The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1864.

"THE PARAGON OF ANIMALS."

When the great poet, in a glow of admiration for the master work of the creation, said—"What a piece of work is man, how noble in reason, how infinite in faculties, in form, and moving how express and admirable, in action how like an angel, in apprehension how like a god"—he had no conception of the power of his description. He was then alluding to his own race, and to English-men especially; but since the Caucassian has proved a failure in comparison with the African, we must adopt the lines we have quoted to properly convey the Abolition idea of an American of African descent. The white race is a miserable failure, according to our new philosophy, and nothing can save it from degenerating into miserable imbecility, but a mixture with the superior race. What extraordinary discoveries Abolitionists have made since the rebellion broke out—the greatest being the unparalleled martial bearing of the negro in so many bloody engagements. It is true, that in Eastern Virginia, where there are several thousands of them, GRANT has not permitted them to take part in any engagement, but away from the West and South we have accounts of their valor, written by Abolition correspondents, demonstrating that the negro, in enthusiasm and daring, is quite superior to the white man, entitling him to be considered "the bravest of the brave." Thus the negro after remaining so long in obscurity, suddenly bounds forward and looms aloft, leaving the poor Anglo-Saxon to wonder at his flight. That he is capable of emulating the white man, is not sufficient for the purpose of fanatics; he is the white man's superior. Now, all this must be exceedingly gratifying to the white soldiers, especially to those of them who have seen the pluck of negro soldiers tried.

The *New York Tribune*, the other day, returned to the enumeration of the exploits of the negro soldiers. It began with the old stories about Port Hudson and Milliken's Bend, and added several new bits of fiction to these oft refuted romances. It said:

"They fought with desperate courage at Port Hudson, charging across a field and into defences which it was absolutely madness to storm; they made that charge twice, and died to a man on each occasion. At Milliken's Bend, they repulsed an attacking party of almost twice their number. At Fort Wagner, the 54th Massachusetts won a renown such as *no single white regiment* has yet attained in this war. At Olustee it was the blacks, the 1st North Carolina and the Massachusetts 54th again, that covered the retreat and saved the remnant of a defeated army. A few weeks since, at Wilson's Wharf on the James, a black garrison defeated the cavalry of Virginia, the horsemen of Fitzhugh Lee. At Paducah it was part of a black brigade which, under the brave Col. Bruce, drove Forrest from the fort and town. At Fort Pillow two black troops defended their works to the last moment against 2,000 white rebels—and their massacre as yet unavenged by this government."

We really have no desire to disparage the courage of the meanest man who is fighting the battles of the Union, but these lies of the *Tribune* are too gross, even for the wildest enthusiast, regarding negro valor. At Port Hudson the negro charge was feeble and ineffective; at Milliken's Bend they ran like sheep, pursued by hungry wolves; at Olustee their cowardice lost us the battle, and at Fort Pillow they were so panic stricken that they huddled together and were shot down by the rebels without making any resistance. These facts have been proven a hundred times, and the conduct of negro troops since these engagements, has been pretty much the same as it was at the places mentioned.

Another writer of fiction writing from Memphis, alluding to the negro fighting under Gen. STURGIS remarks:

"About sunrise, June 11, the enemy advanced on the town of Ripley and threatened our right, intending to cut us off from the Salem road. Again the colored troops were *the only ones that could be brought into line*—the Fifty-ninth being on the right and the Fifty-fifth on the left—holding these streets. At this time the men had not to exceed ten rounds of ammunition, and the enemy were crowding closer and still closer, when the Fifty-ninth was ordered to charge on them, which they did in good style, while singing:

"We'll rally 'round the flag, boys."

These falsehoods are only calculated to disgust the brave white soldiers and induce them to abandon the service; while at the same time they are likely to discourage enlistments. Disparaging white valor by unfavorable comparisons with that of negroes is not the way to replenish our armies. But the negro being uppermost in the minds of the fanatics, he, of course must take precedence, when honors are to be distributed. Their valor is incomparable; even the unparalled charges of the New York 69th at the first Bull Run, which caused the country to echo with shouts of their intrepid daring, and their sweeping and impetuous onsets at South Mountain, which saved the day and caused victory to perch upon the Union cause, were not worth remembering, when compared to the imaginary drivellings of Abolition fiction, concerning the exploits of colored soldiers. Such fanaticism is too transparent to do much damage to the white soldiers, or much good to the Black ones.

OUR advices from Panama bring dates to the 17th inst. A revolution is reported to have broken out in Ecuador against Garcia Moreno and Gen. Flores. The movement, was, however, confined to the small village of Manta. The people arose and captured the garrison of twenty-five men, with their Commander. The Governor of the district was at liberty on parole, and negotiations were going on about paying the expenses of the war. Trifling as this may seem, it is thought it may stimulate the people to movements which will result in the displacement of Garcia Moreno. A force from the French fleet, consisting of 500 infantry and 250 cavalry, are reported to have taken possession of the City of Acapulo. No opposition was made. The blockade of Acapulo was raised.

THE Borough of Easton has filled up her quota of men under the pending draft, and has an excess of 186 to her credit on future calls.

DO NOT DESPAIR.

Our friend the *Gazette* yesterday, did not like to let its readers that gold was, yesterday, has not taken Atlanta, Sherman has not taken Richmond, STUART has not with a disgraceful defeat, courageously remarks:

"But why despair of the Republic? Good reason for it, indeed! Look back one year. Just one year to-day Gen. LEE was in Pennsylvania, with a powerful army, menacing Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia, and adding also the city of New York to the list of cities he intended to be in ashes and ruins before long. Where is he now?"

We join in the invitation to never despair of the Republic. But while the *Gazette* was telling how LEE and his rebel cutthroats invaded our State, it might have gone a little further and given the case of Gen. CURTIS two weeks before the invasion took place, in order that the Administration that it was in contemplation, but no preparation was made to meet and repel it. CURTIS asked for reinforcements, but was refused, on the ground that "it was not policy to withdraw troops from among our citizens, but the other Government would not protect it. In fact, the Administration, deceived by the traitorous Abolitionists of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, who had declared that the draft could not be enforced, and that there would be no troops required, left the whole North open to the ravages of the rebels, and have been, from the first, responsible for the subjugation of State after State, by rebel disloyalty, cowardice, and treason. For several days apparently very serious fears, growing out of indifference of politicians, and of unleveraged treasons, were entertained at Washington, and there was not at all but any head on counted with party politics. Of course, there will always be found in any Territory, even in Kansas, a few members of the families who could find seats in the U. S. House and Senate, in addition to those who would be for turning their Territory into a Slave State, if they could get the power. Such was the case at Washington, Nebraska, and Colorado. Washington, Nebraska, and Colorado, are all under the control of the State administration, which, when it was in favor of the Union, was the Union party. They are rather doubtful what they can effect in. So we do not suppose the matter, as we find in the Nebraska City *News*, that the state politics, some of the ground in road upon which to carry their point. That paper says:

There is a threat current in the district that some Government officer proposes to swear in the members of the Constitutional Convention in such a way as to compel them to form a State Constitution from Nebraska. It is said they will be sworn to form a Constitution, and not to a location, and that after that work is accomplished.

Who is the functionary who has this power? Where is that proposition to disgrace and swindle the people without a law? Produce it. Show it to the Nebraska Territory.

He is not a Democrat. He is a Republican official. He is supported by Mr. A. Lincoln.

Will he dare to do all and the wrongs which he meditates.

Will the members of the Convention and the people whom they represent submit to it? We shall see.

In another paragraph, under the head of "Let Them if They Dare," the *News* says:

We have not only heard it intimated that an oath will be administered to the delegates elect to the Constitutional Convention, on or which they will be required to make a certain declaration; but this broke out that there was an agreement to be made by which they will remain and perform the work. All are to have a certain number of days.

Let the minority, if they will, go on trolling that minority, for although that game. The people have said, by a majority of many, thousands, that they want a State Government. Let the others have the right of choice, and another expression from the people. If then it will be thwarted by the unjust power, there will be no mistake shown.

We await developments.—*Nebraska News*.

THE SITUATION.—If we are to judge from appearances, operations in the open field against Richmond are closed for the present. The recent advance of Grant was doubtless to keep the rebels fully employed so as to protect the retreat of General Hunter's army from Lynchburg. Now that this has been accomplished, and all the offensive movements have failed, we have yet to hear that the seige of Fort Darling and Petersburg has been formally opened. Of course, from the nature of the case Gen. Grant will do what he can to keep Lee's army employed, so that Washington will not be menaced, but the rebels will doubtless try to take the initiative. The news that Stoneman with his cavalry force, is on the way to the James river, shows that General Grant has not yet given up all hope of impeding the communications of Richmond with the South. Our large cavalry force may yet be able to damage the Danville road, and trouble the rebels a good deal.

The Union army needs rest and recuperation. It has been fighting incessantly for a month, and so far without decisive results. A month of quiet work in the trenches may be the best preparatory for the final conflict.—*Wheeling Intelligencer*.

TERRIBLE DROUGHT IN TEXAS.—The Washington *Republican* is informed by an officer who is returned prisoner from Texas that a terrible drought prevails in Texas, extending throughout that whole region, and, in fact, into Louisiana. The prairies of Texas are absolutely so parched that the earth is cracked into fissures, rendering it hazardous to journey on horseback by night. Cattle are dying there by the thousands. A person who passed along the coast of the Gulf recently told our informant that he rode over thousands of carcasses of cattle which had come down to the beaches and drank of salt water until they died from its effects. The loss of food to the rebels by this cause must be very great, as Texas has been one of their chief sources of supply in the article of food.

A NAVAL DEPOT ON THE LAKES.—On Saturday, a resolution, reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, authorizing the President to give the requisite notice to the English Government, of the intention to establish a naval depot on the lakes, passed the House. The treaty of 1817, which excludes the war vessels of both Powers from the lakes, requires that six months' notice of its proposed termination shall be given. And as both the high contracting parties are prepared for the discontinuance of the compact, it may be considered as a settled matter. The British Government are in a position to send gunboats of one hundred and eighty feet in length to Lake Ontario, through the St. Lawrence canals, if they are sufficiently well prepared for the proposed change, and are not likely to complain of it.

Nebraska Politics

Mr. LINCOLN wishes to have a State out of Nebraska Territory, because, find he supposes, the rebel slaves upon their cross, will be able to walk in world get home. Many of the rebel chiefs of N. Carolina and Tennessee, from the first, opposed the secession State movement, for several unmitigated very good reasons, viewing out of indifferency of population, lack of unleveraged resources, and not at all but any head on connected with party politics. Of course, there will always be found in any Territory, even in Kansas, a few members of the families who could find seats in the U. S. House and Senate, in addition to those who would be for turning their Territory into a Slave State, if they could get the power. Such was the case at Washington, Nebraska, and Colorado. Washington, Nebraska, and Colorado, are all under the control of the State administration, which, when it was in favor of the Union, was the Union party. They are rather doubtful what they can effect in. So we do not suppose the matter, as we find in the Nebraska City *News*, that the state politics, some of the ground in road upon which to carry their point. That paper says:

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The Internal Revenue Bill

WASHINGTON, June 27. The following are a few of the principal features of the Internal Revenue bill as passed by both Houses, and which awaits the signature of the President to become a law:

In addition to the duties to be paid for licenses, there is to be paid on all spirits that may be distilled, rectified, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale, of first proof, on and after the 1st of July, next, 20 cents per gallon; of February, 1865, 30 cents per gallon, and on and after the first of February, 82, and spirits which may be in the possession of the distiller or in the public stores at the time when the increased duty shall take effect, shall be subject to the additional duty, after that time, when the product shall not exceed 200,000 gallons per month, the duty is to be 10 cents per 1000 cubic feet; when above 200,000 and not exceeding 400,000, 15 cents; above 500,000 and not exceeding 1,000,000 gallons, 20 cents per 1000 cubic feet. The general average of the monthly product for the year previous to the passage of this act is to be the rule of duty imposed.

Manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and cigar and cheroot holders, are required to take out licenses, and pay the following duties: On all cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $10 per thousand; all cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $5 per thousand; all cheroots, $5 per thousand; all snuff, whether manufactured by machinery or otherwise, 16 cents per pound; all tobacco, manufactured by machinery or otherwise, 16 cents per pound; all pipes of clay, meerschaum, or other material, 50 cents per gross; all cigar and cheroot holders, 50 cents per gross.

Dealers in leaf tobacco, and all other articles upon which a duty is imposed, are required to take out licenses, and pay the following duties: Dealers in leaf tobacco, $50; dealers in manufactured tobacco, $50; dealers in manufactured tobacco, who sell only in quantities not exceeding 100 pounds at one time, $25; peddlers of tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and cigar and cheroot holders, $50; dealers in foreign merchandise, $100; dealers in spirituous liquors, $100; dealers in malt liquors, $50; dealers in wines, $50; retail dealers in spirituous liquors, $25; retail dealers in malt liquors, $25; retail dealers in wines, $25; brewers, $100; distillers, $100; rectifiers, $100; manufacturers of playing cards, $100; manufacturers of gas, $100; manufacturers of friction matches, $100; manufacturers of illuminating oils, $100; manufacturers of coal oil, $100; manufacturers of lard oil, $100; manufacturers of paints, $100; manufacturers of varnish, $100; manufacturers of glucose, $100; manufacturers of bankers' capital, $100; manufacturers of carriages for sale, $100; manufacturers of yachts or pleasure boats, $100; manufacturers of billiard tables, $100; manufacturers of gold and silver plate, $100; manufacturers of gold and silver leaf, $100; manufacturers of perfumery, $100; manufacturers of patent or proprietary medicines, $100; auctioneers, $100; commercial brokers, $100; exchange brokers, $100; stock brokers, $100; pawnbrokers, $100; theatres, $100; circuses, $100; all other shows, exhibitions, or amusements, for which an admission fee is charged, $100; every person or firm using a steam boat or vessel for the conveyance of passengers, $20; every person or firm using a steam yacht or pleasure boat, $20; every person or firm using a sail yacht or pleasure boat, $10; every person or firm using any carriage for the conveyance of passengers, except hackney coaches, $10; every person or firm using any four-wheeled pleasure carriage, $20; every person or firm using any two-wheeled pleasure carriage, $10; every person or firm using any horse for pleasure, $10; every person or firm using any billiard table, $10; every person or firm using any pistol, $10; every person or firm using any dog for sporting purposes, $10; every person or firm using any gun for sporting purposes, $10; every person or firm using any rifle for sporting purposes, $10; every person or firm using any bowie knife, $10; every person or firm using any dirk, $10; every person or firm using any sword cane, $10; every person or firm using any slung shot, $10; every person or firm using any brass knuckles, $10; every person or firm using any other deadly weapon, $10.

Moving

The Democratic party is moving. In Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Indiana, in Illinois, in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Maryland, in New York, in New Jersey, in Connecticut, in Rhode Island, in Massachusetts, in Vermont, in New Hampshire, in Maine, in Michigan, in Wisconsin, in Iowa, in Minnesota, in California, in Oregon, in Kansas, in Nebraska, in Colorado, in Nevada, in Utah, in New Mexico, in Arizona, in Washington, in Idaho, in Montana, in Dakota, in Indian Territory, in the District of Columbia, in the Army, in the Navy, in the Marine Corps, in the Revenue Service, in the Diplomatic Service, in the Consular Service, in the Treasury Department, in the War Department, in the Navy Department, in the Interior Department, in the Post Office Department, in the State Department, in the Attorney General's Office, in the Supreme Court, in the Circuit Courts, in the District Courts, in the Territorial Courts, in the Court of Claims, in the Court of Appeals, in the Court of Errors, in the Court of Chancery, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the Court of Orphans' Court, in the Court of Probate, in the Court of Insolvency, in the Court of Bankruptcy