

Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING JULY 20.

... about the Governor.
We have already suggested that we
should record the re-nomination of Gov-
ernor Curtin as a great calamity to the
party and to the country, for the double
reason that we should expose ourselves to
the imminent risk of death if we did not
even show thereby that we had deserved it,
and that we should render a very doubtful
service to either, by electing him. We now
proceed to assign some of the reasons for
that opinion.

It cannot be disputed, we think, that his
administration has proved unwise and dan-
gerous to the party which brought him into
power. That it has been an unfortunate
one for the State; the present condition of
her plundered sinking fund and dis-
tressed revenues will abundantly attest it.

It is not clear that it has been a wise
one for the country. It is but too clear
that it has been damaging one and help-
ful to the other.

It is also clear that the administration
is not only unable to override the un-
favorable opinion a generally entertained
of his integrity and wisdom, notwithstanding
the most creditable record of the services
which he has done, but has even
encouraged his friends and himself to believe
that the history of his administration will
be forgotten amid the clangor of arms
and the strife of the battle-field.

He came into office less than three years
ago, with a huge majority, and a Legisla-
ture of which nearly three-fourths of both
branches either were, or claimed to be, Re-
publicans. At the end of our session he
had thrown all that majority away.

Concerning in opinion with those of our
Pennsylvania statement (?) who believed
that the disease of the nation was one
which could be salved over by further humili-
ation, and would only be aggravated by
reasonable measures, he has done nothing
but to denounce the party by taking sepa-
rate and distinct positions with the conser-
vative and Democratic, who co-operated throughout
under his auspices, in refusing to arm the State,
and recognized the traitorous doctrine of
State sovereignty, by sending an embassy
to Governor Hicks, of Maryland, accepting
an invitation to confer on Federal griev-
ances, with other States, to the prejudice of
the rights and interests of the nation, and
in clear and manifest violation of the spirit
and letter of the Constitution of the United
States.

Entitled with the privilege of expend-
ing the first appropriation made by the
Legislature for the common defense, he gave
to his own creatures the power of making
contracts as his private agents, in relation to articles with which they were entirely
unfamiliar, to the great injury of the soldier,
who was victimized by their unfitness
or fraud. This was found by
a committee appointed by himself, and
was finally remedied by his own
agents, who were fully persuaded that many
men who are now foolishly paying four hundred,
and in some cases, as we hear, even
four hundred and fifty dollars, for substitutes,
will regret their folly before two
months shall have passed over. The very
most sacrifice which the Country, speaking
to its own creatures, can make to the welfare
of the army, is to withdraw from the
Government, requires any good citizen to
make for the common defense in the pre-
sent grand crisis of our history, is expressed in
this form:

Personal service in the army for three
years, or during the war; or
Three hundred dollars in money to procure
a substitute to perform said service.

To go beyond this requirement is simply
self-torture—as goutions as folly as can be
imagined.

We know that some people affect to read
the law so as to evince the superior effect
of providing a substitute, as securing three
years' exemption, whereas the money-pay-
ment, they argue, does not clearly do so.

Now we certainly commend the furnishing
of substitutes, as preferable to the alternative,
in all cases where it can be done, without
being more burdensome than paying the amount
fixed by the law of Congress and
the Government. But our reason for com-
mending this preference is the following:

The House, at their instance, by one of our
members, it suggested to him the propri-
ety of an inquiry as to the nature of the
contracts made for supplies, and the terms
of the agents, through whom they were
made, and he offered a resolution accordingly.

He waited, however, to let the point be
fully discussed, and then, in the course of
the same session, when it was true that
many individuals, then lingering around the
capitol, were pointed out by the tongue
of the speaker, and known to be entirely
unfit for the purpose, to be entirely unfit
for the purpose, had been actually com-
missioned by the Governor, as Agents, to
make contracts for the soldiers. One of
these individuals was a certain CHARLES
M. NEAR, an active ward politician, and
Assisting Commissioner of Philadelphia, who
was understood to be an intimate and con-
fidential friend of the Governor.

The answer of the Governor ignored the fact
of his employment, although the record shows
that on the very day preceding or follow-
ing his message to the House, had end-
orsed and approved a contract for
clothing made by the individual identified
with the Fowenfelds of this city, in that
special capacity! On this contract, Near
was afterwards indicted here, and was
while that indictment was pending, doing
what the Governor did, in order to cover
up the present emergency—in this great
and glorious work of saving his country
from its enemies, and the encroachment of
liberty and human rights—to the full mark of
the standard of duty.

With bring up the disputed, or, if you
will, the doubtful question of a "second
draft"? There can be no second draft, even
in three years—no second draft, evermore,
to crush this rebellion—if this draft shall
be promptly and effectually used. Nor
will there ever be much more fighting,
either for veterans or conscripts to do, in
coming up to the full measure of the stand-
ard of what we mean by the prompt and
effective use of the draft. This will ful-
lly reach in the simple accomplishment
of the fact, that three hundred thousand
men, ready for further resistance by
the rebels to the laws of the United States,
to march down on any point, where such
resistance may be offered, and enforce
those just and righteous laws.

The rebels cannot raise another army.

They staked their all upon the invasion
of the north, and in losing the battle of
Gettysburg they have lost all. It will be
impossible for them to raise another army
in the West, they are so thoroughly ex-
hausted, that after getting together twenty-five
thousand men under Johnson, the re-
mainder of the whole confederacy, Colonel Green,
who explored that region from Memphis
to Baton Rouge with his cavalry, de-
clared that the rebellion was a mere shell,
and that no able-bodied men were left outside
the rebel army. In the East the facts are the same. Stoneman and Kilpatrick
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