



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH: FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1861.

GARIBALDI AND THE WAR.

There is no truth in the reports that Garibaldi proposes to help us out of our troubles. A gentleman here, personally acquainted with Garibaldi and his son, received a letter from the latter a few days ago, in which the same extreme patriotic and patriotic a production, emanating from the man who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It should be read by every devoted friend of the country, and indeed those who are now doing all in their power to divide and distract will profit by a careful perusal of this sacred document.

IN CONVENTION.

SIR: We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that constitution which has appeared to us the most desirable. The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce, and all other executive and judicial authorities, should be fairly and equitably vested in the general government of the Union: but the propriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is a subject which has been the subject of a different organization.

GENERAL LYON.

This lamented officer was not more than thirty-seven years of age, a native of Connecticut, a graduate of West Point, and at the breaking out of the war was captain of infantry in the regular army. He commanded the detachment of volunteers and regulars which captured Gen. Price and his army at St. Louis, and held possession of that large and turbulent city against all the rebel demonstrations that could be made. His bold and vigorous policy unmarked the treason of Jackson, followed him up at every step, and finally drove him ignominiously from the State. So much energy of character and action is very seldom manifested under circumstances so trying. He created resources, organized armies, inspired confidence, and rendered our army everywhere successful, until at last the rebels gathered all their strength from Arkansas and Tennessee, and their ablest general to cope with him.

THE CULMINATION OF INFAMY.

The rebels of Nashville have deprived Judge Catron, the venerable friend and appointee of Andrew Jackson, of the rights of a citizen for refusing to resign his seat in the Supreme Court, and expelled him from his native State. This, too, against one of the Judges who gave them the Dred Scott decision. It would be doubting the retributive justice of Heaven if such terrorism should not soon meet its reward.

NATIONAL LOAN.

The Albany Post of New York of Wednesday says: All eyes are turned to-day to the action of the banks and the negotiations of the Stock Exchange produced by the exaggerated account of the losses of the federal force in Missouri has quite disappeared. The meeting of the presidents of the banks of this city and the Boston and Philadelphia delegations convened this noon, for the purpose of taking final action upon the plan of the committee, who have been in session for the past two hours.

THE COMMITTEE'S PLAN LOOKS TO THE TAKING OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILLIONS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

It is also understood that Mr. Chase will abandon for the time the issue of his circulating notes, the liberality of the plan rendering their emission unnecessary. The general meeting will probably adjourn till a later hour of the day.

PORT CRITTENDEN.—A Utah correspondent says that the St. Louis Republican says that Fort Crittenden has been disposed of by auction, and that almost everything had been sold to the civilians, for next to nothing. Property which cost five millions of dollars, has not brought one hundred thousand.

A GOVERNMENT CYPER.—A. B. Talbot, for a number of years the superintendent of the telegraph lines running from Baltimore, has invented a cipher system for the use of the government, which even the author cannot translate without the key.

NEW MEXICO.—The Hon. John S. Watts is the only candidate in the field delegate from New Mexico to Congress.

JUDGE WATTS WAS ONE OF THE FIRST FEDERAL JUDGES THAT LEFT ILLINOIS, AND HAS A HIGH REPUTATION FOR ABILITY. IN HIS ELECTION HE IS THE PEOPLE OF NEW MEXICO WILL BE PLACED BEYOND DOUBT.

WASHINGTON'S LETTER.

The following is the letter read in the Democratic Convention on Resolutions. We most cheerfully make room for so able and patriotic a production, emanating from the man who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It should be read by every devoted friend of the country, and indeed those who are now doing all in their power to divide and distract will profit by a careful perusal of this sacred document.

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IT IS GOVERNMENTALLY IMPRACTICABLE IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THESE STATES, TO SECURE ALL RIGHTS OF INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGNTY TO EACH, AND YET PROVIDE FOR THE INTEREST AND SAFETY OF ALL: INDIVIDUALS ENTERING INTO SOCIETY MUST GIVE UP A SHARE OF LIBERTY TO PRESERVE THE REST. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE SACRIFICE MUST DEPEND AS WELL ON SITUATION AND CIRCUMSTANCE AS ON THE OBJECT TO BE OBTAINED. IT IS AT TIMES DIFFICULT TO DRAW WITH PRECISION THE LINE BETWEEN THOSE RIGHTS WHICH MUST BE SURRENDERED AND THOSE WHICH MAY BE RESERVED; AND ON THE PRESENT OCCASION DIFFICULTY WAS INCREASED BY A DIFFERENCE AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES AS TO THEIR SITUATION, EXTENT, HABITS AND PARTICULAR INTERESTS.

IN ALL OUR DELIBERATIONS ON THIS SUBJECT WE KEPT STEADILY IN VIEW, THAT WHICH APPEARS TO US THE GREATEST INTEREST OF EVERY TRUE AMERICAN, THE CONSOLIDATION OF OUR UNION, IN WHICH IS INVOLVED OUR PROSPERITY, SAFETY, AND FREEDOM.

THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN GIVES THE FOLLOWING NOTICE OF THE ACTION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY IN THAT CITY: "WE FEEL GRAEFIED AT THE GOOD SENSE WHICH HAS PROMPTED THE PEOPLE'S GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THIS CITY, TO POSTPONE THEIR DELEGATE ELECTIONS FOR THE PRESENT. THE RECOMMENDATION TO THAT EFFECT WAS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE A WEEK AGO, AND SINCE THAT TIME A MAJORITY OF THE WARDS HAVE APPROVED OF THE ACTION, AND THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS HAVE THEREFORE BEEN DELAYED POSTPONED BY AUTHORITY. IF THE SUBSEQUENT ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE SHOULD IN THIS GREAT CRISIS BE AS ENLIGHTENED AND PATRIOTIC AS THIS, IT WILL FURTHER MERIT THE THANKS OF THE COMMUNITY. THIS IS NO TIME FOR PARTIZAN POLITICS TO BE INTRODUCED INTO THE DISTRACTED MIND OF THE PEOPLE. THEIR GAZE IS FIXED EARNESTLY UPON THE CAREER OF OUR COUNTRY, AND THEY DEMAND THAT MINOR ISSUES SHOULD BE FORGOTTEN IN THE EFFORT TO HARMONIZE IN ONE GRAND UNITED MASS ALL WHO LOVE THE UNION AS IT WAS BEQUEATHED TO US BY OUR ANCESTORS. THE PEOPLE'S PARTY HAS BEEN HERETOFORE SUSTAINED BY THE GREAT BULK OF THE INTELLIGENCE, THE INDUSTRY, THE STERLING WORK OF THIS METROPOLIS, UPON THE BELIEF THAT ITS AIMS WERE GENERALLY RIGHT, AND THAT AT LAST IT WAS PATRIOTIC AND TRUSTWORTHY. IN THE RECENT SPECIAL ELECTION FOR A MEMBER OF CONGRESS IT SEEMED TO HAVE FORGOTTEN THIS, AND THE PEOPLE TAUGHT IT A LESSON WHICH HAS PROVED A WHOLESOME ONE. IF, NOW, UNDER THE CHASTENING INFLUENCE OF THAT admonition, the party should place itself right upon the record, should begot of the counsels of narrow-minded bigots, and be guided solely by considerations of public good, we are sure that the great majority will bear it in grateful remembrance."

JUST SO.

John Tyler, sr., a very good talker and something on epistles, said truly: "I have looked into the distant future, and have there beheld the greatness of free America. I have beheld her walking upon the face of the mighty deep, and carrying glad tidings of great joy into distant nations. I have seen her stretching her arms over the whole earth, and overturning the strongholds of despotism in the old world. Wo, wo, beside the man who shall endeavor to sow the seeds of dissension and anarchy among us. Better for him he had never been born. If he call upon mountains to hide him—may, if he bury himself in the very centre of the earth—the indignation of man shall find him out, and blast him with its lightning."

THE LIGHTINGS ARE AFTER HIM.

THE SUPPLY OF SHARP'S RIFLES.

HOW SOUTHERN WAR CORRESPONDENCE IS MADE UP.—The Cleveland Leader states that one of the members of the Cleveland Artillery, from the army in Western Virginia among the letters found in the rebel camp, saw one written to the Richmond Enquirer, stating that the Confederate loss had been two, while one hundred Yankees had been killed, and it was not probable they could stand it much longer. At the bottom of the letter, however, was a private note to the editor, in which he "rather thought the Yankees had got the best of them so far."

THE POPE'S HEALTH.—A letter from the Vatican, dated July 12th, states that the Pope's health is now perfectly restored, and that he either drives out or takes a long walk almost every day.

Sketch of the Life of Gen. Lyon.

Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who has fallen in battle, was educated at the U. S. military academy at West Point, where he graduated with distinction in 1841, and finally rose to the rank of captain in the second infantry, and by the recent choice of the Missouri volunteers became their Brigadier General. He was in the prime of life as a military commander, being 42 years of age. His service has been principally upon the frontiers—in the Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, Kansas and other Indian and border wars. He entered the military academy as cadet in June, 1837, and graduated in 1841. On graduating from the military academy he received his commission as lieutenant in the army, and was at once ordered to join the army in Florida, then operating against the Indians. After uncomplainingly passing through that most disagreeable campaign among the swamps of Florida, he was stationed for some years at various points on our frontier.

Soon after the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, he was ordered to join the northern line of operations under General Taylor, and after reaching Monterey was soon ordered to join the expedition against Vera Cruz. In the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz, and the severely contested battle of Contreras, Churubusco and others which occurred between that place and the city of Mexico, his activity and military skill found full play. He took an active part in each and all of them, and while fighting in the streets in the city of Mexico, near the Belen gate, on September 18, 1847, received a wound from a musket ball. After the conclusion of peace with Mexico he was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, preparatory to a contemplated march overland to California. By a change of orders from the War Department his Regiment was dispatched by ship via Cape Horn, and reached California soon after its acquisition by the United States.

His stay in California was prolonged beyond that of most of his fellow-officers, and his time unceasingly employed in operating among the Indians, subjected to long and tedious marches, constant alarms and frequent skirmishes, living a great portion of his time in tents, and subject to the fatigues and privations incident to a campaign in that new and hitherto unknown country, so far removed from the comforts of civilization. After being relieved from his long service in California, he was again stationed on our Western frontier, serving most of the time in Kansas and Nebraska. During the troubles in Kansas he threw up his commission.

MARSHALL ON BRECKINRIDGE.—During the call of the Buffalo Committee of the Hon. Joseph Holt, at the Falls, one of the number asked the Judge what he thought of Senator Breckinridge. Mr. Holt replied that he could not answer the question better than by relating an anecdote, which he did as follows: "What do you think of Senator Breckinridge," inquired a Kentucky friend of Humphrey Marshall the other day. "He is the dearest man alive, except myself."

A HUGO FALL.—Fifteen acres of trees were felled simultaneously on the Virginia side of the Potomac a few days since. The axemen cut the trees on one side only, leaving enough of the trunk intact to keep it upright. When the utmost verge was reached the largest trees were cut entirely through, and falling, swept the entire fifteen acres with one movement. The stumps of the trees have all been sharpened, and present a formidable appearance.

SECRETARY SEWARD HAS WRITTEN A LETTER TO THE MAYOR OF BUFFALO, IN WHICH HE SAYS THAT THE ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR IN RELATION TO THE ENLISTMENT OF ADOPTED CITIZENS NOT SPEAKING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, "WAS OFFICIALLY EXPLAINED A DAY OR TWO AGO, BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BUT HAVING STILL BEEN A SUBJECT OF GREAT MISAPPREHENSION, IT HAS NOW BEEN ENTIRELY RECONSIDERED AND VACATED. CONSEQUENTLY THERE IS NO OBSTACLE WHATSOEVER TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE SERVICES OF VOLUNTEERS ON THE GROUND OF THEIR NATIONALITY OR LANGUAGE."

"GOOD FOR SEEMING EVIL.—The Christian Chronicle extracts, among other good results accruing from the war, the fact that it has crushed out the lottery company of the state of Delaware, the latter having been unable to meet its semi-annual payment to the state of \$18,000, by which delinquency its charter is forfeited.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—Telegraphic companies engaged in constructing lines between California and the Atlantic States expect to have their work completed by the first of January next.

The Present Revolution Foretold Sixty-Five Years Ago.

One of the English field officers who served against the United States during the revolutionary war, after his return to England, wrote an account of his life and adventures, which was published in London in 1801. In many respects, says the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, he was a remarkable man, but most remarkable in the prophecies which he uttered at Philadelphia about the year 1793, which were published in his autobiography in 1801. These prophecies, now coming to pass, constituted portions of a conversation held at the dinner table of Gen. Dickenson, brother to the famous Dickenson, better known to many at that day by his nom de plume of the "Pennsylvania farmer."

Upon a certain occasion, only a few weeks after peace had been definitely concluded between the Thirteen Colonies, become Independent States, and Great Britain, General Dickenson requested the Englishman's opinion of our government and its stability. His reply was as follows:

"Sir, as long as General Washington and the other principal military characters to be leading men in Congress, who have brought out this revolution, are alive, the government will remain as it is, united; but when all of you are in your graves, there will be wars and rumors of wars in this country. There are too many different interests in it for them to be united under one government."

MANUFACTURE OF FIREARMS.

THE SPRINGFIELD ARMY NOW EMPLOYS SEVEN HUNDRED HANDS AND NEARLY TWO HUNDRED GUNS (FIELD AND MOUNTAIN) TURNED OUT DAILY. MORE ROOMS AND ADDITIONAL MACHINERY ARE EMPLOYED, AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT WITHIN A MONTH THE WORKS WILL PRODUCE THREE HUNDRED RIFLES A DAY. A NEW ARMY IS CONTEMPLATED, THE ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT HAVING SET ASIDE \$500,000 FOR BUILDINGS FOR THAT PURPOSE, AND \$200,000 FOR MANUFACTURING IT. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE ORDER WILL BE GIVEN IN A FEW DAYS, AND THE NEW WORKS WILL BE ERRECTED ON THE VACANT SQUARE WHERE THE FIRST HORSE-SHOW WAS HELD. IT IS PROPOSED TO HAVE AN ARMY OF FIFTY THOUSAND MEN, AND TO HAVE A MONTHLY ARMY OF FIFTY THOUSAND MEN.

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From Gen. Fremont's Report on the Missouri Expedition.

St. Louis, Mo., August 14.—The following proclamation has just been issued by Major General Fremont: "I hereby declare and establish martial law in the city and county of St. Louis, Major J. McKinstry, United States Army, is appointed Provost Marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be repeated and obeyed accordingly. (Signed) J. C. FEMONT, Major General Commanding." (SECOND DISTRICT.) St. Louis, August 14.—Major McKinstry, the Provost Marshal appointed by Major General Fremont, has arrested John A. Brownlee, President of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city, and appointed in his place Benj. Duke. The laws of the city and state will be executed without change.

OFFICIAL VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 5.

Hon. W. Dennison, Governor of the State of Ohio.

Your letters of the 30th July, to Hon. S. P. Chase, asking that officers of experience from the regular army be assigned to command the Ohio regiments of volunteers, have been received, referred to this office, and forwarded to the general-in-chief, and the following is his information upon them: "The general-in-chief would be happy to comply with the wish, but the regular regiments, old and new, are now nearly left without officers of experience; and the interests of the service forbid that others should be detached."

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