



The Union as it was. The Constitution as it is! Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL, ISAAC BLECKER, Union County.

SUBVENER GENERAL, JAMES P. BARR, Allegheny County.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence, CHAS. H. HARRIS, Chairman.

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SOUND AND TRUE.

A contemporary, alluding to "the signs of the times," does an admirable article, as follows: "The most alarming among all the signs of the times is the disregard shown by many of the leading political journals to the spirit and the letter of the Constitution of the United States. It is no longer concealed; it is boldly avowed day after day that the Constitution must be overstepped, in other words, trampled upon, in order to carry on and carry out this war. This is corruption of the rank and file. This is the utter abandonment of political morality; and the country is in the last stages of its decline, when good men on whom we relied as the supporters of national virtue, tell us that the Constitution is not to stand in the way of our public affairs. Such men should remember that the Constitution is above the President. No man swears allegiance to the President, but all men owe it to the Constitution. And when the doctrine becomes popular, as it is today, that in times of great public danger and national exigencies, the charter of all our political rights may be disregarded by those who are sworn to defend it, these our liberties are already gone, and they can be recovered only by such a struggle as it takes to cast out devils from one possessed. 'To be forewarned is to be forearmed.' It is the duty of religious patriots to sound the alarm, to cry aloud and spare not. We know that plenty may return after famine has wasted a land. Peace may smile when grim war has laid its waste, and harvest may wave again over fields that have been fattened with blood. But when moral corruption sets into the hearts of a people, and the law ceases to be respected by those who expound it, the days of national purity and prosperity are numbered, and we no longer have a Government worth any good man's regard."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The mails received by the State Department from abroad simply confirm what has already been stated with regard to the attitude of foreign governments towards the United States. Lord Palmerston has refused to allow the open sympathizers with the Southern rebels to take the management of affairs out of the control of the government, but it is not doubted that he and the British Government would willingly avail themselves of a desperate pretext of intervention. The rebel sympathizers at Nassau are trying to furnish this pretext. Their complaints of outrages by United States cruisers upon British vessels and the British flag have this intent—no more nor less. The population of Nassau is in complete sympathy with the rebellion. It is composed of a mixture of negroes and South Carolina refugees, who have retained all their prejudices against the South Carolina since the days of the Revolution. It is not impossible that their complaints may be seized upon by the British Government as the basis of demands which will be pushed to intervention. The only way to avert this result is to hurry up the Federal force and push the rebellion to such extremities as to show to Europe that the Federal Government will not permit it to get out and be ready with a powerful array of a million of soldiers to attend to the punishment of any intervention from abroad. Maj. Gen. Baell has issued a general order in reference to the capture of our forces by the rebels at Murfreesboro. He stipulates it as one of the most disgraceful examples of neglect of duty and lack of good conduct that can be found in the history of wars. He says that it fully merits the extreme penalty which the law provides for such misconduct, and that the force was more than sufficient to repel the attack effectually. In contrast with this shameful affair, the General makes honorable mention of the conduct of a detachment of twenty-four men from the Tenth Wisconsin regiment, who were at Huntsville on the 28th of April by a force of two or three hundred rebels, which it fought for two hours and repulsed in the most signal manner.

THE NEW TREASURY NOTES OF SMALL DENOMINATIONS.

The National Bank Note Company have furnished the Treasury Department with impressions of the ones and twos of the new Treasury notes. The ones have upon them the likeness of Secretary Chase, and the twos the likeness of Secretary Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, the same as that upon the five hundred dollar notes of the present issue. The engravers have thus happily combined in these notes the first and the present Secretaries of the Treasury. The ones are distinguished by one broad band across the back; the twos have two bands and two concentric circles, inside of which are the figures two.

LIQUOR FOR SOLDIERS.

The officers of the Army of the Potomac do not suffer for want of good liquor. Before any orders can be filled at the North, Secretary Chase, upon the requisition of Secretary Stanton, gives the necessary permit. One of these requisitions for the officers of a single corps of McClellan's army is for 174 cases of claret (2,088 bottles), 40 cases of blackberry brandy, 5 cases of cherry, 52 cases French brandy, 49 cases champagne, and 48 cases whisky.

FT. WARREN PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

The military prisoners at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, were taken South on Thursday to be exchanged for Federal officers and soldiers, by virtue of the agreement recently made. They embarked on the Ocean Queen, which will land them at some point upon Jones River. Among the prisoners are Gen. Buckner, Tighman and Mackall, and some sixty or seventy other officers above the rank of captain. The whole number of rank and file is about two hundred.

LAND BOUNTIES.

A patriotic gentleman in St. Louis has offered to give two fine building lots in that city, twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet each, to the person who will bring the first ten recruits to the Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, or one lot each to any ten persons bringing five recruits apiece. The lots are in Park square.

THE WAR CLAIM COMMISSION CLOSED ITS BUSINESS AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 1ST.

In the short time that has been in session a great deal of work has been done. The whole number of claims filed is 1,698, amounting to \$500,242 37. Of these, claims to the amount of \$151,103 81 were allowed. All of Quartermaster Hatch's claims were allowed; the investigation not having established anything of fraud or corruption in them. John Bird, of Bird's Point, filed claims amounting to upward of \$38,000, all of which were dismissed on account of his disloyalty.

COL. M'CLELLAN HAS JUST RETURNED TO NASHVILLE FROM EAST TENNESSEE, WHERE HE HAS BEEN RECRUITING AND ORGANIZING A NATIONAL REGIMENT.

He represents the Union sentiment as still very strong in that section, although the threats of the rebels who retain military possession of the district afford all practical exhibition of it. Two companies, recruited by Col. McLean, were captured by Morgan while they were en route to Nashville, but he hopes to have his regiment soon filled.

A LETTER FROM GARRETT DAVIS HAS BEEN RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON, FULLY CONFIRMING THE REPRESENTATIONS OF TROOPS IN KENTUCKY.

He says that Union men are so abundant that the rebels propose accepting another invasion like Morgan's, on a larger scale, wherever they can take our forces off their guard.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

This much, however, is certain, France and England and Great Britain, and America, would not be so ready to intervene in one way or another, if it were not increased the danger of a collision. The government of the United States, therefore, is in duty bound to anticipate and prepare for the worst.—Paris Cor., N. Y. Times.

SOME OF THE REGIMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS ARE NEARLY FULL.

The Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second are nearly full, and the Thirty-third 99 per cent.

RECRUITING VERY ACTIVE IN ILLINOIS.

It is thought that her sixteen regiments, numbering from seventy-two to eighty-seven—will be all full by the 1st of September.

THE PROPERTY COMMISSION UNDER THE CONFEDERATION HAS REPORTED NEARLY TWO HUNDRED PAGES OF PROPERTY IN MEMPHIS FOR CONFISCATION.

The Hon. James M. W. McKim, N. Y. regent, numbered six hundred and eighteen men on Saturday.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 31st inst., JOSEPH E. HARRIS, 6th St. N. Y. City, died at 10 o'clock. He was 70 years old.

NOTICE FOR AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

Expressed notice, to be published in the Daily Post, for the purpose of settling the claims of the African Settlement, N. Y. City, under the act of the 20th March, 1862.

STATE NOTICES.

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First Edition. Second Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

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THE ARMY ON THE OFFENSIVE.

MALVERN HILL OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

Editors and Publishers of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union Arrested.

WAR MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, August 6, 1862.

The army of the Potomac has again returned to Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp Bridge, and in the direction of New Market and Richmond, with troops respect a complete success. The rebels were driven from Malvern Hill yesterday morning at four o'clock, having occupied ten miles during the night; they encountered two regiments of infantry and a battery posted behind earthworks. Fire was immediately opened from the batteries of the army, and the rebels fled precipitately by the river road towards Richmond, fully pursued by our troops, who succeeded in taking one hundred of their prisoners. Our loss was small.

Col. Averell's cavalry pursued and engaged the rebels yesterday morning, and captured them. Gen. Pennsylvania pursued, taking over thirty prisoners. He went within a short distance from New Market, but was not able to capture them.

Our troops went into camp at Malvern Hill.

Gen. McClellan, who went to the scene of action early yesterday morning has not returned.

Gen. Pleasanton with a force of cavalry returned to the scene of action, and a portion of the rebels were retreating. We followed them with a short distance, capturing several hundred men, and a large number of their arms, and a large number of their arms.

Our loss was four killed and four wounded. The rebels lost one killed and four wounded, and a large number of their arms.

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