The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1864.

"HONEST OLD ABE."

The Opinions of Leading Republicans.

"The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his *personal ambition.*

If those votes turn the balance in his favor, is it to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce?

And is not that civil war for the Presidency, inaugurated by the votes of rebel States!"

"The President has greatly presumed on the forbearance which the supporters of his administration have so long practised, in view of the arduous conflict in which we are engaged, and the reckless ferocity of our political opponents.

But he must understand that *our support is of a cause, and not of a man;* that the authority of Congress is paramount and must be respected; that the whole body of *the Union men of Congress will not submit to be impeached by him of rash and unconstitutional legislation, and, if he wishes our support, he must confine himself to his executive duties—to obey and execute, not make the laws—to suppress by arms armed rebellion, and leave political reorganization to Congress.*

If the supporters of the government fail to insist on this, they become responsible for the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to the indignation of the people whose rights and security, committed to their keeping, they sacrifice.

Let them consider the remedy for these usurpations, and, having found it, fearlessly execute it."

B. F. WADE,
Chairman Senate Committee.
H. WINTER DAVIS,
Chairman Committee House of Representatives on the Rebellious States.

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

The telegraph, which by some means or other has ample time to furnish accounts of immense "Western conspiracies," and other stupendous fabrications, could only give us about twenty lines of Gov. CURTIN's message to the Legislature. A perusal of that document however will, at once, furnish the reason of this neglect, which is, that he speaks too plainly of the criminal neglect of our State by the national Administration. After remarking that "Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government," he significantly remarks:

"From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from the three months' men and the Reserve Corps to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, *she has a right to be defended* by the national force as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust."

No one, at least no Pennsylvanian will dispute this, and yet the national Administration, not only neglected to save our State from rebel devastation, but absolutely refused Gov. CURTIN the power to do so. After furnishing the government over two hundred thousand men, besides over fifteen thousand Pennsylvania Reserves, the War Department would not permit Gov. CURTIN to raise troops for our defense, the excuse being that he was prevented by an act of Congress! In reply to the Governor's urgent demand, the War Office furnished him the following:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864.—His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defense, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted. In this connection please see the Act of Congress, approved February 16, 1863, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1863, from this office.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General."

If anything further were necessary to show the cold and heartless indifference of the national Administration towards our State, we have it in the following reply to Gen. COUCH's request for uniforms, in the event of our raising a sufficient home force to defend our borders:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864.—Major-General D. M. Couch, Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa.—General:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a special corps of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of War, *who cannot sanction* the issue of the clothing in question.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. M. VINCENT, A. A. Gen.

IS GRANT A FAILURE.

The *National Intelligencer* of Saturday last gives an exhaustive *resume* of Gen. GRANT's recent Virginia campaign. The conclusion it arrived at seems to be:

1. That the plan of the campaign was a mistake; General GRANT having either over-estimated his own power of aggression or underestimated LEE's power of defense.

2. That every movement of the campaign was unsuccessful, the only exception being the capture of a rebel division on the Po.

3. That very little strategical skill was displayed in any of the engagements, which consisted simply of pushing masses of men against strong works, before which they were uselessly slaughtered.

4. That after losing immense numbers of valuable lives, as well as trained officers, no advantage has been gained, and the campaign against Richmond is a failure.

We agree with the *World* when it says that the *Intelligencer* has a right to its opinion, but we think that it does not make allowance for Mr. LINCOLN's influence upon the campaign. General GRANT was successful at Vicksburg when he did not follow Mr. LINCOLN's advice, as the latter acknowledged in a letter, and his failure in Virginia is undoubtedly due to his adoption of Mr. LINCOLN's wish for an overland campaign. To this circumstance and to his repeated denials of General GRANT's request in regard to changes, among his subordinate Generals, can be traced all the disasters in Virginia. There seems to be a curse upon everything Mr. LINCOLN meddles with in a military way.

THE President has removed Colonel Bomford, provost-marshal general of Pennsylvania, and appointed, Capt. Dodge, mustering and disbursing officer of that State to fill the vacancy.

"WE CAN'T BE ALWAYS FIGHTING."

Mr. LINCOLN, in his inaugural address, alluding to the possibility of the present rebellion, remarked that "if we do go to war" "we can't be always fighting;" this was and is very true, but that gentleman now seems disposed to make the fight last as long as it is in his power to do so. Since hostilities began, we cannot recall a single instance in which he has expressed a desire for peace. He never talks about it and consequently never thinks of it. He slaps the door in the face of anything looking to a desire to terminate hostilities, and refuses even to hear persons empowered to speak for the rebel Government. A contemporary remarks "how in the name of God" is the Union to be restored if the President will listen to no commissioners, will receive no offers and hear no proposals? How are we to *end* the war if he will allow no one to make a beginning? On three occasions he refused to listen to terms of peace, the last time, addressing a letter "to whom it may concern" telling the Southern people that when they laid down their arms, disbanded their armies and abolished slavery, *then* he would be prepared to listen to their propositions. Mr. LINCOLN might as well ask the *Jew* to abandon his religion as a condition of becoming a citizen, as to call upon the Southern people to suddenly let loose among them three or four millions of poor, degraded negroes to eat out their substance—to compete with their labor, and to crowd their jails and poor houses with paupers, vagabonds and thieves. When Mr. LINCOLN made such a demand he knew it would not be granted, and how could it be? He made it knowing it would be scouted, which would insure a continuance of war, conscriptions and slaughter. A Democratic contemporary, addressing himself to his Republican neighbor, in regard to this subject, pertinently remarks.

"We ask you in view of these things can you, will you sustain President LINCOLN any longer? It is as plain as the sun at noon day that if he is re-elected we shall have four years more of war, drafts, taxes, misery, bloodshed, devastation, ruin, and perhaps revolution in the North. President LINCOLN is either a fanatic himself, or he is under the influence of fanatics and contractors, who ruin him and shape his course to suit themselves. We verily believe that a Democratic Administration could end the war and restore the Union in three months. You can take your choice, then, gentlemen, and make up your minds between now and November to vote either for—

"1. A Democratic Administration, with peace, compromise and re-union, no more drafts, and reduced taxes; or

"2 Four years more of LINCOLN's Administration, with continued war and butchery, more drafts, financial ruin, and perhaps permanent separation."

Correspondence of the Post.

OFF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, August 2d, 1864.

(U. S. S. CANANDAIGUA.)

Mr. EDITOR:—For humanity's sake we ask for a corner in your valuable paper, in order that the world may see how justice may be abused by a set of men knowing but little of real worth, as the following will demonstrate: Two men belonging to the gunboat McDonough, were recently court-martialed on board this ship for alleged "disobedience of orders," charged by Capt. Warren of the steamer "Harvest Moon." The men of the McDonough had been engaged with the rebel works, Forts Pemberton Tynes, and Battery Pringle, on James Island, in Stono River, from the 3d to the 10th inst. For the valor displayed by the crew of the staunch McDonough in the engagement, and their devotedness on this accasion, one of the two lately court-martialed was to be awarded with a medal for his gallantry and manhood in standing so nobly and devotedly beside the guns of the fearless McDonough. It was while thus engaged that a boat's crew was sent from the Mac to the "Harvest Moon" for ammunition. The battle got under way while those men were on board, and through some mistake on the part of Captain Warren, (lately a village magistrate from some part of Conn.) were kept on board for two days without any rations being issued them. On asking to be sent to their own ship, they were peremptorily ordered to do duty. The men remonstrated, saying that their condition was unpleasant, having no provision made for them for two days. They were immediately placed in double irons, and in close confinement for ten days, were court-martialed, found "guilty," and sentenced as follows: "One for four years, and the other for five years at hard labor in some Penitentiary, or any place the Hon. Secretary of the Navy may designate." The cases were reported to Admiral Dahlgren, who *lowered* it to "two years each (conscientious man!) in some place the Hon. Secretary of the Navy might designate." All this for the good of the service! in order to scare the unfortunate men now smoldering in the floating coffins and ill-ventilated hulks, rottening under a Southern sun, idling lazily away, a disgrace and a shame to a onne proud country. And will this cowardly sentence be carried into execution? Is this the way to recognize the valued services of true and tried men? men that would die a thousand deaths to behold a return of the good old days of yore.

Are these honest, big-hearted blue jackets, to become inmates of a convict's cell? Forbid it heaven! Why did Warren deny these men proper treatment? Certain it is their case had but one side before the intelligent Judge Advocate, 2d Lieut. Larry Fagan, of the Marine Corps, a skedadler of the famous three months men. These are items which we are desirous of bringing to the notice of the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy and for which we hope for an impartial hearing. In conclusion we would ask Admiral Dahlgren, if within the icy circle of his conscience—if he has any left—does his heart or head tell him whether he has done justice to those men or not? Let the world know it, such acts ought not to go oy unnoticed.

Captain Phythian commanding the McDonough, has taken steps to represent the case to the proper authorities in its true light. Every man in this squadron knowing Capt. Phythian, has full confidence in his worth for honor, truth and valor, qualities so very rare nowa-days, that when met are always appreciated by the much-abused men now serving in the navy of the United States.

AMERICAN SAILORS.

THE citizens of Harrisburg, including the banks, have subscribed the sum of six thousand one hundred and forty-nine dollars for the relief of the people of Chambersburg. The list as published is headed by Governor Curtin for one thousand dollars, who is followed by General Cameron for five hundred.

The Position of the Democratic Party.

So much has been said and to so little purpose, about the position of the Democratic party on the leading questions of the day, that we gladly reproduce the following article which we find in the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*, which seems to us to fairly represent the current feeling of the Democratec masses of the North:

"It is not to be disguised that we have in our ranks men who very pompously declare that they will not support the Democratic candidate unless the convention shall adopt a "war" platform, and others who just as pompously declare that they will not support the Democratic candidate unless he is put upon a "peace" platform. Assuming that these "war" Democrats mean that the Democracy shall pledge themselves to the prosecution of *this* war, which is now a war of abolition, subjugation, and confiscation, and assuming that these so called "peace" Democrats mean that the Democracy shall pledge themselves to recognize the independence of the South for the sake of peace, we have only to say to them that the Democracy will not put their candidate upon either a *war* platform or a *peace* platform. They will put him upon the platform of the Constitution and the Union. With that platform fully carried out, there can be no war for abolition, subjugation, and confiscation; and there can be no peace which shall divide the Union. The Democrat who demands the prosecution of the war for the negro, instead of a war for the Union and the Constitution, is a Lincolnite, and should vote and act with that party, and no longer hypocritically pretend to be a Democrat and a friend of the Union. The Democrat, on the other hand, who demands that no war shall be made for the Constitution and Union, but that the Democratic party shall pledge themselves to divide the Union if they get into power, should lose no time in uniting his fortunes with those of Jeff. Davis, since he demands precisely what Jeff. Davis himself demands.

It only remains to be added that those who thus seek to dictate a fundamental change in the platform and policy of the Democratic party are not its real friends, and do not desire its success. The man who demands that the Democracy shall commit themselves to the support and further prosecution of a war for the negro, at the expense and to the utter destruction of all the best interests of the white race, has ceased to be a Democrat and become an abolitionist. So, too, the man who seeks to force the Democracy to declare themselves in favor of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy and thus divide and destroy the Union, is no longer a Democrat, but a sympathizer with Jeff. Davis, and should avow himself a secessionist. In short, it may be said that no man is a Democrat who sustains or co-operates with either Lincoln or Davis. They are both enemies of the Constitution and Union. Democrats are friends of the Constitution and Union, and the mission of the Democratic party is to see that both are maintained and perpetuated. A war for the negro has thus far overthrown both, and to recognize the independence of the Confederacy accomplishes the same purpose by a shorter route. The position of the Democratic party is precisely what it was four years ago. It was then opposed to a war for the negro, and it is opposed to a war of that kind to-day. It was then opposed to a division of the Union, and it is opposed to any such division to-day. They opposed then equally and alike the schemes of Lincoln and Jeff. Davis, and they oppose them to-day. The Democracy then were ready to make war, if war was unavoidable, in defense of the Union and the Constitution, and they are ready to make that war to-day. The Democracy were in favor then of preserving and perpetuating the Union by a peaceful and conciliatory policy, if that policy would do it, and they are ready to do the same thing to-day. There can, therefore, be no misunderstanding as to the real position of the Democratic party. It stands to-day where it stood four years ago, and where it always stood. Time has only served to confirm the wisdom, justice, and practicability of the principles and policy of the Democratic party. If that party shall be restored to power, we shall yet have the old Union and old Constitution, and with them shall have peace once more. The patriotic masses begin to understand and appreciate this great truth, and in the Presidential election this fall they will act accordingly."

There is sound sense in the above, and all who are really anxious to put an end to the present wretched Administration can find a platform upon which all who love their country can stand. Said Senator Richardson, of Illinois, a few days before the adjournment of the Congress: "I tell the Senators and I tell other gentlemen, that, as soon as we place a President in the White House on the the 4th of March next, we shall receive whatever propositions the people of the South send to us, we shall make to them the proposition of coming back to their duty to the old Constitution and to the old Union as our fathers made it, and, if they will not come back we will enforce it against them."

Naval Recruiting.

The difficulty experienced in providing sufficient men for the navy at the beginning of the augmentation of our fleets is rapidly dying out, and sailors, though not yet so abundant as soldiers, in comparison with the respective needs, are becoming more abundant. The amount of prize money realized, sometimes amounting to thousands of dollars for a single capture, has its efficacy. Better ships effect much. A life which is easier than constant marching and exposure tells its own story, and now the ships are manned more quickly after being put in commission.

In Washington, as well as Philadelphia, New York and Boston, greater care is employed in selecting from those who offer. The number received is therefore lessened from the time when every one was quickly engaged, whatever his incompetence, and the character of the service is improved. At the former station between twelve and twenty are enlisted daily. The number who offer exceeds the ability of the shipping officer to examine. Able-bodied men are still received as substitutes, but boys are no longer taken, except as volunteers. Within three weeks more than two hundred have been accepted after examination at Washington alone.

We have reason to believe that the same statement holds good with regard to Philadelphia and other cities. The fact is a happy one; for though we are needing men in the army, we require enough in the navy to keep our ships afloat. Indeed this unsupplied need has compelled the detailing of volunteers from the army into the navy on one occasion, and would have compelled it again, had not the change occurred. Mackerel fishing is ended. The cod fishermen are nearly all gone. Enough should remain to fill all the requirements of the department and render our naval prowess as great as it was ever stated to be. This is the beginning of the season when naval captures and operations commence vigorously. There will be much to be done at Mobile, Charleston and Savannah before spring. There are numerous blockade runners to be caught, and we hope the present activity in recruiting sailors may be continued until recruiting is no longer needed.

AN engagement of Osceola, Ark., recently, resulted in a Federal victory. The rebels numbered 800.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE aliens residing in the Confederacy, are not passing off so easily as in the north. A refugee, who came within our lines on Tuesday, states that the Rebels have ordered all aliens to organize themselves into militia, for future service, are imprisoned in Castle Thunder. All are endeavoring to escape from the South, but the difficulties are so great that few succeed.

AFTER the expiration of the time alloted for the burning of the fuse at Petersburg without an explosion, half an hour was consumed in finding a man willing to volunteer to enter the mine at the risk of being buried alive, to find out the difficulty. A gallant fellow, whose name is not recorded, finally offered, followed up the fues till he found the damp spot, relighted it and had just time to escape before the explosion.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—Mr. Spate President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was in the city on Monday. He considered that the damage done to the canal and to the boats by the late rebel raid will keep back over a hundred thousand tons of coal from our market this season. Workmen have been employed upon the badly damaged section of the canal at Antietam, but the rebel forces in the vicinity have driven them a way.—*Wash. Chron.*

A FIGHT ON LAKE ONTARIO.—On Tuesday last three soldiers of one of the British regiments in Canada embarked in a skiff at Grimsby, and boldly set out upon a voyage across the head of Lake Ontario for the American shore, intending, of course desertion. Their departure was telegraphed to Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara, and a boat, with six armed men on board, set out from there to intercept them. The deserters' skiff was presently overhauled by the latter, and a fierce naval engagement upon the lake ensued. The runaways fought desperately, and one, it is said, was shot before they hauld down their colors and surrendered.

THE food question promises to be the great and absorbing one of Western Europe, in the event of the war continuing, as neither England or France grow their own bread. Ten years ago Prussia furnished 500,000 quarters, or 4,000,000 bushels of wheat for their supply, together with a simular amount of other cereals, and the quantities have been steadily increasing since. In fact this source of supply has grown to be a necessity for England, and now that it has suddenly stopped, and can not be renewed till the Dano German war is ended, it becomes a matter of interest to know what proportion of the deficiency thus created can be made good from other regions. The only other available sources left are the Danubian Principalities and the United States.

THE MONITORS.—Mr. Ericson is out again in defence of the monitors, trying to prove that they are excellent war vessels; are more thoroughly protected than casemated ships, and that they can go seven knots, and steer well. The fight in Mobile Bay with the rebel iron clads and batteries will go far to test the real value of the monitors. Farragut seems to have made thorough work with the rebel iron and cotton clads, for he has destroyed three of them, but whether with broadsides from his wooden ships or with the guns of the monitors we have yet to learn. It is reported that one of the monitors was sunk. This must have been from a torpedo, for there is nothing of her hull to hit that would be likely to produce that disaster. We shall soon learn however, all about the performance of the monitors in that action, and the facts will throw some additional light upon the question of their utility. The great defect of the monitors is their want of speed and their feeble offensive power from the limited number of guns they carry and the long time it takes to discharge them.

THE Cumberland valley trains on Saturday brought this city large numbers of white and black refugees from the various towns between here and Greencastle. The reported advance of the rebels from Hagerstown northward on Saturday morning caused a general panic, and thousands fled in terror, abandoning their homes and property without waiting for confirmation of the startling rumors.—From two to three thousand negro refugees, of both sexes and all ages, now are quartered in the Pennsylvania railroad depot, crowded together promiscously upon the platforms. Nearly all of these poor creatures are in a destitute condition, ragged and penniless paupers upon the bounty of our citizens, who are obliged to assist them. They occupy a large portion of the depot, to the great annoyance of travelers and inconvenience of the railroad company. How these people are to be disposed of is a matter of serious consideration. The probability is that many of them will find their way to the poor houses of this and neighboring counties.—*Harrisburg Union.*

DIFFICULTIES AMONG OFFICERS.—A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from before Atlanta, July 26, says: A serious emeute occurred yesterday between Major General G. M. Dodge and Brigadier General T. W. Sweeny, arising from a difference of opinion concerning the recent battle on the left. Contradictions were followed by very strong adjectives; from personalities came blows. Chesterfield was ignored, and "rules and regulations" forgotten, as the "stars" became more and more excited. The result was that the superior put the inferior officer under arrest. The latter did not give up his sword. Elliot W. Rice, colonel of the 7th Iowa infantry, then commanding the 1st brigade, was assigned to the command of the division, and Lieutenant Colonel James C. Parrott, 7th Iowa, to take the colonel's place at the head of the brigade. This morning General Sweeny was ordered to proceed to Nashville, to await trial on charges preferred. He left this afternoon, and Brigadier General John M. Corse, of General Sherman's staff, now commands the veteran 2d division 16th corps. I do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of this affair, but I am extremely sorry that the army loses so brave an officer at this juncture.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.—The Government, it is said, has received information of a rebel demonstration upon Buffaro, New York, which is only separated from Canada by the Niagara River. If the Colonial Government cannot take means to preserve its neutrality, but becomes a refuge for those who are trying to destroy our Government, we shall have to try a remedy ourselves, which will be effectual. When American sympathizers with the Canadian rebellion, in spite of Government remonstrances, carried over men and means to the revolutionists, Allan McNab came over in American territory and burned the steamer which was transporting volunteers to the Canadian side. This act was approved by the British Government, who knighted McNab. Perhaps the application of the same principle to Canada might help her to enforce her neutrality. Gen. Jackson marched over to Pensacola and routed the British out of that place when in Spanish possession, because it became a refuge for the enemies of our country against its own obligations of neutrality. The Canadians can entertain and give protection to as many rebels as they please, and we can have no right to complain, but when they suffer these refugees to concoct hostile schemes against the United States, and for want of vigilance or power, allow them to execute them, Canada becomes as much a hostile State as any in rebellion, and must eventually induce retaliation, however averse people here may be to quarrel with her.

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au11-3t

STARTLING! BUT TRUE—THE Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera.—Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, would have returned home to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers try them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot. au8-1wd

A UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—BY what we eat, by the air we breathe, or by the water we drink, we can be made sick; or by fatigue, or from debility induced by heat, because these effects end by producing impurity of blood. To regain health we must purify the blood, by the organs of the stomach and bowels; these organs must be continued in the regular performance of that duty which nature has assigned them, and should there be any impediment, to what does experience point? TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which cannot injure, and which will surely restore the bowels to the regular performance of their duties.

The dyspeptic, the billious will find them a treasure of health and the same may be said to all who are sick in any way, take Brandreth's Pills and be cured.

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A FACT. * * *