

Pittsburgh Gazette

S. RIDDLE & CO.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY MORNING OCT. 26, 1863.

The Chambersburg Repository

We understand that the editor of the Franklin Repository has been airing his patriotism very freely since the election at the expense of the Gazette and the Dispatch, and supply of our most prominent citizens. We do not know, however, whether he grounds his right so to do upon the success of his own party in Franklin county, where the party unfortunately has scarcely served its legislative experience, with such representatives as himself. A few weeks like him—and he is not without two or three, and initiators here—should have been in the same category ourselves.

This editor will be better known here as the same Col. McClure who engineered the bill for the repeal of the tonnage tax—the composition of the House Committee—the adjournment of the Legislature—the discharge of that Committee—and the erection of the district which secured a vote, and gave a United States Senator to the Corps—the same who boasted publicly in the Senate Chamber that he had torn up half a dozen messages in the presence of the Executive himself—the same who declared, as publicly, a good deal less than a year ago—although holding the position of an Adjutant-General—that we could not whip the rebels—that the war was but an idle expenditure of money and blood—that it ought to be stopped, and that, if we did not do it ourselves, he hoped that foreign powers would intervene to do it for us—the same whose wine cellar, fish ponds and game preserves—all fruits, no doubt, of Legislativo's toil—were open to Frizzon Lox—and his stud seized, notwithstanding, according to report, as public property—and the same who fled ingloriously upon the second rail, leaving—not his shield—but the defenseless women and children of Chambersburg behind him.

With this history, it could be scarcely expected, of course, that he could have much pleasure in the contemplation of the parties whom he has been attacking here. We give him credit for an instinctive aversion to all that is honest and loyal in the State. His best trial, indeed, is his own conscience, in not even making pretensions to the quality, we know, of the fourth quality. We would suggest, however, after a career so short and so ineffectually successful—considering the wages—that he might now afford to make his peace with his conscience—like the pother barons of the olden time—by aiding the State in the charitable contributions he suggests for the insane of Western Pennsylvania, by founding a hospital himself, for those who are mad enough to admire and quote him. He assures us of the State's munificence. It is to be feared that he has drawn too largely upon its resources, to enable it to indulge in that way as heretofore. He would hardly have quite public life so long as there was a mite left in the Treasury. It would be some reparation, however, and then he might afford, like Falstaff, to "live cleanly hereafter—foreswear this pollutions, and addict himself to sack."

We can truly say that among all the obnoxious made to Gov. Curtiss, there was none so formidable as his association with the new editor of the Franklin Repository, as the vote of that county very plainly shows. For his worst acts, he has been invariably complimented, and his best trial, indeed, is his own conscience, in not even making pretensions to the quality, we know, of the fourth quality. We would suggest, however, after a career so short and so ineffectually successful—considering the wages—that he might now afford to make his peace with his conscience—like the pother barons of the olden time—by aiding the State in the charitable contributions he suggests for the insane of Western Pennsylvania, by founding a hospital himself, for those who are mad enough to admire and quote him. He assures us of the State's munificence. It is to be feared that he has drawn too largely upon its resources, to enable it to indulge in that way as heretofore. He would hardly have quite public life so long as there was a mite left in the Treasury. It would be some reparation, however, and then he might afford, like Falstaff, to "live cleanly hereafter—foreswear this pollutions, and addict himself to sack."

Absent from Service.

The men who have absented from the army, especially officers, who are thronging the sidewalks and hotels of the principal cities of the North, is subject of just complaint. It matters not whether they are absent with or without leave, for in either case somebody is to blame. This is a time when the country demands that every man, who is physically disabled, shall be at his post. He has no right to be anywhere else and the man in authority who allows an officer to be so, is to that extent defrauding the Government. The practice of granting furloughs to officers is a vicious one, and the sooner it is abated the better. One of its evil consequences, besides the loss to the service, is that it breeds discontent in the ranks, and discontent leads to desertion.

It is said of Gen. Thomas, who behaved so gloriously at the battle of Chancellorsville, that for several months he had not visited Nashville, although he wished to do so, and for most of the time was only thirty miles distant. The reason he assigned for not doing so, was that he had no apology satisfactory to his own mind for leaving his post of duty. This is a bright example for many officers of lower grade. It would be greatly to their honor and advantage if they would profit by it, for perhaps, most of the gentlemen with epaulettes and shoulder-straps, who sit about a big, are not aware of the contempt in which they are held by all sensible civilians because they are not what they ought to be.

For deserts from the ranks we have no apology to offer. They are guilty of unfeeling ingratitude, and are not rightly served when they are picked up and remunerated; but there would be far less of this criminal conduct on the part of the men of the ranks if their officers would stay with them a little more faithfully. A reform in this matter of absenteeism is loudly called for, and the sooner it is obtained the better for the country.

Gen. Wm. W. White, in a speech delivered in New York, recently, said: "More than two hundred officers have entered the service bearing commissions which they did not deserve, to say nothing of what their political sentiments were. Since this rebellion broke upon the country, 4,725 officers have been received into the service, and 2,500 of these have left, and 1,200 have been discharged. The number of officers, therefore, is now less than 1,000." The same, or another hand, have also committed depredations at Columbia, Adams county, and at other places.

The Armies in the West—Their New Chief.

At the fall of Vicksburg in July last, the three great armies which the rebels had hitherto succeeded in reducing to submission—those of Grant and Lee—and now the three great armies which we have maintained for nearly two years have been reduced to two—those of Grant and Meade. That splendid army, though it has been scattered, is still intact, and is now in the hands of Grant and Lee—now the three great armies which we have maintained for nearly two years have been reduced to two—those of Grant and Meade. That splendid army, though it has been scattered, is still intact, and is now in the hands of Grant and Lee.

Grant's—A few weeks before the election, Gen. Simon Cameron, in a speech

he made to a secret meeting of their live stockmen, said that the rebels had not

been beaten, and that they were still in

the field, and that they were still in