and their descendants to create a government, was not more important than the present struggle to maintain it. We are assailed at home by our own people, nurtured to the maturity of strength by the best of governments, the wonder and the pride of all save tyrants—seized by the throat by traitors without respect to party, it does not become us to distinguish who shall repel by force the assassins of our constitutional liberty. The strong arms and stout hearts of all are demanded. Our brothers and sons are in the field to assert their rights, without regard to what ticket they vote; so should we who stay at home stand shoulder to shoulder, and with one common voice drown the scream of partisan bitterness, at least until after this momentous struggle has passed. The man who talks of party now cannot be a true friend of his country. The man who stops to talk of the Sheriffalty, with its nine thousand a year, is, of course, chiefly interested in the fat fees, and does not pause at misrepresentation if that will secure his nomination and election.

We are glad to know this is the case with but few of the Republicans of this county. The people are sound to the core and patriotic. We meet them by scores, who declare their hostility to the fetters of partizan warfare. They will not submit to it, and no amount of threats will drive them from their purpose. The members of both parties have become corrupt and demoralized; it is high time to commence anew and drive from high places and low places the vultures who have fattened upon the substance of the people.

We therefore pray most sincerely that the leaders of both parties will cease to divide and distract a united people, will continue in defence of "one Flag, one Union and one Constitution." We think the Democracy having set the example and declared their purpose, their motives should not be misrepresented or their patriotism doubted. We are sure such is not the disposition of the Republican masses, and we shall part company with the Democratic party forever the moment it denies the right of this government to assert its authority and integrity though it cost rivers of blood.

TAX PAYERS.

Mourning in the Museum.

One of the famous white whales has shuffled off his icthyological coil, and is now sporting in that smooth sea where whalemen come not, and the harpoon is not known. The survivor swims mournfully around the tank, feeling vainly among the miniature icebergs for his fishy fellow, and spouting his grief to the skies—or rather to the ceiling. One has gone to the bourne from which no fish was ever known to return, and, as whales have a slippery hold on life at the best, the survivor may soon follow. Those who wish to see a reduced representative of a fish that cut did mouth the prophet, have no time to lose. In the meanwhile, Barnum mourns. Well he may. One of his whales is dead and he has a right to—blubber.

Simon Cameron and the Contrabands.

The Secretary of War has addressed an important letter to General Butler, respecting the disposition of fugitive slaves seeking protection at his hands. He states that it is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the federal government is a war for the Union, for the preservation of all constitutional rights of States, and the citizens of the States in the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service within the States and territories in which the authorities of the Union is fully acknowledged. But he says that in States wholly or in part under insurrectionatry control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectually enforced, it is obvious that the rights dependant on the execution of those laws must temporarily fail, and it is equally obvious that the rights dependant on the laws of the State within which military operations are conducted must be necessarily subordinate to the exigencies created by the insurrection, if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of parties claiming them. To this the general rule of right to services forms an exception. The act of Congress approved August 6, 1861, declares that if persons held to service shall be employed in hostility to the United States, the right to their services shall be forfeited, and such persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows, he adds, of necessity, that no claim can be recognized by the military authority of the Union for the services of such persons when fugitives. With respect to the slaves of loyal masters, Mr. Cameron says that a careful record should be kept of the name and description of such fugitives, in order that Congress may provide for a just compensation for their services when peace is restored. Gen. Butler is instructed not to permit any interference by his troops with the slaves of peaceful citizens, nor encourage them to leave the service of their masters, nor prevent the voluntary return of any fugitives to those from whom they may have escaped.

The Imprisonment of Messrs. M'Graw and Harris at Richmond.

When the train was about to leave Harper's Ferry for Baltimore on Monday, a letter addressed to the wife of Mr. McGraw, who is a prisoner at Richmond, was thrown into one of the cars by an unknown person. It proved to be an open letter from him assuring her that he was well cared for, but was not allowed to go out of the place of his confinement, except when attended by a sentinel, and that he had no expectation of being released until the termination of the war. There have been various surmises as to the cause of the detention of Messrs. McGraw and Harris under the circumstances, as their sympathy with the rebels was notorious. It is supposed by some that the imprisonment of Mr. Harris is in punishment for his failure to fulfill a contract he is said to have made to furnish a lot of arms to the rebels, and for having accepted an interest in a fat beef contract with the federal government, when compelled by circumstances to abandon the one for supplying arms to the rebels.

Washingtonians Can't "Keep Cool."

A correspondent of the Press, writing from Washington city, says:

A calamity has fallen on Washington more terrible than any possible invasion. Our ice supply has given out, and there is deep grief in the capital. But little ice can be had for love and less for money, and we are in a season of sultry weather. The ice question is the question now,—and instead of discussing the advance of Beauregard, we discuss the approach of the next ice cargo. The lovers of juleps and punches and other strange spirituous contrivances are in sorrow, and refuse to be comforted; while those whose education in the contrivances, has like my own been sadly and irretrievably neglected, speculate upon the unwholesome character of tepid water and drink—lemonade. I saw an ice cart yesterday. It was the last of its tribe, and its passage up the Avenue was a triumphal procession. The driver in his red shirt was almost worshipped, and his iron apparatus was more venerated than the trident of Neptune in the olden time. If the good people of the North wish to save the capital let them send us a cargo of ice. Oh for an hour of Nova Zembla, and how delightful it must be on Greenland's icy mountains.

General Beauregard Claimed by the Canadians.

The Courrier du Canada of a late date contains the following paragraph relative to the commander of the rebel army:—The grandfather of General Beauregard, commander of the Southern army, was a Canadian. His name was Pierre Touton, and he emigrated to New Orleans from Batiscan, in the district of Three Rivers. At New Orleans he made a fortune and rapidly acquired considerable influence among the French population of Louisiana. As a reward for his political services, he obtained for his son an admission as a cadet into the Military Academy at West Point. The son figures in the books under the name of Pierre G. Tonton. In the mean time he purchased an estate near New Orleans, which he called Beauregard. When his son obtained his commission as an officer in the army he cast aside the humble name of Tonton, and adopted the more aristocratic one of de Beauregard, and thenceforth subscribed himself "Pierre Touton de Beauregard.

For the Post.

Mountain House.

CRESSON CITY, Aug. 9, 1861.

DEAR ——:—If wishes were but *passenger trains* how ample would be my ability to transport all suffering mortals from the dingy walls, blistering pavements and melting atmosphere of your busy city to these beautiful whispering woodlands, these sunny slopes and shadowy glades. Think for a moment, as you sit at your writing-table, with the hot sun pouring in through the windows and beating on the heated roof, of the moss-cushioned rocks in the deep, sweet woods, where the clear, cool water bubbles up and goes laughing on its shadowy way beneath the pines, and among the ferns: A glance at the two pictures, I doubt not, will determine you to pack up your accoutrements and take the morning train for the "Mountain House," to make a week's stay at the very least.

There are, at present, one hundred and eighty guests, whose happy faces and glad voices light up and make musical the pleasant parlors, shaded verandahs, and dim wood-paths of this enchanting retreat. In the evenings there are gay dancing parties, and wit, beauty and grace are always in the lists. We have had impromptu tableaux, tastefully conceived and artistically arranged; and last evening a fancy dress party passed off admirably, and afforded the greatest pleasure and amusement.

Among the guests this summer are General Robert Anderson, the Hero of Fort Sumter, and his lovely family. There is, about General Anderson that grandness of simplicity, which will not let you forget that he is a hero; and the clear, pleasant eyes, and serene face bespeak what is as much rarer than heroism, a kindly, honest heart. Mr. and Mrs. Mullin, our estimable host and hostess, seem to have "won the eminent regards" of all about them.

Come up to the mountain, *mon ami*.—There is room for you here, I trust, in this vast reach of woodland, meadows and pasture fields! There is a lavish plenty of this vigorous fresh air, and you shall live on the "fat of the land." Don't forget your fishing tackle; there are splendid trout in these ice-cold brooks! Leave that dusty town behind you and you shall find that

"Ancient founts of inspiration wid through all your fancy get."

In top-boots and palm-leaf hat, I remain,

Contentedly yours,

TOM THOWBRIDGE.

Letter from Colonel Corcoran.

From the New York Herald.

Mrs. Corcoran, wife of the commandant of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has received the following letter from her husband, now a prisoner at Richmond:

RICHMOND, Va., July 29, 1861.

MY DEAR WIFE: I wrote a letter to Captain Kirker a few days since, acquainting him of my being in close confinement here, also Captain McIvor and Lieutenant Connolly, with about thirty-seven other officers, and six hundred non commissioned officers and privates from various regiments. Among them are Sergeants Murphy and Donohue and thirty-five privates of my regiment. We are all in good health. I was very ill for the first two days after my arrest, but feel quite well at present. I am deeply afflicted at the loss of acting Lieutenant Colonel Haggerty, who was among the first that fell on the battle-field, and several of my brave soldiers. It is, however, consoling that they attended to their religious duties for that day. I have had many narrow hair breadth escapes, but God, in his infinite mercy, has been pleased to preserve me. I am uneasy to know the fate of many officers and members whom I had not seen immediately after the battle, among whom are Captains Thomas Francis Meagher and Kavanagh, and acting Adjutant (late Captain) John A. Nugent. My regiment came off the field in admirable order, and was on the road to Centreville, when I halted to rest and await orders for future action, knowing that our artillery would need protection in returning. Two regiments, that had not been in line, and were retreating in disorder, being on my flank, and when the cavalry were seen advancing towards us these regiments broke precipitately through my lines, throwing us into disorder, causing a general flight, I dismounted and crossed a rail fence, over which they had gone, and got the color bearer to halt, calling on the men to rally round the flag. Just at this moment a discharge of carbines from the pursuing cavalry and from our artillery drowned my voice and destroyed all my efforts to muster the men. I had only nine men who heard me and halted, and these, with the two officers and myself, were immediately surrounded and taken to Manassas. We left there on the following morning, and arrived here on Tuesday. Lieutenants Bagley and Gannon, with two colonels one lieutenant colonel and other officers and privates, arrived here this morning. Some of our wounded have also been brought here, but I have not yet learned their names. Give my love to your aunt and William.

Your affectionate husband.

MICHAEL CORCORAN.

Proclamation of the Governor of Texas.

Mr. Edward Clarke, who signs himself Governor of Texas, has issued a proclamation, declaring that it will be regarded as treason for any citizen of Texas to hold any commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of any of the loyal States or Territories without special permission. It will also be treasonable for any citizen of Texas to pay any debts now owing to any citizen or citizens of said States or Territories during the war. The statute of limitations will cease to run, and interest will not accrue during that period. The Acting Governor then suggests that Texans owing debts to citizens of the United States deposit the amount of these in the Treasurer's office, to be retained until the United States shall pay to Texas the large amount now due her. In return for these, the parties will receive a certificate of deposit from the Treasurer. The people are also warned against purchasing property in Texas now held by residents of the States at war with her, as the Legislature may provide for the confiscation of all such property. No act of treason, whether it may consist of aid or comfort to the enemy, or in language written, printed or spoken, which is intended to comfort or encourage them, will be knowingly permitted." Citizens of the loyal States will no longer be permitted to visit Texas, or if any such are now within her limits, they are warned to depart within twenty-four hours.

BODY OF COL. CAMERON.—The correspondence between Col. McCunn and Col. Stuart, of the Virginia Cavalry, touching the body of Col. Cameron, has been laid before the War Department. The identity of the body is established, and the time of its recovery substantially rests with the Secretary of War.

Col. Blenker's Report.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION,
ROACH'S MILL CAMP, August 4, 1861.
Brigadier-General McDOWELL:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, Fifth Division, during and after the action near Bull Run, on the 21st ult. Pursuant to the order of Col. Miles, the Brigade advanced from the camp and took their assigned position on the heights east of Centreville, about day-break. The 8th Regiment N. Y. S. V., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Stabel, on the left of the road leading from Centreville to Fairfax Court-House; the 29th Regiment N. Y. S. V., commanded by Col. Steinwehr, on the right of the same road—both fronting toward the east; the Garibaldi Guard, commanded by Col. Utassy, formed a right angle with the 29th Regiment, fronting to the South. The artillery attached to the brigade occupied the following position: The battery of Capt. Tisball stood in front of the left wing of the Garibaldi Guard; three pieces left in Centreville were placed near the right wing of the 29th Regiment; three others on the wing of the 8th Regiment, where intrenchments were thrown up by the pioneers attached to the brigade. The last named six pieces were served by experienced artillerists, detached from the 29th and 8th Regiments. The 27th Regiment Pa. V., Col. Einsteen, was detached to the village of Centreville, for the protection of Headquarters and Hospital. Four companies of the 29th Regiment were detached in front of our position toward the road from Union Mills, to prevent the enemy from outflanking, unobserved, the left wing of the army. During this time I received the order to disarm one company of the 12th Regiment, which was promptly executed by two companies of the 8th N. Y. S. V. In this position the brigade remained until about 4 o'clock, P. M., when I received orders to advance upon the road from Centreville to Warrenton. This order was executed with great difficulty, as the road was nearly choked up by retreating baggage wagons of several divisions, and by the vast number of flying soldiers belonging to various regiments. Nevertheless, owing to the coolness of the commanding officers and the good discipline of the men, the passage through the village was successfully executed, and the further advance made with the utmost precision; and I was thus enabled to take a position which would prevent the advance of the enemy and protect the retreat of the army. The 8th Regiment took position 1½ miles south of Centreville, on both sides of the road leading to Bull Run. The 29th Regiment stood half a mile beyond the 8th, enchiquier by companies. The Garibaldi Guard stood as reserve in line behind the 29th Regiment. The retreat of flying soldiers continued until nine o'clock in the evening, the great majority in wild confusion, and but few in collected bodies. Soon afterward, several squadrone of the enemy's cavalry advanced along the road and appeared before the outposts. They were challenged, "Who comes here?" and, remaining without any answer, I, being just present at the outpost, called "Union forever!" whereupon the officer of the enemy's cavalry commanded, "En avant! en avant! knock him down!" Now, the skirmishers fired, when the enemy turned around, leaving several killed and wounded on the spot. About nine prisoners who were already in their hands were liberated by this action. Afterwards, we were several times molested from various sides by the enemy's cavalry. At about midnight the command to leave the position and march to Washington, was given by General McDowell. The brigade retired in perfect order and ready to repel any attack on the road from Centreville to Fairfax Court-House, Annondale to Washington.—Beside the six guns which were mounted by our men and thereby preserved to our army, the 8th Regiment brought in, in safety, two Union colors left behind by soldiers on the field of battle. The officers and men did their duty admirably, and the undersigned commander deems it his duty to express herewith officially his entire satisfaction with the conduct of his brigade. The three regiments (the 8th, 29th, and Garibaldi Guards) arrived in Washington in good order at 6 o'clock last night, after a fatiguing march of nineteen hours.

The loss of the brigade amounts to fifteen or twenty killed and wounded at the outposts. Thus far my report of the action taken by my brigade in the engagement on the unfortunate day at Bull Run, in a military point of view. It was my intention to defer a final report for a better and more suitable opportunity, on account of the very unfortunate result of the battle, but I have read since so many reports in newspapers, where many a high commanding officer pretends to have been in the rear with his brigade, or regiment, at the retreat, that I am obliged to report, in the most absolute terms, that, according to my order, all regiments, artillery and stragglers, had passed my arriere guard at Centreville, and the last artillery at Fairfax Court-House, and that the brigade under my command marched last across the Long Bridge into Washington. I have to add, in conclusion, that the 27th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the exception of Company K, Captain Menninger, which was on guard duty in Centreville village, at headquarters, and under order to escort Colonel Miles's train, retired from Centreville at about 11 o'clock, without any orders from me, and proceeded to Washington.

LOUIS BLENIKER,
Commander Brigade, Fifth Division.

Prince Napoleon.

The Washington correspondent of the World has the following in relation to the late visit of Prince Napoleon to the rebels:

Prince Napoleon returned from his visit to the rebel camp at a late hour on Friday night, and yesterday left for New York. He was accompanied on his visit to Manassas by the French minister and secretary of legation. They passed the night at Manassas, where they were treated with great consideration by Generals Johnston and Beauregard. The rebels were very urgent that the prince should go on to Richmond, but they could not prevail upon him to do so. On the journey out Col. Stewart, who is in command at Fairfax, supplied the party with a change of horses from some that were captured at Bull Run. After his return the Prince had an interview with Gen. McClellan, but every member of his suite was strictly forbidden to disclose anything learned within the rebel lines.

They were driven out by a colored man belonging in Washington, and he has not been so reticent. He was recognized by some of the rebel officers who had seen him in this city, but they asked him no questions. He was closely questioned by a number of private soldiers who were evidently sent to him for that purpose. He says that they were particularly anxious to know whether there were any fortifications on the north side of the city, and about the regiments stationed there. The rebels profess to have 80,000 men at Manassas, and many more between that point and Richmond. The troops there are poorly clad, but better than those of the Maryland Regiment, which is encamped at Fairfax. Many of the latter are barefoot.

Rumored Peace Propositions from Jeff. Davis.

The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says:

We have a rumor on the street to-day, which everybody is discussing, that President Davis has himself made propositions for peace to the reigning despotism at Washington. It came to your correspondent from a source entitled to great respect, but he does not state it as anything more than a general report, furnishing the present topic of conversation. The President, so goes the rumor, approaches the Federal Executive with the undeniable statement that his great army was rather badly whipped the other day at Manassas; that the Washington Cabinet must be convinced thereby that the idea of subjugating the Southern people is absurd; and that humanity shudders at the effusion of blood, the immense amount of woe and suffering, that must ensue from a further prosecution of this needless war—needless, because the final acknowledgment of the Confederate Government is a "foregone conclusion;" therefore, he goes on to say, that the interests of mankind demand that an end should be put to the strife, and as the hour of victory is the hour of magnanimity, he offers the olive branch. I need not, surely, tell you that the prevailing sentiment is overwhelmingly against this supposed offer, and that everybody prefers that Beauregord should be the great pacificator of the time, through the persuasion—which the North itself employed to induce us to come back into the Union—of bullets and steel. It is maintained, however, that the President has put forth this proposition with very little hope that it will be accepted, designing, in the event of its rejection by the infatuated Administration of Lincoln, to make an attack on Washington without delay and with all possible determination and vigor.

The National Hymn Committee.

The committee appointed to act as a committee upon a prize National Hymn, have made their report, the substance of which is as follows:

"They received nearly twelve hundred manuscripts in answer to their call, of which about one third furnished new music as well as words. To the examination and comparison of these, the committee addressed themselves at the earliest moment, and gave to the task very much more time than they supposed they would be called upon to give. Every manuscript received was opened in committee, read, and duly considered. Every musical composition was performed once; and those found sufficiently meritorious to be worthy of more careful examination were heard in solo and chorus. With comparatively few exceptions, the hymns sent in proved to be of interest only to their writers as rhymed expressions of personal feeling or fancy. Of these exceptions many were excluded from special consideration as being purely devotional, or because they were written either to the national airs of other peoples, or to those in certain vogue with us, the acknowledged insufficiency of which was the reason for the appointment of this committee. After a careful and repeated consideration of the remainder, the committee are unanimously of the opinion that, although some of them have a degree of poetic excellence which will probably place them high in public favor as lyrical compositions, no one of them is well suited for a national hymn. They, therefore, make no award."

SICKLES' EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

30 MEN WANTED,

TO FILL UP

Company E, 5th Regiment,

SICKLES' BRIGADE,

Now quartered at

CAMP SCOTT, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK.

Apply at THIRD STORY, WILKINS HALL, FOURTH STREET.

W. J. PHILIPS,
Recruiting Sergeant.
au15:3d

THOMAS A. HINTON, LATE OF THIRTEENTH Regiment P. V., is about recruiting a company under Col. Rowley, [by authority,] and wishes all his old members of company I, who desire to enlist to give him a call, as well as all others who intend to serve their country during the war. The company will be mustered on Wednesday next, at the farthest.

Apply at "TIME HOUSE," Market alley.
au10:tf

TO THE 12TH AND 13TH REGIMENTS, commute the Rations of the 12th and 13th Regiments, P. V.—the former for six, the latter for nine days. As soon as funds are received from the Treasury of the United States the same will be paid to the Quartermasters of the Regiments.

BENJ. F. HUTCHINS,
1st Lieut. 3d Cavalry, U. S. A.

Due notice will be given through the papers of the receipt of the above commutation, and the money paid to the representative of each Company.

JAMES A. SKIN, Quartermaster 12th Reg't.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Reg't.
au16:tf

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, August 10th, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co. have declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share upon the Capital Stock.

Payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst.

THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.
au15:1w

A SOLDIER OF THE WAR OF 1812 FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE—LAURENCE MURPHY, of Lawrenceville, formerly of the Fifth Ward.

To the Citizens of Allegheny County: Having been requested by many of my friends and fellow-citizens presented my name for your suffrages for the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at the ensuing election, in October, I have determined, in view of the present distracted state of our country, unhappily involved in civil war, to allow the combination of no party, believing that the present occasion is one which calls on all good patriots to cast aside all mere party issues, and be servient to the vital question of self-preservation as a nation. While our brave volunteers, without distinction of party, have forsaken their families and homes to aid in preserving the Union, it would be discordant with my sense of duty to present my name as a candidate, to their parents, brothers and friends who remain at home in any other manner than as a friend of the Union. In my youth, I had the pleasure to serve under the command of Commodore Chauncey, on Lake Ontario; it was also my good fortune to be engaged in the vindication of the honor of our national flag and in repelling British aggression in the battles of Little York and Fort George.

I was also at the surrender of Fort Erie, on Lake Erie, opposite the present city of Buffalo, when about 500 British troops were taken prisoners by the American army under the command of Generals Brown and Winfield Scott, the present Commander-in-Chief of our Union armies.

I was then, and always have been, anxious that our flag should wave in glory over a free, happy and united people, and am convinced that the best way to restore the happy state of affairs which made our country the most prosperous on the face of the globe, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, is by ignoring all minor party issues during the present contest, and joining as one man, heart and soul, in sustaining the efforts of the present Administration to re-establish the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws over the whole land. It is my firm determination to do all in my power for the accomplishment of this object, and if therefore respectfully submit my name for your suffrages, subject to the decision of the Convention except one which may be selected by THE PEOPLE, irrespective of party.

LAURENCE MURPHY.
Lawrenceville, au8 au13:4d&1t1w

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jy18:dawlm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

McCULLOUGH GUARDS—A few more men wanted immediately, being desirous of swearing in and sending a further detachment of men to Camp Wilkins, for Col. Mayo's Regiment. Apply at Armory, 2d story Henry Miner's Book-Store, Fifth street. MAURICE WALLACE, Captain.
au14:4t

COL. BLAKE'S REGIMENT.—A persons wishing to join the Regiment at once, and those already enrolled will report themselves at Headquarters, No. 98 Fourth street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to leave for Camp Cameron. (au14) W. BERSON, Maj'r.

MILITARY BOOKS.—Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia; by Maj. Wm. Gilham, U.S. A., of Infantry, adopted for the State of Pennsylvania; 768 pages, 200 illustrations. Price $3.50.

Letter of May 22, 1861.—Headquarters of the Department of Ohio, from Maj. Gen. B. McClellan, U. S. A.:

"I have examined Major Gilham's Manual, and think it an excellent work to be placed in the hands of the volunteers.

"Very respectfully yours,
"GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A."

Gen. Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols., $2.50.
U. S. Army Regulations, $1.50.
" Infantry Tactics, prepared under the direction of the War Department and authorized and adopted by Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, $1.25.
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Cavalry Tactics. Published by order of the War Department; 3 vols. $2.75.
Instruction in Field Artillery, $2.50
A Manual of Military Surgery; by S. D. Gross, M. D., 50 cents.
Roberts' Hand Book of Artillery; price 75 cents.
Anderson's Revolutions of Field Battles; second edition, price $1.
Wilcox's Rifle and Rifle Practice; price $1.75.
Lieut. Nelson's new Manual of Bayonet; price $2.25.
And all other Military Books published, can be had of

HENRY MINER,
Successor to Hunt & Miner,
next door to Post Office, Pittsburgh.
au14

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The next term of this institution will commence Sept. 3d. There will be classes in the Preparatory, Classical and English Departments, and also the full Collegiate Course. A Normal Department will also be commenced for those of both sexes who propose to teach. GEORGE WOODS, Principal.
au14:tw

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jy15:1ydap

SEA-BATHING.—THE U. S. HOTEL, Atlantic, N. J., is now open for visitors. This is the largest and best furnished hotel on the island, and being convenient to the beach, and surrounded by extensive and well-shaded grounds, is a desirable house for families. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with pure water. The Germania Society will furnish the music for the season. The cars stop at the door of the hotel for the convenience of guests.

JEREMIAH McKIBBIN,
au10:1md Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 27th, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is prepared to settle all claims duly authenticated, against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, incurred for purposes of transportation prior to September 7th, 1859, by paying therefor twenty-five per cent. in cash and the remainder in scrip, convertible into the Third Mortgage Bonds of the new Company, about to be organized under a plan agreed upon by the Committee of Stockholders and Bondholders of the said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, dated October 22nd, 1860.

Parties holding such claims will apply immediately, at the office of the undersigned, No. 55 Fifth street.

THE DAVIS BANKS,
Attorney for the Purchasing Committee.
au7:3w2p

CARBON OIL.—10 barrels, first quality, just received and for sale by

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